

Gov. CROUNSE has appointed N. D. Jackson to be the successor of Senator Allen as judge of the Ninth district.

A LOBBY of undertakers are laboring with the legislature to secure a mechanic's lien upon the graves into which they place their wares. So, after all, death may be no escape.

THE Washington News says after hearing of the election of the new senator-elect from Michigan who has big whiskers: "If this thing keeps on the United States senate will look like a hair store."

THE farmers of Nebraska can not grow to many sugar beets, nor can the state have too many beet sugar factories. The one greatly enhances profits from cultivation of the soil, while the other affords remunerative employment for large numbers of men and keeps money in circulation within the state that would otherwise go out of it.

THE grand army, woman's relief corps and sons of veterans of Nebraska are to have a paper devoted to their special interest. The new paper will be published in Lincoln by J. C. Seacrest, and will be called the "Nebraska Defender." The subscription price is only fifty cents a year. The new soldier paper will stand up for Nebraska and her 30,000 old veterans.

WHEN one reflects that J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska is the sole representative of that vast region of this great commonwealth lying west of the meridian of Chicago, in the next cabinet, one is bound to believe that he will have a good deal of responsibility on his shoulders. With the exception of Carlisle of Kentucky the balance of the cabinet are from the eastern seaboard states.—Journal.

MRS. CLEVELAND has avowed her opposition to wearing hoops and is everywhere commanded for her resolution. But the other half of the incoming administration is discreetly silent. He may have to don a hoop skirt a mile wide when he gets to Washington to defend himself from the machine democrats who are clamoring for his scalp. He will need plenty of room.—Journal.

SENATOR ALLEN made an imposing appearance, last Saturday, as he strolled down the aisles of the senate chamber and shook hands with the distinguished statesmen among whom he will sit for the next six years from March 4th, says a Washington special. With a stature considerably over 6 feet, and more than two hundred pounds of brawn, Judge Allen is fashioned on the "imposing appearance" plan and specifications.

MAJOR HALFORD gets a most desirable assignment at the outset of his career as a paymaster in the army. He will accompany ex-Secretary Foster to Paris as the disbursing officer for the representative of the United States in the Bering sea arbitration court and will probably spend several months in Europe. The court will shortly convene and it is understood will immediately adjourn for a month which will give Major Halford an opportunity to see many points of interest in the old world. He has well earned the recreation this will give him and it is to be hoped that he will derive great benefit from it.—Bee.

Yesterday, Rev. A. W. Coffman of the Methodist church of our city united in marriage Mr. Timothy G. Campbell, a justice of the peace of North Valley precinct, and Miss Lena Johnson of Chicago, Illinois.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL

MONEY AND THE VARIOUS TERMS USED TO DESIGNATE IT.

Mediums of Exchange Among Many Nations—Rude Articles That Were of Stable Value—The Names of the Various Coins of the Great World.

In Great Britain at the time of the Norman conquest were two kinds of money—"living money," i. e., slaves and cattle, and "dead money," that of metal. In the 18th century Nicolo and Matteo Polo found a money in use in China which was made of the inner bark of the mulberry tree, and which it was death by torture to counterfeit or to refuse to take in any part of the country. Among the South Sea islanders iron was so valued that it became money, and axes a standard of payment, the value of other articles being stated at so many axes. Cowrie shells are used as small coins in India, the East Indian islands and Africa, more than 1,000 tons being brought to Liverpool in 1851 from India to be exported to the African coast in exchange for palm oil. In America wampum was used by the Indians and was even counterfeited in 1685 by the colonists of Massachusetts.

In India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as money, while at the great annual fair at Nishnee-Novgorod in Russia the price of tea has to be known before the prices of other commodities are fixed, it being the standard by which all exchange of merchandise is regulated. In 1774 quantities of pasteboard were coined in Holland, and in 1770 in Scotland workmen carried nails as money to bake shops and alehouses. Notched wood was used at one time in England, and in central parts of South America soap, chocolate, coconuts, eggs, etc., pass as money. In British West Indies until of late years pins, a slice of bread, a pinch of snuff or a dram of whisky served the same purpose. In America at various times raccoon, deer and bear-skins, corn, beef, tobacco and codfish have been legal tender.

The Jews, in addition to their ordinary money of shekels, talents and drams of silver, had "jewel money." To this people we are also indebted to the use of paper money in lieu of that of metal. And among the curious facts in connection with this subject may be noted that the sum paid Judas for the betrayal of his master would be, according to the relative value of money in our day, a little more than 40 cents, a small price with which to purchase eternal infamy. The first mention of money in any of the ancient records speaks of it as being weighed and not counted, and no mutilated piece was ever rejected. Under the Norman kings silver was coined with deep crosses, so that smaller bits could be obtained by simply breaking off what was required, something as we tear off postage stamps today.

An interesting study is found in tracing out the origin of the names of coins familiar to us now. The American dollar has quite a little history of its own. In northern Bohemia is a little valley called Joachimstal, or Joachim's valley, and in the 16th century the reigning duke of this region authorized this little mining city or district to coin a silver piece, which was called Joachimstaller. But the Joachim part of the name proving too much for everyday use, it was dropped and that of thaler deemed sufficient. The piece being of convenient size and well molded passed into general use in Germany and Denmark, and again underwent a change in orthography, finally turning up as the "daler," whence it came into English as the dollar, and was adopted as such by the Americans.

In France the Mexican dollar is generally called the "piastre," and the name is also applied to the American coin, but in either case the appellation is incorrect, for the name piastre, or plaster, has for the past 50 years been applied correctly only to a small silver coin used in Turkey and Egypt, and which is worth from about 5 to 8 cents in American coinage. The word cent comes of course from centum, being a hundredth part of the American dollar, the dime also meaning a tenth.

The word shilling is of Saxon origin and was introduced into England by that people. Penny, formerly "pennig," was also brought into England by the Saxons and was first coined in silver and originally derived from the word "pand," to pawn, with the diminutive suffix "ing." The cognomen, "crown," of the English piece, worth about \$1.20 in American coinage, was first issued by Edward III and named in consequence of the image placed upon it. The groat was first coined by the same monarch and is a corruption of the word "grosses," in contradistinction to the small coins or pennies. Its value was equal to about four of the latter coins.

The Russian "ruble" comes from the verb "to cut" and was so called from the ornamental edge the piece formerly had. The kopeck is equal in value to two-pence, as is also the kreutzer in Austria, cent in Holland, Italy, France and Spain. In the last country the 5-pesta piece, called the escude, corresponds to the American dollar, the pesta being the small coin representing the monetary standard and meaning simply "little piece." For several hundred years and until a recent date money was coined in from 20 to 30 places in France, but all is now issued from the mint at Paris.

Few French gold coins are now in circulation, except those stamped with the head of Napoleon III, and silver pieces of the same issue are almost as common. French silver coins were the best in the world, and coins are often met with bearing the stamp of Charles X, Louis XVIII and Napoleon I. The franc, in value in American money of 20 cents, was so designated by King John, who first coined these pieces in 1860. They bore the motto "Le Roi Frank" (King of the Franks, the ancient name of the French), and were of two kinds, one representing the king on horseback and the other on foot. It was formerly called the "livre" (pound) as well, though the connection with any specified weight is not evident.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Judge Cochran Confirmed.

The senate today succeeded in securing an executive session at which the only republican nomination confirmed was that of Judge Cochran of Nebraska as consul to San Salvador. Senator Paddock is said to have made a personal appeal for Judge Cochran. He asked unanimous consent on the ground that the appointment was determined on more than thirty days since; that Judge Cochran, however, was absent from home and could not be reached. He said it was not until about a week since that his consent to take the position was received, when his name was immediately sent to the senate, but that, as was known to all, there has been no opportunity before to ask for his confirmation. He said that Judge Cochran was an able and honored citizen of Nebraska, a good lawyer, had been a district judge and held in universal respect by Nebraskans, irrespective of party affiliations.

Senator Paddock said that this was probably the last request he should ever have an opportunity to make on the senate (by several senators, "Oh no! Oh no!"); but he assured them that he did not urge it as a reason for the indulgence prayed for, because, however this request might eventuate he should carry hence when he retired from the senate, which must do in a few days, a grateful recollection of the innumerable kindnesses and courtesies extended throughout all the entire period of his services. The most delightful feature of this request, said the senator, and this memory is that it embraces every senator on both sides of the chamber and of all parties. He said that his request now was simply and only this, that if his friends on both sides of the chamber felt that they could consistently and properly grant the request he made, it would be greatly, a most highly appreciated compliment under the circumstances.

Senator Butler stated after the remarks of the senator from Nebraska he did not think that any senator would vote against the confirmation.

The nomination was then confirmed.—Washington Cor. Lincoln Journal.

The ladies of Woman's Relief Corps of our city gave a supper, Tuesday evening, to the members of the Grand Army Post and friends. The affair was after the fashion which the ladies have made popular in our city. The supper was most excellent in every respect. Besides a delightful social time was had.

The Endeavor Society meets every Sunday evening in the Lutheran church at 6:30 o'clock. The society in our city has grown so rapidly since its organization twelve months ago that it is now the largest in our state. The officers and members invite all the young people to become members and thus enjoy its meetings, socials, etc.

The sympathy of all true hearts goes out to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cordical in the death of their second child and beloved boy, Tuesday morning, with diphtheria. The interment took place in St. Patrick's cemetery on the following morning, services being held in the Catholic church by Father Hickey. It is with further pain and regret that we learn of the illness of their baby with the same dreadful disease.

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See the new advertisement of the McMillen Bros., dealers in harness and saddlery, appearing in this issue.

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