

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. SANDILEK of Saline
Second District..... A. J. BURNHAM of Nemaha
Third District..... A. C. FOSTER of Douglas
Fourth District..... G. A. DERRY of Seward
Fifth District..... J. L. MCPHEELY of Kearney
Sixth 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 TERT 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 Indianola Precinct.
For Commissioner—First District, ALEX. D. JOHNSTON of Valley Grange Prec.

The Republican national campaign has progressed so favorably and successfully that it seems to be only a question of McKinley's plurality in the electoral college.

The Republican organization in Red Willow county is assuming proportions and a perfection that means success in November. The interest manifest is unparalleled.

The demand for Congressman Andrews' services continues very pressing. He is the most popular and effective campaigner in the Fifth district, making votes wherever he goes. The "little parson" is a winner. Watch his smoke.

The noisy claim that Bryan would carry Nebraska by a big majority has given away to a decided feeling of doubt as to his ability to carry it at all, while McKinley managers increase their confidence daily.

The tour of the veteran union generals in the interest of sound money is one of the wisest moves in this campaign of education. These men, who led the boys in blue to victory a generation ago, are almost the sole survivors of that long roll of illustrious commanders. Their services in the war, great as they were, will be written no larger on history's page than that which they are rendering in their attempt once more to draw after them the following which made their names a terror to oppression and wrong in 1861.—Bee.

The joint debate arranged for between Congressman Andrews and J. R. Sutherland at the Edgar harvest home "flashed in the pan" as it were. Both speakers were on hand, but the local Populist committee refused to allow the debate to come off as advertised for the 24th. All efforts and propositions failing to secure a joint discussion, it was finally agreed that each of the candidates should address the people. Congressman Andrews was given an hour and fifteen minutes and Mr. Sutherland an hour and thirty minutes. "This arrangement," says the Edgar Post, "was carried out, and while it gave a fair opportunity to judge of the merits of their respective cases, it was not what the people went to hear and what they had a right to expect. What they wanted was a joint discussion, in which each candidate would be given an opportunity to submit his propositions to his opponent for reply. Mr. Andrews was willing and anxious to do this, but Mr. Sutherland persistently refused, and after listening to the addresses of the two gentlemen no one can blame him. He is absolutely no match at all for the doughty little professor. This will explain his refusal to enter into the joint discussion".

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE



Nebraska's Next Governor.

Jack MacColl took a homestead adjoining what is now the city of Lexington, in 1870. His ancestors were Scotch, and his early manhood was spent on a Canadian farm. He left home in 1869 and immediately set out for the west. His first work was as a laborer for the Union Pacific R. R. Co., and the following year he took up the homestead where he now lives. From the first he succeeded, because he had learned business method as well as farm routine. The first county clerk of Dawson county was removed for cause, and MacColl was appointed in his place. He held the office thirteen years, although he took it in the beginning under protest. He has never been an office seeker, nor a politician in the accepted sense. He served one term in the Nebraska legislature, and was a capable, conscientious member. In 1890 his friends in western Nebraska urged him to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, and he reluctantly consented. L. D. Richards was nominated. Four years later he was an active candidate, but the nomination fell to T. J. Majors. In 1896 his friends were as loyal and enthusiastic as ever, and they went into the state convention with many new recruits and nominated him July 1st. Jack MacColl is called the Nebraska "commodore". Such he is in fact. He is plain and easily approachable. He is sympathetic, cordial and warm-hearted. He is a friend of the laborer as well as the man of business, and is loved by one and esteemed by the other. Personally he is close-mouthed and conservative, but all the time strictly business.—Ex.

BARTLEY.

J. H. Stephens spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

A. G. Dole and wife spent Sunday in Indianola with friends.

E. S. Hill and Dr. A. W. Hoyt of Indianola were on our streets, Monday afternoon.

I. M. Smith and J. H. Bayston of McCook attended the rally here, Monday night.

W. J. and S. H. Stilgebauer visited with their brother F. G. Stilgebauer, Saturday and Sunday.

R. P. High of Lebanon, Republican candidate for representative from our district, was in our town looking over the political situation, Thursday.

Hon. W. E. Andrews is to speak here in the near future, the date is not yet announced. Everybody should turn out and hear the able speech Mr. Andrews will make, also help elect him for congress next November.

A large delegation of Bartley people went to Indianola, Wednesday night, to participate in the Republican rally and hear Hon. J. L. Caldwell's address. One of the men from this place carried a transparency which read "Bartley Hannacrats". All enjoyed the speech made by Mr. Caldwell as he made all points very easily understood.

A large crowd was present to participate in the free silver rally, Monday night, delegations coming from Indianola and Cambridge. The Bartley cornet band and torchlight procession met the speaker, General A. H. Bowen of Hastings, at the train. There were about two hundred torches in line and less than one hundred voters, the balance of the torches being carried by boys, and several of them shouted so much for McKinley that the occasion could easily have been mistaken for a Republican rally. General Bowen addressed an audience of about three hundred and fifty in College hall, fully fifty per cent of the crowd being Republicans. While the speaking was going on in the hall about fifty or sixty persons on the street were addressed by P. E. McKillip, J. H. Bayston and John Long. A large portion of General Bowen's speech consisted of abuse of the Republicans, and yet he voted that ticket more than thirty years. He claims that what is called the Republican party today is not the Republican party of four years ago; the general says he is advocating Republican principles and is going to vote for them by voting for Bryan. After General Bowen grew weary applying all the pet names he could think of to Republicans, he took a seat and L. M. Graham of Stockville was introduced. Mr. Graham is laboring under the delusion that he is to be the next senator from this district. After discoursing for some time on the beauty of some Colorado scenery, Mr. Graham promised several things for the Populist candidates of various state offices in case they were elected. The band, which is predominantly Republican, there being only one Populist in the organization, deserves a word of praise for the way they complied with the request to furnish music for the occasion.

THE Norwegian Pioneer Association of America at a meeting recently held in Madison, Wisconsin, took a vote on presidential preferences with the following result: McKinley 101, Bryan 7, Palmer 2, Prohibition 2, Doubtful 1, Blank 1.

THE MONEY QUESTION

IT IS SOMETHING LIKE THE YARD AND THE YARDSTICK.

One Fundamental Misconception That Puzzles the Minds of Many Men—Necessity for a Standard Measure of Value—Unit of Value Here and in England.

Judging from the questions that are addressed to The Times, we should say that one fundamental misconception that puzzles many honest minds, to which any question of the nature of "money" is a novelty is similar to that which would arise from confusing the yardstick with the yard.

What is a yard? A measure of length containing thirty-six inches. What is an inch? One thirty-sixth of a yard. We are back where we started and must try again. A yard is the length of a yardstick. It may be, if the yardstick is just the length of a yard. What is a yard?

A yard has been various things, as the length of Henry I's arm, or the length of a pendulum beating seconds of mean time in the latitude of London; at present it is the distance, at 62 degrees Fahrenheit, between two lines engraved upon plugs of gold inserted near the ends of a certain bar of gun-metal deposited in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, with copies deposited in various other places, including one in the custody of the department of state at Washington, which in turn supplies to the several states. If our yardsticks conform with this standard, they measure true yards; if not, somebody is cheated.

It will be observed that this standard unit of measure is quite arbitrary. We cannot give a good reason why the yard should be just of that length, and not longer or shorter, except that it is so, that common consent has accepted this standard and we cannot depart from it now without confusion.

The French, and many other continental nations following them, have adopted, and similarly recorded, a different unit of length, the one-tenth-millionth part of the earth's meridian quadrant, called a metre, with decimal divisions which is about 10 per cent. longer than a yard. The use of this measure is optional in this country, but it is commonly necessary to translate it into the corresponding English measure. As each is exactly determined, however, and their ratio is fixed and invariable, this translation is not difficult, and either equally represents the necessity of a fixed standard of measure.

The necessity for a standard measure of value is not less evident. We can make that standard anything we please, and in earlier stages of civilization, and in the infancy of commerce, the standard varied in nearly every country, as it still varies in a few countries the least advanced, from the silver rupee of India to the brass "cash" of the Chinese. But by a process of natural selection the common consent of the commercial world has gradually settled upon a given weight of gold as the least variable, the most durable, compact and convenient. This has not been the result of legislation but of the natural operation of the human mind. There has been much legislation directed toward the selection of some other standard or standards, but it has been always ineffective, and no legislation it now conceivable that could reverse this nearly universal choice. It is as fixed as the metre or the yard.

Where legislation comes in is simply in describing and defining the unit in which length or weight or value is expressed. Thus the unit of value in this country is 23.22 grains of fine gold, called one dollar, with its decimal divisions. In Great Britain it is 113.001 grains of fine gold, called a pound, with divisions in shillings and pence. The pound is thus equivalent to \$4.866 and the shilling to 24.33 cents. The common measure is the standard weight, the Troy pound of 5,760 grains, and this is as carefully preserved in the government mints as the standard yard.

The price of a commodity, such as a given weight of silver at any time, is accordingly expressed in England in pence and in America in cents, but this price is practically the same, any slight variations being due to the expenses of commercial exchange. It represents the exact weight of gold that will purchase this amount of silver. So with the price of wheat or of anything else that is freely exchanged between two countries. The price may be expressed in different terms, but it always refers to the same standard.

We might, if we chose, make our dollar smaller, as we could make our yard shorter, but its value would still be estimated by the standard, and it would simply require more dollars to make an equal value, as it would take more yards to make an equal length. In either case we should have confusion and inconvenience without any gain. If we made our standard something else than gold, we should have the added difficulty that the ratio with the former standard would not be fixed, like the ratio between a yard and a metre, or between a long ton and a short ton; but would require a fresh calculation every day, since there are no two substances that will always and under all conditions bear exactly the same relation of value to one another.

And there is just now the further difference that if congress were to pass a law declaring the length of twenty inches a yard, nobody would think of applying it to existing contracts, so that a man could deliver twenty inches of cloth where he had sold a yard; whereas those who want to declare 53 cents' worth of silver a dollar expect to have it declared a legal tender for an obligation of 100 cents.—Philadelphia Press.

The west will be the enemy's country also by the time Bryan gets back.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

THEY ARE ORGANIZING TO FIGHT FREE SILVER.

All Over the Country the Men Who Depend on the Railroad for a Living Are Declaring for Sound Money—Logical Argument for the Wage Earner.

The clerks and other employees of the railroads here are organizing a sound money club to fight free silver. Missionary work will be set on foot and the work will be energetically carried on.

These clubs are being organized all over the country. The total number of railroad employes in the United States is in the neighborhood of 800,000. It is thought by those who are interested in the organization of sound money clubs among these employes that before the campaign is over there will be 1,000 such clubs.

While the arguments used among railroad men are especially applicable to them, the logic of the arguments is applicable to all wage earners. There is no class of wage earners who would suffer more under free coinage than railroad employes. This would apply to the general manager as well as to the more humble flagman at a crossing. The railroads are probably the largest debtors, outside of the banks, in the country. They owe many millions of dollars for which they have given their mortgage bonds. When they borrowed this money they got it in gold or its equivalent. Seventy five per cent. of these bonds are in terms payable, principal and interest, in gold. And with the premium on gold that would be one of the first results of free coinage, the gold debt of the railroads would be increased to just that extent.

On the contrary the railroads would not only have to accept from passengers and shippers a 53-cent dollar, but would not be able to change the rates, as these are generally fixed by law. The upshot of it all would be that the fixed charges of the road would be doubled while their earnings would at least remain where they are.

Under these circumstances they could hardly be expected to increase wages, and these wages would be paid in 53-cent dollars. Even if the roads could stand this strain and would not be compelled, many of them, to reduce the number of employes, those employes would still be working for the old wages while the prices of every necessity of life would be rapidly doubling.

While this presentation of the case applies with special force to railroad employes, the logic of the argument applies to every wage earner. If the wages of some of them should go up, they will find that the prices of clothing, furniture and food would go up ten times as fast, and ten times as high.—Columbus (O.) Dispatch.

Mr. Free Silver, If—
Laborer—"Mr. Free Silver, if it is so hard for me to find any chance to earn enough for me to buy a bushel of potatoes now, how will it help me to have the price of a bushel doubled?"

Farmer—"Mr. Free Silver, if it is so hard for me to find any man to buy my bushel of potatoes now, how will it help me by charging him twice as much as I am now offering them at?"

Miner—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to give those fellows a 50-cent dollar, how are you going to keep your promise to me to double the price of my bullion?"

Debtor—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to double the prices of the bullion of those silver kings how are you going to keep your promise to me that I can pay my debts at 50 cents on the dollar?"

Old Soldier—"Mr. Free Silver, if debtors are to be given the chance to pay what they owe at 50 cents on the dollar, how can I get more than half of the pension which Uncle Sam owes me?"

Financier—"Mr. Free Silver, if you are going to make a 100-cent dollar, why not use the present dollar. If you are going to change the present dollar, why trade it for one worth not half so much?"

Uncle Sam—"Mr. Free Silver, if I build the mill, work for nothing, and pay all the expenses why should I let you boss and take all the grist?"

For Your Country's Good.
Heads of departments and other employes holding supervisory positions on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road are distributing copies of the following circular among the workmen under them:

"You have before you an opportunity such as has rarely been given to any class of men in history—the opportunity to be the controlling influence in saving your country.

"Therefore, organize! This is no question of Republican or Democrat, but of your own protection as wage-earners. Organize for the preservation of sound money—in defense of your own wages—in support of the country's prosperity and the country's honor!

"Let railway men of every class act together. It is as noble a cause as ever man put his hand to. Organize now and work, and when November comes and free silver is defeated the people will know that the railway men did their part nobly for the country's salvation."

Pledged to Sound Money.

Sound money clubs with an aggregate membership of nearly one thousand have been organized by the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at various points along the company's lines in Maryland and West Virginia. The movement was only started about two weeks ago and it is estimated a total membership of 5,900 or more will be reached before the election. The organizations are strictly non-partisan, the obligation taken by those joining merely binding them to vote in favor of sound money.

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

COLEMAN.
Wm. Divine is sowing rye.
Mr. Searicks is cribbing corn.
M. H. Cole has a few peaches.
J. W. Corner is putting up hay.
Charles Bixler is on the sick list.
There was a light frost, Sunday.
Wm. Divine has been cutting and binding cane.
Wesley Rozell is just socking the wheat right in.
R. Johns dug his potatoes, Monday. He had a frank load.
Frank Carruthers took a load of wheat to McCook, Tuesday.
Mrs. Wm. Divine visited her daughter-in-law, Tuesday afternoon.
If anyone has any colts to sell bring them to Harry Cole. He pays cash.
M. H. Cole and wife dined with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Whitmer, on Sunday.
Supt. Carnahan visited the school in district 65, on Wednesday of this week.
Mrs. M. H. Cole and Mrs. Wm. Coleman visited with Mrs. H. B. Wailes, Tuesday.
Frank Coleman has traded for a cart. Now girls—but say, this is leap year don't it.
Rev. Bell has only preached once at Zion Hill church for fourteen weeks. Oh Lord!
Sam. Johns and wife from near McCook spent a part of Monday with his brother here.
Wm. Coleman and family of McCook took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Coleman, on last Sunday.
There is preaching at the Coleman school house every two weeks right along. Next Sunday is the day.
The Rev. D. S. Morris was present at the Young People's meeting, Sunday evening, and gave a talk that was enjoyed greatly.
The Star of Jupiter visited earth, last Friday night, and was visible at the Coleman school house for about an hour, with the naked eye.
A Bryan club was to be at the Coleman school house, on Wednesday night of last week, but when it was found it was only a twig.
County Superintendent Carnahan came up, Monday, to see our little school marm, and found everything moving so smoothly that he didn't stay long.
There was a good attendance at the Young People's meeting at Zion Hill church, on last Sunday night. Several joined that night. The number is growing larger right along.
It was so still up here for four days that windmills would not run and water began to get scarce with those who had no cistern. Robert Moore took his horses to Mr. Coyle's for water.
Bert Wales is back from his trip in search of work. He went down to eastern Kansas and was gone more than a month, and only found five days work. He said there were six men there now for every job of work.

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