

Somebody's Going to Sell You Binder Twine

this season. Who is it to be? You can buy sisal or manila twine produced in foreign lands, from the twine trust or its agents. Or you can buy a better twine, better suited to your needs, produced from hemp grown on American farms and sold by an independent concern. We offer you

American Hemp Mixed Twine

It's the anti-trust product. If you ever used a ball of it you know it's superior to others in every way. More feet to the ball, softer, stronger, more uniform. Insects don't eat it, dampness does not rot it. 50 feet extra length in a ball. You find a thousand extra sheaves with a 25 lb. bale. Costs no more than sisal or standard. Absolutely guaranteed. You'll need it soon. Come in and get prices and give us your order. We want to ship in big enough stock to meet all demands.

Linsinger Imp. Co., Omaha, General Agts. have sold to great millions of pounds to Nebraska farmers—not a call ever returned.

READ BEFORE USING
AMERICAN HEMP MIXED TWINE is warranted to work on any Wheat or Corn Binder using twine. It is 50 feet longer to the pound than sisal or standard, therefore a bale of 25 lbs. will bind fully one thousand more bushels than a bale of 25 lbs. of the best standard any farmer ever used. MIXED TWINE is insect proof, water or moisture will not rot it, it is absolutely free from large or small pieces, and is therefore very much STRONGER than sisal or standard. Farmers who have never used MIXED TWINE should make the following test. Before starting your Binder at the beginning of harvest, put a ball of standard twine on the roller of the Binder, and a ball of MIXED TWINE on the roller of the Binder, and see which will stand the most of the season. The twine that stands the most of the season is the best. The twine that stands the most of the season is the best. The twine that stands the most of the season is the best.

Norris Brown.

Without asking the consent of the railroads The Hub approved the course taken by Attorney General Norris Brown in resisting the efforts of those corporations to evade payment of taxes and spoke in complimentary terms of his candidacy for the United States senate. One hundred other newspapers did likewise. For this action on our part we have been berated by railroad organs, and the railroads have decreed that Attorney-General Brown shall not be United States senator. The people of the state should be informed of the methods the railroads have adopted to defeat and punish him and their motives.

the hands of the railroads in the county conventions. The railroads are making strenuous efforts in every county to get control of the delegates. They are secretly plotting to prevent instructions expressing the will of the people. Railroad sympathizers and passholders are asking to be sent to the county conventions as delegates for personal reasons. The purpose is to prevent a public expression on real issues and candidates and to select delegates subject to railroad influences.

When the railroads sought to escape payment of taxes assessed in 1904 under the new revenue law, Attorney-General Norris Brown exposed by indisputable proof that if they were successful in their tax suits in the federal court, their taxes for that year would be \$100,000 less than their taxes for the previous year under the old law, while the taxes of everybody else has been increased. In explanation of this impudent attempt to reduce their taxes \$100,000 the railroads said that under the old law they had been taxed too high the year previous. The reply to this may be found in the decision of our supreme court in the case of State against Savage, 65 Neb., 714. The report of this case shows that when it was agreed in the supreme court, these same railroads, by the same lawyers, appeared for the state board of assessment and argued to the court that the assessment of their properties for the year 1903 should be sustained. The state court approved the argument and sustained the assessment. In this manner the bad faith of the railroads in fixing for themselves the value of their own property in defiance of the taxing officers of the state and in applying to the federal court to sanction the value so fixed by them was exposed by Attorney-General Brown and made public. Under the new revenue law—which was enacted to raise more revenue—the railroads tendered for 1904 \$100,000 less than they paid without question under the old law for the previous year, and went into the federal court for ratification, while other taxpayers paid the increase under the new law without complaint. For that year the state board increased the railroad taxes about \$200,000. Was there any good reason why they should escape an increase? No other taxpayer was permitted to do so.

This program cannot be carried out if the people understand it. The republican newspaper of the state did not ask the consent of the railroads when they spoke favorably of Mr. Brown's candidacy, and he did not ask them for permission to become a candidate for the United States Senate. The truth is, the railroads have determined, at whatever cost, to make an example for the guidance of future state officers. The future officers of the state must be given to understand that no officer who does his duty only but does it at their expense may ever again successfully aspire to public office. Promotion in public office must not be expected by an officer who insists on the railroads paying their taxes like other taxpayers, if the railroads are to prevail.

Mr. Brown's candidacy is not based on superior virtue or qualifications, nor on the decision of the federal court in the tax cases, or the outcome of any other lawsuit. He is simply one of many republicans who feels that he has the right to submit his candidacy to the judgment of the people, leaving it to his fellow republicans to determine his fitness for the place. The party has the right to make the selection, but the railroads have no right to dictate to republicans who shall be their candidates or to decree that Mr. Brown shall not be United States Senator. If republicans are not to be left free to express their choice on propositions involving the affairs of government, the party had better disband and go out of business.—Kearney Hub.

Real Estate Transfers.

E. E. Bolejack and wife to Harry R. Jenkins, wd lot 1 blk 10 Verdon. Consideration \$750.00.

Jerome Wiltse, sr and wf to Lucinda Meacham wd lot 15 blk 24 of A. R. and Luther Nims add to Humboldt. Consideration \$350.00.

Ada F. Smith to Charles G. Mann, wd lot 4 blk 21 King's add to Humboldt. Consideration \$600.00.

Wm H. Jones and wife to L. G. Smith wd, set of set of sec 11-1-15 also lot 5 in sw 1/4 of sec 12-1-15 Richardson County, 80 acres. Consideration \$4000.00

Frederick Wederkehr to Phillip Kammerer wd et of et of set of sec 21-3-17 Barada Prec. Consideration \$100.

Fred Beauieu to Steele Cemetery Association qcd lot 35 sec 4 blk b in Steele's Cemetery. Con. \$25.00.

Frank Palmer and wf to J. W. Kelly qcd lots 6, 7, 8 blk 31 Rulo and Redards add to Rulo. Con. \$45.00

Rowan E. Veal and wife to John D. Veal and wf qcd. Their int in wd of set of sec 22-3-14 80 acres. Consideration \$1500.00.

Best For Women and Children.

On account of its mild action and pleasant taste Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup is especially recommended for women and children. It does not nauseate or gripelike pills and ordinary cathartics. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup aids digestion and stimulates the liver and bowels without irritating them. Remember the name Orino and refuse substitutes. For sale at Moore's Pharmacy.

Brethren Church.

June 10, Prof. Taylor of Lincoln, secretary of the state prohibition committee, will occupy the pulpit.

PRESS NOTES.

Wilmer Lowe has contracted to furnish 100 bushels of tomato seeds to two well known firms. The seeds will be delivered this fall, probably in November. Very ripe tomatoes are put in a barrel, and allowed to remain until a trifle sour. They are then put in tanks and washed out. The seeds are dried in racks. The seed firms recognize the quality of tomatoes Mr. Lowe raises else they would not make such a contract with him. Two bushels of tomatoes produce about one pound of seed.—Stella Press.

A. B. Everett, the contractor, and John R. Smith, a Verdon property owner, were up from Falls City this week estimating the expense of some improvements soon to be made on the Smith block.—Vedette.

On Saturday night the crowd that usually does that sort of thing, secured divers kegs of beer and took them to the fair ground where they all proceeded to have a high old time. The exact proceedings of the session are not attainable, but it is said that several fights of a minor nature helped to enliven the occasion. Along toward morning Ed Titus went home and proceeded to whip and abuse his wife and children. Having done this he went to bed and fell into a deep slumber. Mrs. Titus sent for Officer Hansell but when he arrived he found the front door locked and only by going to the side door did he gain admission. He dragged Titus from bed and locked him up in the calaboose. The next morning he took him to Falls City where he plead guilty and was given a jail sentence.—Salem Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spurlock entertained a number of their relatives Sunday. Those present were M. H. Felt, wife and daughter of Fremont, Mrs. W. S. Waller of Exeter, John Holt and wife, Geo. Holt, wife and son of Falls City, C. W. Roberts and wife.—Salem Sentinel.

S. L. Redwood of Dawson, Nebr., who was in Sabetha last Saturday, has an interesting history. He is an Englishman, and when a young man he had a disagreement with his father, who disinherited him. Mr. Redwood was cut off from his share of a big fortune by this difficulty with his father. He came out to Nebraska and went to farming. Hard work and intelligence overcame all difficulties, and Mr. Redwood became one of the well to do farmers north of Sabetha in Richardson county. In the meantime his father came to America. When he was dying about a year ago, he sent for his son and a reconciliation was effected. The father not only left the son his share in the estate, but a percent of all that should have been his in years past. It is said that Mr. Redwood's fortune is close to a million dollars. In his estate is a big cotton plantation near New Orleans. But Mr. Redwood had found out what real pleasure is and he continues to live on his Nebraska farm and conduct it on the same successful plans as before his inheritance. Mr. Redwood recently returned from a trip to Cuba.—Sabetha Herald.

Republican State Convention.

The republicans of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at the Auditorium in the city of Lincoln on Wednesday, August 22, 1906, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices, viz:

One United States Senator,
One Governor,
One Lieutenant Governor,
Three Railway Commissioners,
One Secretary of State,
One Auditor of Public Accounts,
One Treasurer,
One Superintendent of Public Instruction,
One Attorney General,
One Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings.

And for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The said convention shall be made up of delegates chosen by the republicans of the respective counties of the state, apportioned one delegate at large for each county and one for each one hundred twenty-five votes or major fraction thereof cast at the last election for Hon. Chas. B. Lutton, republican nominee for judge of the supreme court. Said apportionment entitles Richardson county to a representation of 16 delegates in said convention.

It is also recommended that the delegates to said convention be instructed to vote for or against the endorsement of the constitutional amendment relating to the creation of a State Board of Railway Commissioners, to the end that the action thus taken may determine the attitude of the party relative to said amendment and may be made a part of the ballot.

It is further recommended that no proxies be allowed and that the delegates present from each of the respective counties be authorized to cast the full vote of their delegation.

The various odd numbered senatorial districts are also notified that they will at the same time by their delegates choose members to represent them on the state committee for a term of two years.

It is important that the uniform credential blanks which will be furnished by the state committee to each county chairman be used for furnishing credentials of the delegates to said convention, and that the name of each delegate, his postoffice address, and precinct in which he resides, be plainly written thereon. Credentials should be prepared immediately after adjournment of the different county conventions, duly certified by their officers, and forwarded at once to State Headquarters at Lincoln.

By order of the state committee:
WM. P. WARNER, Chairman.
A. B. ALLEN, Secretary
Dated at Lincoln, Neb., May 5, 1906.

Legal Notice.

In the Richardson County District Court, State of Nebraska.
SAMUEL BAKER,
Plaintiff,
vs.
MRS. ANSON RUSING,
and the unknown heirs of
A. TISDEL, Sr., Deceased,
Defendants.

The unknown heirs of Freeman A. Tisdel, Sr., deceased, will take notice that the plaintiff, Samuel Baker, did on the 17th day of May 1906, file in the office of the clerk of the district court of Richardson county, state of Nebraska, his petition against you, the object and prayer is to obtain a decree by said court quieting the title in him, to lots 5, 6 and 7 in block 85, in the village of Salem, in the county and state aforesaid, and that on the same day he obtained an order from the Hon. W. H. Kelleger, directing publication of the proceedings of this suit against you as required by law in such cases, and that such publication be made in the Falls City Tribune a newspaper of general circulation in Richardson county, and you are further notified that unless you plead, answer or demur to said petition on or before the 9th day of July, 1906, said petition will be taken as true and a decree as prayed for will be rendered accordingly.

REAVIS & REAVIS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Legal Notice.

First publication May 23, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Gehling has filed his petition signed by the requisite number of freeholders of the second ward of the City of Falls City, asking that a license as a saloon keeper be granted him to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors on lot 4 and parts of lots 3 and 5, block 90, in the second ward of Falls City, for the municipal year commencing May 22, 1906, and ending May 4, 1907.

B. K. BAKER, City Clerk.

Legal Notice.

First publication May 23, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that G. W. Cox has filed his petition on May 23, 1906, signed by the requisite number of freeholders of the Village of Sabetha, Richardson county, Nebraska, asking that a license as a saloon keeper be granted to him to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors on lot 6, block 11 in said village for the municipal year beginning June 1, 1906, and ending May 31, 1907.

J. C. HELMERS, Village Clerk.

Legal Notice.

First publication May 25, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that William C. Vey has filed his petition signed by the requisite number of freeholders of the second ward of the City of Falls City, asking that a license as a saloon keeper be granted him to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors on lot 21, block 91, in the second ward of Falls City, for the municipal year commencing May 22, 1906, to May 4, 1907.

B. K. BAKER, City Clerk.

In the Matter of the Adoption of Sarah Belle Whitten, a Minor.

To Nettie Whitten, mother of said child, and all other parties interested.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of May, 1906, Selma Weddle filed in the county court for Richardson county, Nebraska, a petition praying that the said court will grant a decree of adoption permitting her to adopt the said Sarah Belle Whitten under the terms and conditions set forth in said petition. The said petition will be heard by said court in its office in the county court house at Falls City, Nebraska, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 5th day of July, 1906, at which time all parties concerned will be heard. It is further ordered that this notice be published four successive weeks in the Falls City Tribune, a newspaper published at Falls City, and of general circulation in Richardson county.

JOHN GAGNON,
County Judge.

FROM MISSOURI

The Farmer, the Catalogue House and the Home Trade.

By J. O. SIKOVYER.

For a long time we have been watching the editorials of the various papers of this and adjoining counties on the subject of catalogue houses and their dupes as they term the farmers. I kept still, because sometimes it pays to let an angry bull bellow and froth till he wears himself out and goes back in the field to feed with his fellows.

But in a number of years experience, and some observation, I have noted a few things that justify the farmer in at least knowing prices other than just as he finds them at the country store.

We know of storekeepers that buy of certain runners from year to year, they get their goods from the same houses and the house soon learns this and they set about keeping up prices and the merchant does not care much about it anyway for he has a certain per cent to add and if the cost price is a little higher, he has a little bigger percentage. That talk about inferior goods is all bosh, for the catalogue houses keep every grade and you pay your money and take your choice as to quality.

O, how you do howl about building up your home town! I dealt with one of the most prosperous merchants in his line for many years, and he carries a good stock, but does not even own the store in which it is kept. At last he accumulated some thousands of dollars and took it and went down in Oklahoma and bought some town lots and a farm to rent to some poor farmer whom the home trade cranks expect to pay good profits to some other retailer. I dealt with grain dealers and millers that took their surplus up the road and bought some more elevators and mills; I dealt with lumbermen that took their profits away to other cities and bought lumber yards.

Sure, they have a right to invest where they please and I have no right to kick, but if the poor home town is so bad off for trade why couldn't these men invest their money in some way at home?

They saw an opening for profits in some other field and were spending money where it pays best or buys the most. One of the finest stores in this county is sending out fine illustrated pamphlets and circulars that are printed in Chicago. They get 'em cheaper there, but if you had that trade, Mr. Editor, you could buy better porthouse and afford cream on your pie and your blueness would vanish.

No, the editors are not all practicing what they preach for most of them buy their paper, type and ink where they can get it cheapest, disregarding Nebraska houses if a Chicago one will sell cheaper.

I knew an editor that wanted a typewriter and he did not deal with a nearby firm but sent where he could get a cheaper one.

I was in an office that had some cuts made in another state, rather than buy them of a Nebraska firm.

Now that was business and I am not kicking, but great Caesar! Why do they kick us poor hard-working farmers for doing the best we can or at least the best we know?

An agent of a catalogue house that sells lots of goods by a plan that is laid out for home trade especially told me as an inducement, that "Lots of the bankers, business men, clerks and even the storekeeper's wives were buying their goods right in Falls City." I could name you some of those people, Mr. Editor, but for fear that it might include some Falls City editor's families I will drop it.

I asked a Stella acquaintance about the same firm and found that some people in that town had almost furnished their houses from the same source.

I can give you the name of Humboldt merchants that send away for goods that they do not carry in stock. Yes, they buy them for their son-in-laws and some near friends, too. Home trade—O, yes, we all believe in it and keep our profits in the home pocket book, too.

I once heard a storekeeper's wife say that the merchants had an understanding and when they bought of each other, they got the goods at cost prices.

We could have parcels post paid and beat express companies at their game of extortion if it was not for the smallness of the retailers. What do they care about the size of an express bill? They charge it to us anyway. I really do not think it would harm the retailer, for he would have numerous articles that would be ordered over the phone and brought out by the mail man and would make more in that way than he would lose.

If I want a repair for a binder and it weighs only a pound, I have to pay exorbitant express and then go thirteen miles to get it and the mail man drives by with seven pounds of mail in his wagon. O yes, those retailers are looking out for me.

They buy our produce it is true, but they need it to keep body and soul together and couldn't live without it. How nice it is to see them go whirling over the roads in their automobiles and growl at us for not leaving our

fields to drag and grade and when I go to town there are six or eight hardware men working one-fourth time and resting three-fourths, just because there are too many hardware stores all along the line.

If we would pay without question all we are asked, we could work the skin all off our fingers to keep a lot more such fellows.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have said nothing about catalogue houses, they stand for themselves. Let the town bums and surplus clerks and proprietors get out and grade the roads and earn an honest living and they would have good appetites and eat a lot more farm produce and the remaining ones could live with a fair profit and not stagnate and sour.

You say that you always tell the truth and then tell us that a dollar sent away has gone forever and then say that one spent at home stays in the community. Now suppose I only have to send seventy-five cents away to buy the article I have to pay a dollar for at home, I keep the extra quarter, but if I give the retailer the dollar he sends the seventy-five cents away and keeps the quarter. In which case does the quarter stay closest to me?

In some things I am 'from Missouri and have to be shown.'

WHY OPALS ARE COSTLY.

Perfect Gems Must Be Bright and Without Streaks or Spots—Cutting Is Important.

Veins of opals are usually met with in soft formations, where nothing above ground indicates their presence. The search for them, therefore, often requires considerable time. But it is not exceedingly difficult, for opals are generally found near the surface. Indeed, it was thought for a long time that they were not to be found as deep as 12 feet below the surface. This opinion has, however, given way in the light of evidence, because opals of great value have been discovered at a depth of 50 feet, says the Jewellers' Circular.

The value of opals depends upon several considerations, of which the principal one is the color. It is important that they should be bright and not present streaks or spots alternating with uncolored substance. The most valuable are those which have red fires or mixtures of red, yellow, blue and green. Opals of a single tint are of little value, unless the tint is particularly striking and the figure beautiful. Indeed, one of the essential qualities of the opal is the arrangement of the figure, which sets off strikingly the hue of the stone.

When the figure is quite regular and distinct it is the more valuable, much less so when the grain is quite small and irregular. Sometimes the color appears as a single blaze or with figures irregularly spaced. It may then be of a fine ruby red and is much sought after, but oftentimes the uniform tint is only green or reddish, and has but little brilliancy to speak of.

The cutting is important for the opal; thus a thick stone will be much less beautiful than a thin one, which, on losing part of its volume, loses also the figure. The foundation tint contributes much to the beauty. It ought to be transparent, slightly milky, and harmonize fully with the different reflections of the opal, which, when it is really beautiful, presents a variety of hues infinitely pleasing to the eye.

Bluebirds as Pets.

The bluebird makes a very playful and affectionate little pet. Mr. A. Raddylyffe Dugmore tells of a very interesting one he possessed. "While I am writing," he says, "a pet one, but three months old, is sitting on my paper, seeming to wonder what I am doing and why I do not play with him. He nips my pencil, but I pay no attention to him; then he tries to creep up my sleeve, and still I pay no attention; so, disgusted, he flies off in search of ants and other small insects. After a time I raise my hand and call; back he comes like a flash, and hovering, mere like a moth than a bird, he perches on my finger, singing at the time a soft little song that is his method of speech."—St. Nicholas.

Not Quite the Same.

First Politician—I thought you said that man was such a good friend of yours. Why, in the last election he didn't plug for you at all!

Second Politician—I know it; I've discovered that after all he was only a near-friend.—Detroit Free Press.

THE TRIBUNE
...\$1.00 a Year...