

Hard Times will Leave You if You BUY OF US.

We do not sell ONE ARTICLE BELOW COST and make it back several times by selling other goods for MORE THAN THEY ARE WORTH, but we can SAVE YOU MONEY on

Dry Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Flour.

Everything at Bed-Rock Prices!

We Mean Business!

CALL AND SEE US.

Wilcox & Fowler.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

TO GET A

TAILOR-MADE SUIT AT COST.

\$5,000 WORTH

of goods MUST BE CLOSED OUT AT COST IN 60 DAYS. I will make up goods or sell suits and pants patterns AT COST. Take advantage of this

Great Closing Out Sale!

as you may never again have the same opportunity.

Satisfaction in Every Respect Positively Guaranteed.

L. BERNHEIMER, Merchant Tailor.

Best and cheapest Veterinary Remedies—Stewart's Healing Powder
20 years in use for all open sores, on man and beast, barbed wire cuts, galls, burns, chafing, etc. It cannot be equalled. Only 15c a box.

Stewart's Stock Remedy
Is not made of bran, ashes and sawdust, to show large box for little money; but is a Tonic and Blood Purifier, for all live stock. It is the best condition powder in the world. Large bottle, 25 cents a box.

STEWART'S LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Rheumatism, Lameness, Swelling, Backache, Sprains, etc., in use for man and beast. A trial order will prove it. Large bottle, 25 cents.

STEWART'S HOOF OIL
Nothing like it for Dry, Cracked, Brittle or Contracted Hoofs—makes them soft and tough. Keep them in good condition with this oil. It pays to use it. Remember No foot—no horse. Large bottle 25 cents. Sold Everywhere.

Stewart Chemical Co., St. Louis
Succs to Stewart Healing Powder Co.

SCHOOL BOOKS

—AT—
The Tribune Office,



At Publishers' Prices.

BLANK BOOKS. LEGAL BLANKS

Private Medical Aid
DE WARD

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, MO. Special attention given to all diseases or troubles in male or female, married or single, brought about by exposure, abuse, excesses or imprudences. **THE OLD DOCTOR**, 30 years' successful experience, may be consulted by mail, or at the office, free of charge. **Reliable, Skillful Treatment Guaranteed.** Board and apartments furnished to those who desire personal care. Send P. O. stamp for circulars, etc. Address letters.
Dr. Ward Office, 116 N. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE OLD DOCTOR'S Cotton Root Pills
LADIES' FAVORITE.
Always Reliable and perfectly Safe. This name is used by thousands of women all over the United States. In the Old Doctor's private mail practice, for 30 years, and not a single bad result. **INDISPENSABLE TO LADIES.** Money returned if not as represented. Send 4 cents (stamp) for sealed particulars, and receive the only never known to fail remedy by mail.
DR. WARD & CO.,
116 North Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.

Blank books, scale books, copying books, school books, etc., at THE TRIBUNE office.

R. M. SNAVELY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
INDIANOLA, NEBRASKA.
Will practice in all the State and United States Courts. Also before the Land Office at McCook and the department at Washington.

DR. Z. L. KAY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MCCOOK - - NEBRASKA.
Rooms over Fries & Hocknell's lumber office.

L. J. SPICKELMIER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Special Attention Given to Female Diseases.
Office hours, from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M., mountain time. Office over Farmers & Merchants bank.

A. J. WILLEY, M. D.,
B. & M. SURGEON,
MCCOOK, NEB.
Offers his professional services to the people of McCook. Will not go in the country—except in consultation with other physicians.

T. B. STUTZMAN, M. D.,
—ELECTIC—
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OCULIST AND AURIST.
MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.
Office over old First National bank.

SANDERSON & STARR,
Sign, Carriage & Wagon Painters,
Paper Hanging and Decorating.
Shop in old land office building.

W. R. COLE, PAINTER,
PAINTING in all its BRANCHES
Graining and Decorating specialties. Leave orders with R. A. Cole, the tailor.

DIAMANTA.
RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIAN &
SIGHTS PRICELESS

Call on H. P. SUTTON and be fitted with a pair of the celebrated Diamanta Spectacles or Eyeglasses. He carries them in all styles of gold, silver, aluminum, steel and rubber. A good fit guaranteed. A trial set for fitting eyes in a scientific manner.

We have just received a new line of fine writing papers in boxes.

The largest and finest assortment of queensware in Western Nebraska is to be seen at Noble's. You should not fail to inspect his line before making purchases.

Channel Bridge and Tunnel.

I have to-day seen M. Varilla, the author of the bridge-tunnel scheme of communication between France and England, telegraphs the Paris correspondent of the London Daily News. M. Varilla singularly resembles Napoleon; but, notwithstanding his name and appearance, he does not own to any Corsican blood. In speaking of his plan, M. Varilla told me that it had met with an excellent reception at the ministry of public works, and that M. Yves Guyot is soon to submit it to the ministerial council. I asked whether the sum of 16,000,000 livres given in the papers at the cost of the bridge-tunnel was not under the mark. He informed me that it was a great deal above it. The estimate is 10,000,000 livres; but 12,000,000 livres would certainly not be exceeded. In reply to a remark that it would be a task of extreme difficulty to make a tunnel, both ends of which would be submerged, and both of them half a mile from the shore, the engineer stated that the technical difficulties were by no means as great as they might at first appear. M. Varilla then explained that his idea was to construct a lift at the extremity of either pier by which trains might be raised or lowered. How was this to be done without letting the water into the tunnel? The idea was to construct two square tubes of iron, about 90 feet in height, 600 feet long, and 400 feet wide. These tubes would be built on rafts of special design, and on a calm day towed out to the end of each pier, where they would be let down straight into the sea. Stones would then be shot down from barges round the four sides of the tubes, so as to form breakwaters round them, and protect them from the action of currents and storms. A peaceful lake would thus be formed within the tubes. "Just so," I said, "but how could a tunnel be made without having it flooded? In this way," replied Mr. Varilla, "the iron tube would rest on a bed of sand, having beneath it an absolute impervious stratum through which the tunnel would run. When the tubes and the breakwaters round them are in position at the end of the piers, I bore down by hammering with specially constructed steam hammers. When the marley chalk is reached there will be a second and smaller tube let down into the first, leaving sufficient space to admit of a wall of concrete being built between the two. The water in the artificial lake will then be pumped out, and the scooping out through the impervious stratum may be commenced down to the level of the tunnel. There will be two great tubes of 160 or 170 feet or more in height, by which trains will be raised and lowered." "Your lifts," I said, "will be of hitherto unknown power." "Not at all," was the reply, "at the canal of Fontinettes, in the north of France, there are elevators which raise a total weight of 1,000 tons. My elevators will need to bear only a weight of about 200 tons. The general technical difficulties in what concerns the piers will not be great. The force of the tide and wind would not be greater than at the Forth bridge. The viaducts between the coasts and the lifts would be constructed on the cantilever system. In regard to the defensive question, each country would be absolute mistress of the viaduct and the tube at her end of the tunnel." "One more question: How would Great Britain be able to protect herself from invasion?" "Nothing easier." To begin with, she would destroy the elevator or flood the tunnel. It would even be sufficient to destroy a part of the viaduct at her end. A gunboat, or a Krupp gun commanding the passage without definitely ruining the tunnel. "And where did you get your idea, M. Varilla?" I asked. "In thinking out a plan for the Paris Metropolitan railway, I was brought to think that mixed systems lent themselves best to the solution of great technical and other difficulties. When reflecting upon the two opposite systems for a canal railway, it occurred to me that the bridge systems would do away with many of the objections to the tunnel scheme."

Arriving at Conclusions.

The doctors have talked so much about heart failure that now when a man has a pain he sits down and waits for his heart to fail. Nervous people, although in comparatively good health, awake at morning surprised to find that their hearts did not make an assignment during the night. Old Jerry Budd, coroner of a remote county in Texas, had so much trouble in determining diseases that he fell into the habit of saying heart failure, it mattered not what sort of disease or accident took the victim off. One day a man was found dead in the road, with a bullet hole through his body. Jerry summoned a jury and, after holding an inquest, decided that the man had died of heart failure. "Yes," said one of the jurymen, "but what's the matter with this bullet hole?" "Oh, that bullet hole is all right. He might have lived on a little longer if some fellow hadn't shot him, but his heart would have failed sooner or later."

Several days afterward a man was found hanging from a tree. Jerry decided that heart failure was the cause.

"But hold on," said a morbidly particular fellow, "what figure does this rope cut in the premises?" "Oh, the rope," said Jerry. "Well, I hadn't noticed that. Men, what about this rope?"

No one expressed an opinion and Jerry, after examining the rope, said; "There's nothing strange about the rope that I can see."

"Yes, but wait a minute," remarked the morbidly particular fellow. "This heart failure business has gone far enough and I want something else in this case especially as this rope gives us a clue to the cause of death."

"I reckon you are right," Jerry replied. "I reckon this rope might be accepted as a clue. Say, did any of you know this feller?" "Yes," some one replied, "I did." "What sort of a feller was he?" "Didn't amount to much." "Wa'n't no account to the community, I reckon?" "Not at all."

"Well, wa'n't it the general belief that he would sooner or later be hung?"

"Wall, then," Jerry continued, "if it was the general belief that he would be hung, why we'll return it as a case of natural death, knowing that it was natural for the feller to die and having reasons for believing that he would naturally be hung."—Arkansas Traveler.

In Shakespeare's Time.

In the time of Shakespeare domestic service was in a state of transition; the old system was decaying, the new one springing into life; and if one may be allowed to judge from casual references scattered throughout the plays of the poet, the new order does not appear to have been altogether satisfactory. In "King Lear"—to take one example—Kent denounces Oswald, the steward, as a "knave, a rascal, an eater of broken meats: a base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited, hundred pound, worsted-stocking knave!" From Shakespeare's plays it further appears that the servants of the period were companions and confidants of their master, and that they were generally sly and pilfering and players of practical jokes. In great families it was customary for servants to take an oath of fidelity on their entrance into office. Posthumus alludes to the usage when he says of Imogene's servants: "Her attendants are All sworn and honorable." The condition of servants at this period was therefore peculiar, and it is clear that they were ruled by a curious mixture of stern discipline and great laxity. One mode of enforcing obedience was by imposing forfeits or fines, some of which are enumerated by Sir J. Harrington in his "Nugae Antiquae." For being absent from prayers, for uttering an oath, for leaving a door open, or "for any follower visiting the cook," a fine was inflicted, while in another set of rules it is provided that "If any one this rule doth break, And cut more bread than he can eat, Shall to the box one penny pay." In case an offender should refuse to pay "direct without resistance," provision is made at the conclusion that "Each one here shall be assistance. And he that doth refuse to aid, By him one penny shall be paid."—Chamber's Journal.

Senator Ingalls' Desk.

Senator Ingalls studied law in Massachusetts, and as soon as he was admitted to the bar started to Kansas with \$70 in his inside pocket. He opened an office near Atchison. His law library was made up of three books, and the whole of his furniture was a chair and a table. His first client was a carpenter, and his fee was paid in kind. He got a table and a high desk for his legal services, and this desk painted green is kept in the Ingalls family to-day as one of its most precious pieces of furniture. It belongs to Ingalls' son, Ellsworth, who carried it with him to college and who probably now uses it as a part of his office furniture in the starting of his law practice.—Cor. Philadelphia Press.

Decline of the Shellbark.

Not many eastern people, unless they are acquainted with the forests of the Mississippi valley, and more especially those found on the higher Alleghany mountains, know what a really large hickory tree is. The shellbarks of Southern Indiana are sometimes 150 feet tall, with trunks four or five feet in diameter, and bare of limbs for seventy or eighty feet, and even larger trees can be found in the still almost untouched forests of eastern Tennessee and western North Carolina. But those large trees are doomed, and before many years have passed every hickory tree of sufficient size and proper quality will have been sacrificed to supply the ever increasing demand for the wood.

Couldn't Stand Such a Racket.

From the Binghamton Leader. The clerks in a local dry goods store tell an amusing story of a young fellow from the country who was employed by the firm not long since, and who was deputed to assist at the fannel counter. A young lady dropped in and approached him with a beaming smile, remarking: "I should like to look at your under-wear," but the smile froze on her lips as she remarked the look of horror that overspread the features of the new clerk. Hurriedly excusing himself, he disappeared, and the next thing that was heard of him in that establishment was that he had apprenticed himself to a barber shop.

H. KAPKE Leading Tailor,

Has moved across Dennison street into the building recently vacated by P. Penner. His stock of spring goods is new and complete and he will make clothing at LOWER FIGURES than any tailor in McCook.

W. C. BULLARD & CO.

LIME, CEMENT, DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS.	LUMBER.	HARD AND SOFT COAL.
---------------------------------------	----------------	---------------------

RED CEDAR AND OAK POSTS.

THE CITY BAKERY.

A. PROBST, Proprietor.

Fresh Bread delivered every day Free of Charge

PIES—CAKES—CANDIES—NUTS—OYSTERS—CIDER CIGARS—TOBACCO—ETC—ETC.

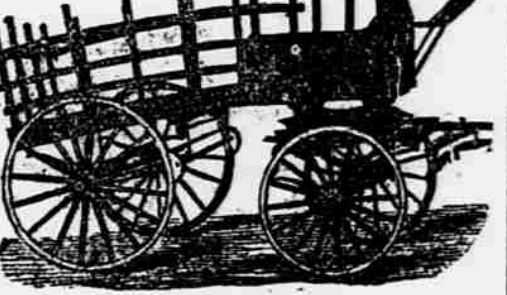
LUNCH -- ROOMS -- IN -- CONNECTION

DRYSDALE,
LEADER IN
HONEST PRICES!
And what is of more importance,
Quality--and--Style.

Why not have a suit that fits you, when one which is both stylish and serviceable can be bought for \$22.00. A pair of trousers which are really elegant, DRYSDALE will build you for \$5. Fine fabrics cost but little at DRYSDALE'S now, less than misfits in fact. Look him over. You will place your order. Save money. Feel better and look better. Buying for cash and light expenses does the business at DRYSDALE'S.

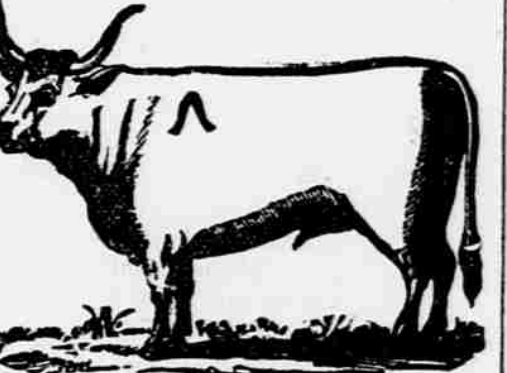
ALLEN'S TRANSFER.

Bus, Baggage & Dray Line.



F. P. ALLEN, Prop.,
MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Best Equipped in the City. Leave orders at Commercial Hotel. Good well water furnished on short notice.



I will buy stock cattle of any age, from calves up. Also, stock hogs. At Brush creek ranch, 3 1/2 miles southeast of McCook, Neb.
J. B. MESERVE.

R. A. COLE,

Leading Merchant Tailor.
Will sell English, Scotch, French and American cloths AT COST for the next sixty days. Come and get a first-class suit of clothes cheap. It is a rare chance. Shop two doors west of the Citizens Bank, McCook, Nebraska.

FOR MEN ONLY!
VIGOR For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD. General and NERVOUS DEBILITY. Weakness of Body and Mind. Effects of Excesses in Old or Young. Restless, Nightly, Nervous, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Irritability, Nervousness, etc. Write for descriptive book, explanation and price. Send 4 cents (stamp) for circular. Address: ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

KILPATRICK BROTHERS.



Horses branded on left hip or left shoulder. P. O. address, Imperial, Chase county, and Beatrice, Neb. Range, Stinking Water and Frenchman creeks, Chase Co., Nebraska. Brand as cut on side of some animals, on hip and sides of some, or any where on the animal.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT. Suitable for all Ages. Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle. **KISSING 7-17-70** PHOTOGRAPHIC PANEL SIZE. Sold for 4c. (copies or stamps). J. F. SMITH & CO. MAKERS OF "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS, MO.

J. S. McBRAYER,

House Mover & Drayman,
MCCOOK, NEB.

House and Safe Moving a Specialty. Orders for Draying left at the Huddleston Lumber Yard will receive prompt attention.

F. D. BURGESS,

PLUMBING,
Steam and Hot Water Heating,
North Main Avenue,
MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.

A stock of best grades of Hose, Lawn Sprinklers, Hose Reels and Hose Fixtures, constantly on hand. All work receives prompt attention.

Hurrah for Huber!

I am prepared to do all kinds of work, such as contracting and excavating, tree planting. Carpet laying a specialty;—ten years experience. All work guaranteed. Leave orders at this office.
FRAND HUBER, Jr.