

DR. PRICES' Cream Baking Powder

Made from pure, grape cream of tartar

FOREMOST BAKING POWDER IN THE WORLD

Makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry. Insures the food against alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court, within and for Red Willow county, Nebraska, January 9th, 1906. In the matter of the estate of Mary A. O'Connell, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the county court room in McCook in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1906, at the hour of nine o'clock a. m. to examine all claims against said estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from the 5th day of January A. D. 1906, and the time limited for the payments of debts is one year from said 9th day of January, 1906.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court of Red Willow county, State of Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Anthony Droll, deceased. I, J. C. Moore, county judge of said county, in said state, hereby notify all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Anthony Droll, deceased, that I have appointed the 4th day of August, 1906, for the examination and adjustment of said claims and demands, as provided by law at the county court room in McCook, in said county, at two o'clock of said day. All persons so interested in said estate will appear at said time and place and duly present their said claims and demands in the manner required by law, or show cause for not so doing; and in case any of said claims shall not be presented by the 2nd day of August, 1906, the same shall be forever barred. It is further ordered that notice of the time limited for the filing of claims and the time and place for hearing same be given by four consecutive publications in THE McCOOK TRIBUNE, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that the county commissioners of Red Willow county will receive sealed bids for the printing of commissioners' proceedings legal notices and delinquent taxes for the year 1906, parties receiving contract to furnish good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of said contract. Said bids to be filed with the county clerk on or before noon, February 5th, 1906, and to be endorsed thereon, Bids for county printing for the year 1906. The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES OF RED WILLOW COUNTY FOR 1906.

County general fund.....	\$18,000.00
Bridge fund.....	9,000.00
Road fund.....	5,000.00
Soldiers' relief.....	500.00
Willow Grove precinct bonds.....	1,100.00
North Valley precinct bond.....	300.00
Bartley village bonds.....	500.00
McCook City bond.....	800.00
School district bonds.....	8,000.00
1-12-4ts	E. J. WILCOX, County Clerk.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the Interior, land office at Lincoln, Nebraska, December 20, 1905. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before register and receiver at Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 27, 1906, viz: Thomas McQuay who filed D. S. No. 314 for the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and lot 2, section 23 and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, township 3, north, range 29 west of the 6th P. M. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Isaac J. Starbuck of McCook, Neb.; Jacob Harshbarger of McCook, Nebraska; William Hatt of McCook, Nebraska; Richard Johnston of McCook, Nebraska.—12-22-05.

W. A. GREEN, Register.
McCook Tribune,
\$1.00 per year.

JACQUES BONHOMME.

His Remarkable Experience With Satan and His Imps.

One of the most curious and unaccountable of the medieval French legends is that of Jacques Bonhomme and his remarkable experience with Satan and his imps. According to the story, Bonhomme was the only poor man in the community where he lived, and in order to put himself on a financial footing which would give him a social standing among his neighbors he sold himself to the devil. Before the devil came to close the bargain and take poor Jacques to the realm of fire and brimstone Jesus and Peter wandered that way in disguise. Jacques entertained the visitors in royal style, seating Jesus in his best chair and plucking all the ripe cherries on his single tree to help make out a frugal dinner for the wayfarers. Peter continually urged Jacques to seek salvation, entreaties to which the hardened Frenchman paid but little attention.

When the strangers were ready to pursue their journey Jesus frankly told his host that he had no money to pay for the dinner, but that he would grant three "wishes." Jacques, who had for some days been heartily sick of his bargain with Satan, asked that whoever should afterward sit in the chair where Jesus had sat might not be able to arise therefrom until he (Jacques) should so will. The second wish was to the effect that whoever might climb his single cherry tree might remain there until requested to come down. The third wish was that whosoever or whatsoever should enter his purse might not leave against the will of the owner.

When Satan came to claim Jacques he was given the chair in which Jesus had sat and was, of course, held as fast by the "spell" as though he had been caught in a mammoth steel trap. When the imps came they were enticed to climb the cherry tree, and immediately they, too, were prisoners of the wily Jacques. Finally Lucifer Beelzebub and all the minor officers of hell came to look after their chief and the imps. Jacques, with purse in hand, met them at the door and persuaded one after another to dive into its cavernous depths in search of gold. He then closed the purse and in full view of the helpless Satan and the tree imprisoned imps pounded it flat on the stone threshold. Finally when the second officers of the infernal regions were flattened out of all semblance to imperial imps of darkness Satan called from the chair entreating Jacques to desist and promising a quitance from his obligations. Upon this assurance Jacques released the whole infernal tribe, and since that time they have all been ashamed to appear to men as they formerly did so frequently.

Executing Political Wills.

In the reign of Charles II. the names of "Whig" and "Tory" were used for the two parties which we now call "Liberal" and "Conservative."

So strong was the hostility between the parties that when the king summoned his third parliament (1681) he was afraid for it to meet in London, which was very Whiggish, and he convened it at Oxford, where Toryism was strong. The Whig members, alarmed at this, rode into Oxford armed with pistols.

In the reaction which followed this display of force prominent Whigs were prosecuted on the evidence of perjured informers, and many of them suffered death. The Earl of Shaftesbury, the Whig leader, was accused of high treason, but was acquitted. In fact, no Tory jurist would convict a Tory, and where the Whigs predominated no jury would convict a Whig. At last things reached such a climax that leading Whigs, in despair, formed a plan to compel the king to summon a free parliament, but they were accused of high treason, and some of their leaders were executed.—London Saturday Review.

Temperature of the Human Body.

It is remarkable what slight variation there is in the temperature of the healthy human body. The normal temperature is 98.6, and it is a fraction less than this one or two hours after midnight, while the maximum temperature occurs from one to two hours after the noon hour. The ingestion of food, fasting, exercise, all are factors in slightly varying the temperature. The great peculiarity about the temperature of man is its evenness under all conditions. Heat or cold causes but slight variation, and in man less than in any other animal. In extremes that would be fatal to many animals man can endure and enjoy good health under those circumstances. We read of arctic voyagers enduring a temperature ranging from 80 degrees to 90 degrees and even 102 degrees below zero, while, on the other hand, in the tropics, during the greater part of the year, the temperature ranges from 106 degrees to 110 degrees above, and yet men enjoy health in such varying temperatures.

Ancient Salt Currency.

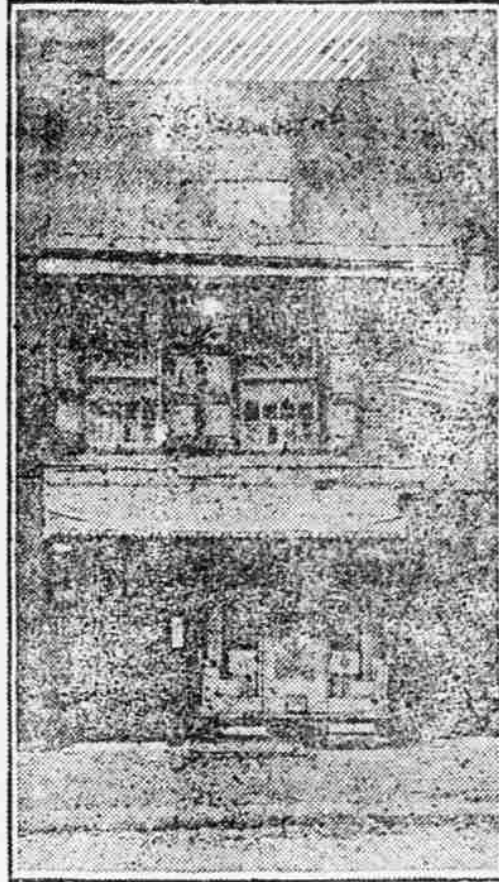
In various countries anciently and in some eastern ones down to the present time salt has been recognized as a medium of exchange. Cosmas speaks of a salt currency as being in use in the heart of Africa in the sixth century. Marco Polo in his work "Concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East," written in the thirteenth century, tells us the Tibetans had none of the great khan's paper money, but used salt instead. Their small change was made thus: They had salt, which they boiled and set in a mold flat below and round above, and every piece from the mold weighed half a pound. On these molds the prince's mark was set, and none but the royal officers specially appointed was permitted to make it. Eighty of these molds were reckoned to be equal to a "saggio of fine gold."

THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE.

The Designer of the American Flag and Her History.

The house in Philadelphia where Betsy Ross made the first American flag is regarded as a shrine by every patriotic citizen of the United States. The movement for the preservation of this sacred spot has met with success, and the property will soon pass into the possession of the nation and be safe from molestation by the march of "improvements" or from falling into neglect and ruin. Over a million school children have contributed to the fund of \$25,000 which was raised under the auspices of the American Flag Home and Betsy Ross Memorial association for the purchase of the property. The president of this society is John Quincy Adams, and the secretary is Charles H. Welsgerber, painter of the picture "Birth of Our Nation's Flag." The formal acceptance by the nation of the Betsy Ross house will take place with appropriate ceremonies on the next flag day, June 14, 1906. The building is at 239 Arch street.

The woman who designed the star spangled banner was born in 1752. Her father, Samuel Griscom, was a builder who helped in the construction of Independence hall. She was brought



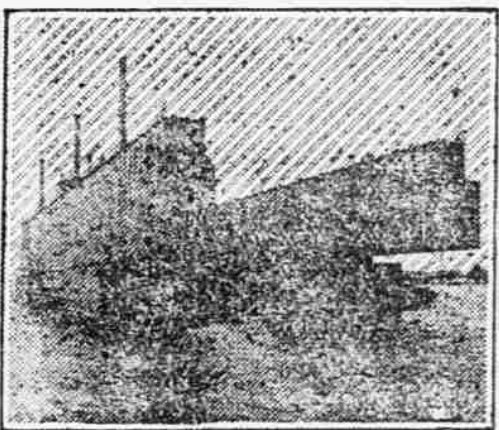
BETSY ROSS HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA.

up a Quaker, but married John Ross, an Episcopalian, and with him attended Christ church, in which her pew is still shown. She helped her husband in the upholstery of furniture and was skillful with her needle and in designing patterns. Knowing this, an uncle, George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, guided George Washington and Robert Morris, the committee appointed by the Continental congress on a flag for the new republic, to the house where John and Betsy Ross plied their trade. She received them in the little back parlor, still preserved as it was then, and in consultation with them she made the banner which was officially adopted by congress on June 14, 1777.

John Ross was killed in his country's service. Betsy married another fighter, Captain John Ashburne of the privateer Luzerne. He was captured and taken to England, where he died in prison. He sent a message to his wife by John Claypoole, a Revolutionary soldier, who in delivering it became smitten with the twice widowed Betsy and afterward married her. He, too, died soon after marrying her, but she lived until 1836 and was buried by the side of her last husband in Mount Moriah cemetery, Philadelphia.

AN UNUSUAL VOYAGE.

The Task of Towing the Dry Dock Dewey to the Philippines. One of the most unusual and remarkable tasks ever performed upon the sea will be the towing of the big floating dry dock Dewey from Solomon's Island, Chesapeake bay, to Olongapo, in the Philippines, where the government is equipping a naval base and dockyard. The Dewey was constructed at a cost of about \$500,000, and the cost of transporting it to the Philippines, a distance



THE DRY DOCK DEWEY.

of 15,000 miles, is estimated at about \$300,000. It will be towed by three of the strongest colliers in the navy, and eight huge wire hawsers and twelve thick manila hawsers will be used in making connection between the dock and the towing vessels. The hawsers weigh about a hundred tons and cost \$25,000.

The Dewey is 500 feet long by 34 feet wide and 63 feet high, is of steel and weighs about 11,000 tons. The route is by way of the Suez canal, and the Dewey, if she gets through, will be the largest structure which ever passed through that waterway. There will be a tight squeeze in pulling it through, as the dock is almost as wide as the canal itself. The trip will be a slow one and will consume from five to six months, but no special obstacles to progress are expected unless typhoons are encountered. In that case the dock might get away from the colliers, and the consequences would then be serious.

SIMON MAGUS.

The Legend From Which Was Born the Story of Faust.

Almost every renowned man of antiquity in the middle ages was believed to be attended by a spiritus familiaris and not a few were suspected of being in direct league with the devil. Probably the oldest legend of which the Faust legend is a continuous thread is that of Simon Magus, mentioned in the history of the apostles.

According to Justin, he was a native of Gitton, a village in Samaria. He was, no doubt, a man of great intellectual powers. He was the father of the school of the Gnostics. It is also reported of him that he could make himself invisible, that he could pass through flames unharmed, could transmute demons—in fact, he laid claim to all these powers, and his name lived in the mouths of the people as a sort of demigurge through many centuries until some other miracle working personality took his place at the popular fireside. Unusual accomplishments, great erudition, were attributed to the supernatural influence and the general disposition to superstitious assumption was strengthened on the one hand by dogmatic affirmation on the part of the church of the existence of a personal Satan, with his numerous household, and, on the other hand, by incorporating the magic arts among the practical sciences, of which astrology and alchemy occupied no mean part.

THE ODD LITTLE GECKO.

A Queer Animal That Lives In Africa and Southern Europe.

The gecko is an odd little creature. His name is seldom heard, and his form is seldom seen, for he lives in Africa and the southern countries of Europe.

This little gecko has so many strange ways and there is something so uncanny in his appearance that the people of the countries where he lives are rather afraid of him, believing his bite to be poisonous, although this is denied by naturalists.

He is a little creature, with a broad, flat head, like a snake, and a long body, with a narrow tail, with odd shaped bits of skin arranged like scallops along the sides of it. He has short legs and queer, catlike claws, which enable him to easily climb the old walls and rocks upon which he lives, catching the insects of various sorts which make his dinner.

He is a nocturnal animal, walking abroad at night and sleeping in the daytime. He moves with sudden rushes and without any noise whatever. His odd name was given him from the queer noise he makes, which is something like the noise you would make to start a horse with. The male gecko is of a gray color, so near the shade of the old walls and rocks among which he makes his home that he can barely be seen.

Chinese Children.

The education of their children is a matter of no small interest to the affectionate Chinese mothers. They watch the little one from the day he is born, to note superstitious signs. Let him cry lustily, and he will live long, say the old grannies. If he teeths or walks too soon he will grow up unlovable in disposition. At first the little Chinese are not very attractive objects, presenting rather a scaly appearance, due to the custom of not washing them lest they catch cold. A month after his birth the boy's head is shaved. A great feast is prepared and celebrated, the child now receiving his "milk name." When he enters school his name is changed, as it is once more when he receives his degree.—Pilgrim.

A Curious Legend.

There is a curious legend in regard to Deadman's place, Southwark, London. An ingenious old writer says that the name originated as follows: "In Deadman's place, at St. Maryoverus, a manservant being buried at seven of the clock in the morning, and the grave standing open for more dead Commodities, at four of the clock in the same evening he was got up alive again by a strange miracle, which, to be true and certain, hundreds of people can testify that save him act like a country Ghost in his white peckled sheet." However, a more exact historian explained that the name was merely a corruption of Desmond's place.

Live While You Are Alive.

Enjoy life as it comes to you. Listen to the bird songs and the voices of the children. Linger to watch the sunset or the opening of a flower. Take into your life the goodness, the pleasure and the brightness of every day, for "we shall pass this way but once," and then when you reach the last day that is given you here you will be content and can say, "I have lived."—Town and Country.

He Knew.

"You are sure that man cheated?" "Yes, sir," answered Three Finger Sam. "He held four aces." "But that is not conclusive evidence." "It was in this case. I knew where the regular aces was myself."—Washington Star.

Sudden.

"Now," said the professor, describing the work of his class to Miss Elderberry, "we are engaged." "Oh, are we? How sudden!" was her reply as she snuggled up.—Houston Post.

As to Heroes.

No man who is polite to his family only when company is present can hope to be a hero to his son.—Chicago Record-Herald.

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BICYCLES, GUNS, SEWING MACHINES, ETC. GASOLINE STOVES REPAIRED ON SHORT NOTICE

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Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.

WE GUARANTEE

To Prevent Hog Cholera

From appearing on your farm. Be prudent, this year, and prevent a repetition of the losses of previous years.

Call and See Us and Get a Written Guarantee



TESTIMONIAL
Delmont, S. D., Dec. 17, 1902.
I used L. K. for hog cholera and it was all right. It cured my hogs. I had three sick ones and they all got well and done fine. I also used it for chicken lice and mites, and it is all you claim for it. It is the only medicine for hog cholera, I think.

Harrington, Neb., Dec. 31, 1902.
I am using Liquid Koal and am well pleased with it. I am sure I saved my hogs with it last year, and am going to keep it in stock all the time as it is the best thing I ever had on the place for everything it is intended for. It is good for chicken cholera, lice on stock, insects of all kinds; it will destroy all kinds.

F. W. WOMAN.
JAMES CAIN
Manufactured by the National Medical Company, Sheldon, Iowa.

The Cough Habit

is more dangerous to your life than the drink, cocaine or morphine habits, for it soon ends in Consumption, Pneumonia and Death. Save yourself from these awful results of Coughs and Colds, by taking

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS

"Sitting by My Wife's Bed"

writes F. G. Huntley, of Oaklanden, Ind., "I read about Dr. King's New Discovery. She had got a frightful chronic cough, which three doctors failed to relieve. After taking two bottles she was perfectly cured, and today she is well and strong."

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