

HOLDREGE is in line for free delivery and collection of mail in the near future.

How Cowards Were Punished.

Many of the devices by which military indifference to life has been matured and sustained are curious. In ancient Athens the public temples were closed to those who refused military service, who deserted their ranks or lost their bucklers, while a law constrained such offenders to sit for three days in the public forum dressed in the garments of women. Many a Spartan mother would stab her son who came back alive from a defeat, and such a man, if he escaped his mother, was debarr'd not only from public offices, but from marriage, exposed to the blows of all who chose to strike him, compelled to dress in mean clothing and to wear his beard negligently trimmed. In the same way a horse soldier who fled or lost his shield or received a wound in any save the front part of the body was by law prevented from ever afterward appearing in public.

The First Electric Train.

The earliest public trial of a passenger boat driven by an electric motor was that conducted by Professor Jacob of St. Petersburg in the year 1838, though for four years previously he had successfully experimented with electric traction in the privacy of his own grounds. The trial of Jacob's vessel took place on the Neva and was witnessed by a vast crowd of people. The boat was twenty-eight feet long and ten feet wide and carried fourteen persons.

It was not until four years later that we find any record of a passenger carriage driven by electricity on land, and in this case the inventor was Alexander Davidson of Edinburgh. The carriage was sixteen feet long by seven feet wide and was impelled for a mile and a half at the rate of four miles an hour on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

The Game of the Sheep.

Among the gypsies of Bosnia there is a curious game called "the game of the sheep."

You know they skin a sheep or goat in the east by dragging the skin off whole over its head. This skin the Bosnians drip and grease most carefully. Then they tie up the four legs and the neck and blow it full of air, so that it looks like a very greasy, badly shaped sheep. This is thrown in the middle of a ring, and each man in turn jumps on it with bare feet until one succeeds in bursting it. The lucky one then gets a purse. Such a funny sight as it is to see them jump and sprawl, for of course if they do not strike it at just the right angle they slip on the greasy surface as if it were a toboggan slide and go sprawling.

Proof of Democracy.

"Ma, teacher was tellin' us that we should all be on a e-quality in our schoolroom. Nobody should feel any better'n anybody else."

"That's right, George."

"Say, ma, can I go to school today without washin' my face? None of the rest of 'em washes theirs."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cut Artery.

A quick witted woman stopped the flow from a cut artery in the leg by putting the foot in three inches of flour in a large jar and packing flour to the top of the jar, beating the flour down with a piece of stove wood.

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER CURES catarrh of the stomach.



Start Early

for those Easter services. Don't go though until your beast has his fill of that extra quality

Feed for Easter

that we have provided for his benefit. Have us send you a supply.

Any and all kinds of feed you require, from feed for chickens up to an ox, we have it.

THE MCCOOK MILLING COMPANY

STORY OF THE GLOVE

IT REACHES BACK INTO THE MOST REMOTE AGES.

Customs of Different Times In Which Gloves Figured—The Ancient Legal Abuse From Which Was Coined the Phrase "Glove Money."

Gloves are now worn indiscriminately by rich and poor and have no special significance excepting as a completing article of the toilet. The antiquity of gloves reaches into remote ages. As early as in the reign of Robert III. glove manufacturers were incorporated by charter in Perth, a guild being then established that still exists in name, although the town is not devoted now to the manufacture of gloves as a leading article of commerce.

A glove-makers' company was established in London in 1464, but was not chartered until 1683. In 1661 a company for the manufacture and sale of gloves was incorporated in Worcester, England, where the trade flourishes at the present time, the famous English "dog-skin," made really from Cape sheepskin, and of a warm tan color, being unapproached in excellence by any other makers.

Paris is a glove market for the whole world. In the Swiss mountains kids are raised especially for this industry, and great pains are taken to have the animals killed while the skin is fine and soft. Tanneries at Millau, Annouay, Paris and Grenoble prepare them for the stitchers. But there are not enough kids raised in France to supply the great demand for gloves, and the gamins of Paris find steady and profitable employment catching rats at the mouths of the great drains of the city to eke out the trade. Dogs and even cats contribute also, though supplying an inferior article of kid.

In ancient days a glove represented a contract or pledge, a substitute for the hand, being cast down by one contracting party to be taken up by the other. It also represented a challenge, to throw down the glove often being an invitation to mortal combat. At the same time to give an enemy a glove in a pacific manner was a pledge of faith, to break which was regarded as a crime. The borderers of Scotland were so particular about this use of the glove that when one of their knights broke faith with his glove keeper they proclaimed his perfidy by riding to appointment holding aloft a spear, from the point of which the dishonored glove dangled. And if the knight was slain by his own clan it was conceded to be a righteous punishment.

A fur lined glove worn by Henry VI. is preserved in an old mansion that gave him shelter after the battle of Hexham, 1464. It is of tan leather lined with deerskin with the hair on and turned over to form a cuff.

It is recorded of unfortunate Anne Boleyn that she possessed many pairs of extravagant gloves and would always wear them to hide certain blemishes on her nails which offended the eye of the king. Her royal predecessor used to delight in making her play cards without them, as it was sure to result in her discomfiture.

Queen Elizabeth took much pride in her gloves and made an entry in her book of expenses of "one pair of gloves embrewet with gold," which she sent as a gift to her sister Mary. She also recorded the fact of receiving "ten pair of Spanyshe gloves from a duchess in Spayne."

It has been customary for gentlemen to remove the right hand glove when shaking hands with a lady. This custom descended from an ancient one which forbade any one to enter the presence of royalty in gloves, because visitors were to stand unarmed, with the helmet off the head, the gauntlets off the hands, to show that there were no hostile intentions.

Biting the glove is looked upon with disfavor as an unpleasant habit, but it had once a deeper meaning—a pledge of deadly vengeance.

Stern Rutherford but little said, But bit his glove and shook his head.

Thus wrote Sir Walter Scott in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel."

It was considered no crime for lawyers and special pleaders to take the bribe of a pair of gloves, and the custom did not fall into disfavor until the gloves were "lined" with coin, which gained the name of "glove money." To this ancient custom can be traced the present habit of presenting gloves to the guests at weddings or funerals.

Gloves were first worn by the clergy to symbolize that their hands were clean and not open to bribes.

Both the old and the modern poets have written tender verses to this capricious article of feminine attire.

"Send me a glove you have lately worn, and I will tell you characteristics," was the way in which an advertisement was worded a number of years ago. Incidentally a fee of \$1 was mentioned in consideration, but the people who were enticed into sending their dollars were more than satisfied with the result. The glove reader told them the most wonderful things about themselves—the color of the eyes and hair, peculiarities of disposition and many other things. Gloves tell tales and carry individuality, as does a favorite perfume used by the wearer.—New York News.

Proud of His Complaint.

"I understand Jenks is suffering with rheumatism."

"He has it, but isn't suffering."

"What do you mean?"

"He's proud and happy. The doctor says it's gout."

Good and Bad.

She—Why do so many men go to the bad? He—In their eagerness to be known as good fellows.—Philadelphia Record.

ALBERT DOUGLAS.

The Man Who Won a Nomination Away From "Old Figgers."

When Albert Douglas of Chillicothe won the Republican nomination for congress in the Eleventh district of Ohio away from the veteran legislator Charles Henry Grosvenor, popularly known as "Old Figgers," the event attracted wide attention. Mr. Grosvenor has been in public office thirty-five years and was first elected to congress twenty years ago.

Douglas had been waiting for some years to inherit the mantle of General



ALBERT DOUGLAS.

Grosvenor and, becoming convinced that the doughty warrior and statesman was in no haste to cast it from him, decided on taking it by force. He carried the day at the nominating convention by a vote of 78 to 20. The charge was afterward made that General Grosvenor's lieutenants tried to bribe those of Mr. Douglas and that the sum of \$2,000 was passed over to a certain delegate upon the expectation that he would bring to the Grosvenor standard a stated number of votes.

According to the story, this man took the money, swung the delegation to Douglas and then handed back the bribe. On the other hand, General Grosvenor has declared that it was a "snap" convention, packed by his enemies. Mr. Douglas in his address to the nominating convention declared for tariff revision, control of railway rates and reform in party organization. He is a native of Chillicothe, is fifty-four years old, a graduate of Kenyon college and the Harvard law school and has been prosecuting attorney of his county.

RICH IN STATUARY.

New York's New Custom House and Its Sculptural Decorations.

The New York custom house, which has been erected on a historic site between Bowling Green and the Battery, is one of the most notable of the structures built in recent years by the federal government. It shows the influence of the new movements in art and architecture, and its profuse decorations of a sculptural character give proof of the advance made in this country in appreciation of the sculptor's art. An elaborate sculptural scheme has been carried out under the supervision of the architect of the structure, Cass Gilbert. The decorations are all in-



GELERT'S STATUE, "DENMARK."

tended to represent an idea, suggest something in the history or character of the nation or remind of the greatness of other races and civilizations. Over the arch of the main entrance is a head of "Columbia" by Vincenzo Alfano. To the right and left of it are heads of panthers, to represent the most important of the wild beasts found by the colonists. Above the attic over the main entrance is a sculptural shield representing the arms of the United States by Karl Bitter. Another distinguished American sculptor, Daniel C. French, has modeled for the adornment of the building four groups, typifying Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The sculptures above the cornice of the main front portray in artistic form countries and cities of Europe. One of these statues is that of "Denmark" the work of Johannes Gelert.

SUPERFICIAL SENTIMENT.

Secret of Power Lies in Intensity of Emotion.

Superficial sentiment is without vital influence. The secret of power lies in the intensity of emotion, but especially so in poetry, art and literature. By no hocus pocus can artists and writers adequately depict what they do not feel. There should be a thermometer of temperament as well as for temperature. Feeling and emotion have their degrees. We are serene when our feelings are in the temperate zone, indignant when we pass eighty-three, furious when we reach blood heat, mad at boiling point. When feeling falls below 50 we become indifferent, and when it reaches freezing point we are heartless. An emotion that does not attain the seventy-sixth degree is hardly worth recording. At summer heat the rarest flowers begin to bloom and nature becomes poetic. While the temperate is the proper sphere for pure reason and scientific observation, it is rarely, if ever, proper for the highest achievement in any art. In the world of art imagination and feeling are not content with a serenity that touches the borders of indifference. The creative instinct is never effective unless at a certain pitch of enthusiasm. It is the sharp, clear, brilliant current of thought that electrifies the brain. But an idea is worthless unless we can find a form to hold it. In the best work idea, form and feeling appear to the beholder as one. An electric bolt seems a cold thing, yet a stroke of lightning will consume more at one flash than an ordinary fire would consume in an hour.—Francis Grierson in Critic.

GETTING THE NEWS.

Method Adopted at the Outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

In contrast to the workings of the newspaper of the day and of the rapid transmission of tidings without the aid of even a wire to guide the message is a document printed in the Berkshire Courier at the beginning of the Revolutionary war. But evidently people were as eager then as now to hear the news.

"For the Purpose of getting Speedy and Certain Intelligence from the Army at Boston. We the Subscribers hereby promise and agree to Ride from this town to Tyringham or Sheffield by Turns so as to bring Intelligence from thence each Day (the Sabbath excepted) and to Report the same at the House of Mr. Josiah Smith—And in Case no regular method is come into for bringing the News to Said Tyringham we promise to bear our proportionable part of the Expense in procuring Intelligence from Springfield twice in each Week—Witness our hands this 3rd Day of May 1775."

Following this agreement is a list of days, with the names of the citizens who were to be riders. Jacob Van Deusen, who agreed to be the first man to ride to Tyringham or Sheffield, was to go for it on Monday, May 8, and Mark Hopkins was to follow on Wednesday, the service from that time on alternating, except as to the Sabbath, which compelled a no news interval of two days in the week.

SPEED OF INSECTS.

A Common House Fly Travels a Mile in Thirty-three Seconds.

It is the popular belief that the flight of the birds is much swifter than that of the insects, but a number of naturalists who have been making a study of the matter think that such is not the case.

A common house fly, for example, is not very rapid in its flight, but its wings make 800 beats a second and send it through the air twenty-five feet, under ordinary circumstances, in that space of time. When the insect is alarmed, however, it has been found that it can increase its rate of speed by over 100 feet per second. If it could continue such rapid flight for a mile in a straight line, it would cover that distance in exactly thirty-three seconds.

It is not an uncommon thing when traveling by rail in the summer time to see a bee or wasp keeping up with the train and trying to get in at one of the windows. A swallow is considered one of the swiftest of flying birds, and it was formerly thought that no insect could escape it.

A naturalist, however, told of an exciting chase he saw between a swallow and a dragon fly, which is among the swiftest of insects. The insect flew with incredible speed and wheeled and dodged with such ease that the swallow, despite its utmost efforts, completely failed to overtake it.

The Water Pitcher.

The following simple method of keeping ice water in a common pitcher is worth knowing: Put a layer of cotton batting between two sheets of wrapping paper three inches higher than the pitcher. Fasten the ends of the paper and batting together, forming a circle. Paste a cover over one end of the batting and paper. This cover, when over a pitcher, must come close to the stand and so exclude the air, and ice will keep a long time. This paper cover will be found of great service in a sickroom for both milk and water pitchers.

Devotion.

That was a remarkable instance of devotion to which an Italian journal referred some time ago, wherein a husband on hearing that his wife looked her best in mourning committed suicide that she might have an opportunity to wear it.—London Queen.

Sarcasm.

Young Doctor—He seems to have every confidence in my ability to save him. Old Doctor—Is he delirious on other subjects also?—Judge.

Black Cat Hosiery

Try Them

Wear 50 percent Longer than the Ordinary Kind

STYLE No. 15.—The heaviest and strongest Boys' Stockings in the world... 25c

STYLE No. 10.—A trifle lighter than No. 15, but has Triple Knee, Heel and Toe. For girls who give stockings hard wear... 25c

Ladies!

Try a pair of the "American Beauty" Hosiery and see if you don't find them the handsomest full-fashioned made; in the finest embroidery and lace effects.

We can also supply you with anything you desire in infant hosiery. Wool, with silk heel and toes—pretty little lace stripes in all the dainty colors and black. Also those serviceable, fine ribbed list.

AND FOR MEN

we have a full line of hosiery, from the plain 12½c up to the elaborately embroidered and fine lace patterns. Every pair guaranteed.

John Grannis

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Wall Paper and Paint Store

Is now open with its complete line of up-to-date

PAPER, GLASS, OILS, LEAD, VARNISH, BRUSHES, STATIONERY, PAINTING SUNDRIES, NOTIONS, PATTON'S SUN PROOF PAINTS

Orders filled for special mixed paints Painting, paper hanging, contracting

C. L. Walker

Up to Date Painter and Decorator

BOX ELDER.

J. C. Dedman, who has been quite sick is reported as being better.

There will be no preaching at the church next Sunday evening, on account of the meetings at Garden Prairie.

Mrs. Etta Brown, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. B. Doyle, returned to her home at Hardy, Wednesday. Her niece, Miss Edith Howlet, who had been visiting here for some time, returned with her.

Mrs. James Doyle is visiting this week with her sister, Mrs. J. H. Stevens of McCook.

Call at THE TRIBUNE office and see what can be done for you in the way of reading matter for the coming year. It will save you money.

A delicious wholesome dessert.



Served as "Blanc Mange," according to our recipe book. Mailed free on request.

In two pound packages. Sealed to protect its purity and flavor. All good grocers.

REAL ESTATE

5-10-30

Acre Tracts

Alfalfa Sugar Beets Garden Tracts

On First Bottom within one mile of the round house will be on the market on easy terms

APRIL 1st, 1906

Call at the office for particulars

J. E. Kelley A. G. Bump

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MCCOOK, NEBRASKA

McCook Market Quotations.

(Corrected Friday afternoon.)

Corn	27
Wheat	90
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	25
Hogs	5 75
Eggs	12
Good Butter	20

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER CURES catarrh of the stomach.