

FARMERS ATTENTION

Do not fail to witness the Famous Lightning Feed Grinder Exhibition at our place of business October 1-2-3-4-5-6



We will give the grandest exhibition ever given in Red Willow county. Our special will be the Famous Lightning Triple Gear Feed Mill with chilled steel burrs that have nine force feed lugs to force the grain; bearings that run in oil; gearing enclosed to protect operator from accident; adjustable friction plates to take up wear and prevent breakage. It is also equipped with roller bearings, making it easy to operate with one horse. We will show you the best, lightest running, fastest grinding mill ever introduced to the public. It will grind corn fine shelled or in the ear, barley, speltz, oats, rye and wheat from twelve to thirty bushels per hour, fine enough for meal and flour if desired. Come and see this famous grinder on exhibition—whether you need a feed mill or not—it will please you. We will show you we can grind grain any way you want it. This is a grinder—not a crusher—and the price is right. And the best of all a FREE LUNCH—hot coffee and hot cakes with maple syrup and butter, using flour ground on this famous grinder. All are invited.

We also have other goods that will interest you. We will make prices on Buggies, Spring Wagons, Surries and Road wagons that will cause you to buy. We have a full line of Harness and Robes, also the latest in wheat drills. We have the Moline, Burr Oak and Webber Wagons. Now if you are going to need a Wagon SEE US. We sell them right.

GASOLINE ENGINES—International, The Root and Van Dervoort.

MANURE SPREADERS—International and Success, which will be operated during this Famous Lightning Feed Grinder Exhibition.

Remember the dates. All are invited.

Powell & Nilsson
Marion, Nebraska

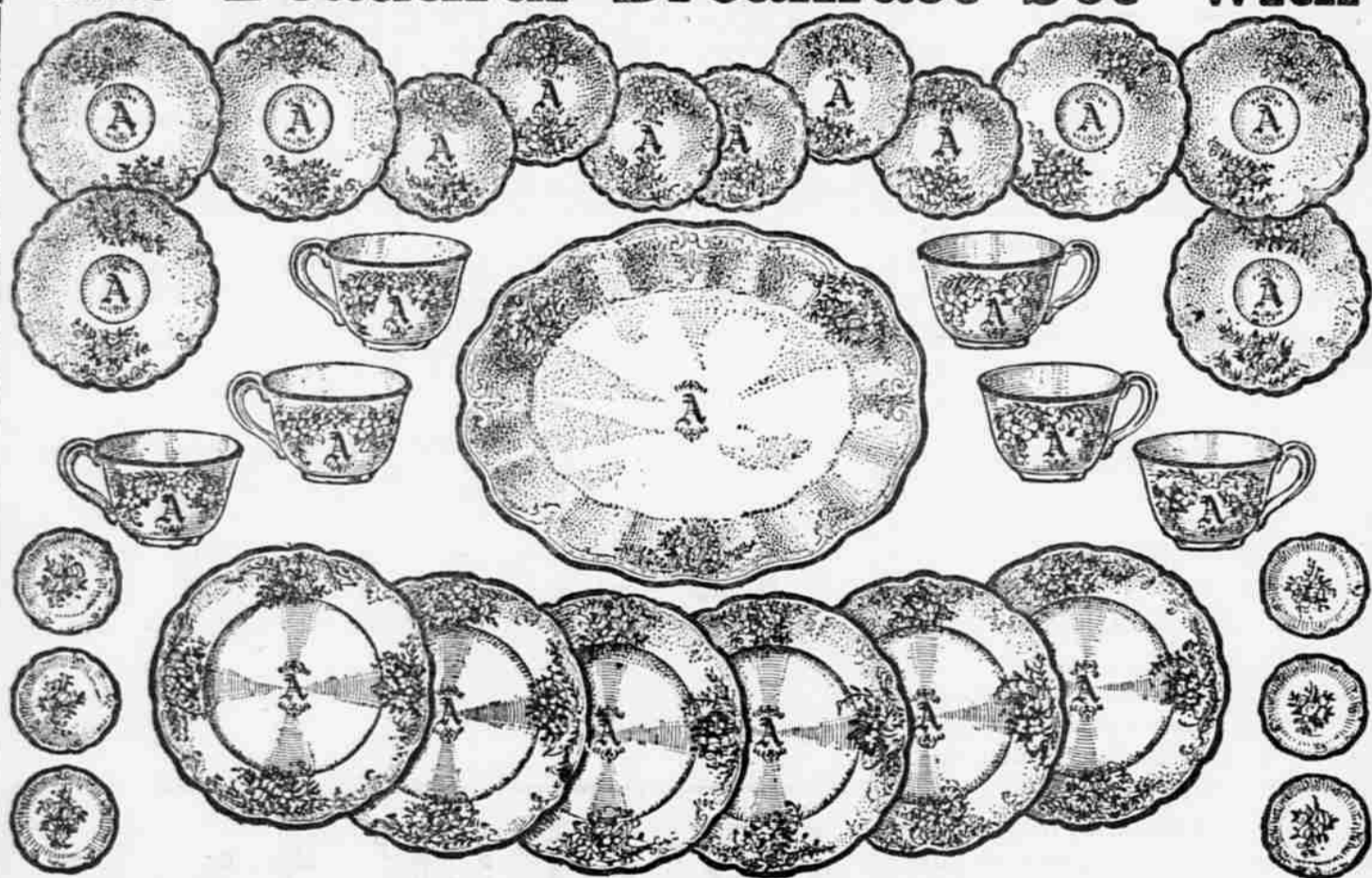
Come early and bring the ladies.

While you think of it, drop in at THE TRIBUNE office and ask to see

The Finest Typewriter Paper Made

The excellent quality and finish of the "Strathmore" will surely satisfy you.

Now you can have till December 25th to get FREE this Beautiful Breakfast Set with



Defiance Tea and Coffee

This has proven the most popular FREE offer ever made, because the conditions are so easy—so simple—and the dishes so valuable and beautiful. Hundreds of sets have already been delivered. Hundreds of ladies have just awakened to the importance of this opportunity. So we have extended the closing time to December 25th, 1906. Everybody will now have plenty of time to get a set. But you should not delay. Thousands are going to take advantage of this extension in time and we expect to be kept very busy getting out the orders. A beautiful 31 piece breakfast set with your own initials in gold is not to be picked up so easily every day. You want a set of these dishes and want them promptly. So buy a package of Defiance Tea or Coffee today, and read carefully the particulars found in each. Ask the grocer.

LETTS-SPENCER GROCER CO. - ST. JOSEPH, MO.

WEIGHT OF THE SUN.

HOW THE ASTRONOMERS SOLVE THIS WONDERFUL PROBLEM.

If You Will Multiply 333,264 by Seven Sextillions, You Will Get Approximately the Number of Tons of Matter Contained in the Great Orb.

To weigh the sun, moon, earth or any other body, said Professor Edgar L. Larkin, the celebrated director of Echo Mountain observatory, to the writer, is not a very difficult matter, though to those ignorant of astronomy and mathematics it would perhaps appear so. Of course weight is merely a relative term, for at the exact center of gravity a body weighs nothing at all. Weight varies as we approach the gravitation point or recede from it, and the expression as employed in everyday life—when we buy a pound of steak or a ton of coals—simply means the weight used on the surface of the earth because we live there.

Now, supposing you are desirous of weighing the earth, how would you go about it? Well, if your education had been neglected and you were in consequence ignorant of mathematics you might decide to cut up this terrestrial globe of ours in blocks and bring each block to the surface of the earth and there weigh it on an ordinary pair of scales. The operation would doubtless be a costly and fatiguing one, and perhaps many unscientific landowners might object to your carrying off their property even though you explained that it was merely as a temporary loan. But let us for argument's sake suppose that you succeeded.

Well, having carried each block to the surface (and many of them would, of course, have been brought from the very center of the earth) one at a time (returning each to its proper place before weighing the next) and having discovered that each block weighed a ton, then before your labors ended and the last block of earth had been placed on the scales you would have dealt with rather less than seven sextillions. This of course is a tremendous number of tons for any moving mass to weigh, but there is a time twice each year when the earth actually weighs nothing at all. In October last this earth gradually began to lose weight like some huge giant dying of a decline until at a certain moment of time it weighed only an ounce, then half an ounce, then a quarter, and finally, just for about the fifty-thousandth part of a second, it weighed absolutely nothing whatever—not even so much as a soap bubble which a baby might blow away.

To realize this you must remember that the earth does not travel round the sun in an exact circle, so that the distance from the sun is always varying, which of course alters the power of attraction or, in other words, the earth's weight. But in October and April of each year the earth is at an exact average distance during the fraction of a second, at which time, as I have said before, it weighs nothing. How short a space of time this is may be judged from the fact that the earth moves at the rate of eighteen and a half miles every second.

But to weigh the earth in the manner suggested would be a very costly matter, and so it is found to be more satisfactory to employ mathematics, when we shall arrive at the same results, assuming of course that we are correct in our deductions. And now as to the most usual means employed in weighing the sun. Having satisfied ourselves as to the true weight of the earth, we call that "One" or "Unity." That is the basis on which we work.

The next thing to do is to mount to some elevation—the top of a tower or the roof of a house will answer our purpose very well—drop a stone and find out how far it will fall in one second of time and what its exact rate of speed will be at the end of the first second.

This is not so easy as it sounds, but we can spare ourselves the fatigue of calculating, for after 300 years scientists have by means of the most delicate instruments arrived at the proved conclusion that at the end of the first second the stone will be at a distance of 16.1 feet from the starting point and will be then traveling at the rate of 32.2 feet per second. This 32.2 is the most important factor in our calculations and has been called the astronomical scales, for by means of it we can weigh the sidereal universe.

Now, here, said Professor Larkin, taking a paper from his desk, is an article which I wrote some time ago on the weighing of the sun, and I do not think you can do better than make an extract from it, which will save me much needless repetition, and he handed me the manuscript, from which I quote the following paragraphs:

"Every object in the celestial vault seen by the eye of man is a falling body. The earth is a body forever falling toward the sun and the moon forever toward the earth. If we can find with what speed the earth is falling toward the sun at the end of our exact second a clew is obtained that will lead through a maze of figures to the mass of the sun. This must be true, for it has been discovered that if the earth contained quadruple its present quantity of matter the stone would fall at the rate of 64.4 feet per second. And Newton discovered that if the stone be taken 3,958 miles away from the earth and dropped its speed at the end of the first second will be 8.05 feet. But 3,958 miles from the earth is twice as far from the center as is the surface, and 8.05 feet is one-fourth of 32.2. But 4 is the square of 2, so gravity diminishes as the square of the distance increases and directly as the matter increases.

"The earth is 93,000,000 miles from the sun, and this, divided by 3,958, equals approximately 23,496. Therefore, take a stone to the distance of

the sun and it will be 23,496 times farther from the center of the earth than the surface is. Now square this 23,496. Multiply 32.2 by 12 and the product will be 386.4—the number of inches in 32.2 feet. Divide 386.4 by the big number squared and the quotient will be .0000007 of an inch, the speed with which the stone will be falling at the end of the first second.

"This is exceedingly slow, but then gravity exerted by the mass of the earth 93,000,000 miles away is naturally somewhat weak. But the center of the earth is that distance from the center of the sun and actually falls every second toward the sun with a speed at the end of a second having a velocity of .233285 of an inch, which is something less than one-fourth of an inch. Divide .233285 by .0000007 and the quotient is 333,264—that is to say, there are 333,264 times more matter in the sun than in the earth. If, therefore, we multiply this number by seven sextillions we find how many tons the sun weighs."—London Tit-Bits.

EASTMAN JOHNSON.

He Was Once Invited to Be Court Painter at The Hague.

Holland, the country above all others to which art owes gratitude for the creation and maintenance of sane traditions of painting, rendered a signal service to American art in the middle of the last century in the solid technical training which it gave to Eastman Johnson.

The education of our earlier painters had been various. When the nineteenth century was nearing its middle period there was a general exodus of students to Dusseldorf, and it was to pursue his studies there that in 1849 Eastman Johnson took ship for Europe.

The vessel on which Johnson sailed, bound for Antwerp, was detained at Flushing, and it is to be regretted that no written record has been made of the story which Johnson delighted to tell, and told so well, of how he and his comrade, George Henry Hall, who survives him—impatient young pilgrims desiring to plunge at once into the promised land of art—left the vessel and, ignorant of the language and customs of the country, trudged on foot along the river Scheldt toward their goal.

On their way each step revealed to their new world eyes some detail filled with romance and promise, until after nightfall they found themselves before the closed gates of the city of Antwerp, which was then a walled town obedient to the old custom of curfew.

After an amusing parley in conflicting tongues the capital of Flemish art received them kindly, and henceforward the art of Flanders and Holland made so direct and sympathetic an appeal to Johnson that his sojourn in Dusseldorf was comparatively brief, and its lessons had little or no visible effect on his lifework.

His earlier student stage passed, he settled at The Hague, where his success was so marked that when after an absence of long duration he determined to return to the United States his patriotic purpose was carried out in the face of a temptation to accept the formal proffer of the position of court painter at The Hague.—Scribner's.

The Will For the Deed.

After Miss Lavinia Cobb, who had called in her nephew, Frederic Cobb, attorney at law, to draw her will, had made bequests to beloved relatives and friends and to unknown individuals whom she admired, and had remembered her pet charities, she began on religious institutions.

"Now, there's the First Baptist," she said enthusiastically. "I don't want to leave anything to the church proper, because it is the richest in town. But I want you to put down \$150 for Mr. Bicknell as a slight recognition of his casual service to my soul. And"—

"But, aunty," began the lawyer nephew, who had long been striving to speak. "What's wrong now, Freddy?" demanded Miss Lavinia. "Isn't 'casual service' all right? It is precisely what I mean. I am a member of Mr. Marvin's church—and I shall remember him handsomely later—but Mr. Bicknell's sermons have done me much good, and I have heard him—well, perhaps ten times in all, so I think 'casual service' just expresses it. But if you think it doesn't or that it would make trouble put down the legal equivalent."

"It's not the phraseology, aunty, but your estate. You haven't sufficient property to make so many and such large gifts."

"Oh, I know that as well as you do," Miss Lavinia said, with gentle impatience. "I just want to show all my friends how I feel toward them. You needn't look so—so—judicial, Freddy. It's my will, not yours."—Youth's Companion.

A Problem at Cambridge.

When Lord Rayleigh, the British scientist, was a student at Cambridge the examiners set among other problems one which they based on an article in a German mathematical periodical supposed unlikely to have penetrated to Cambridge. Only two men solved it, Mr. Sturt (Lord Rayleigh) and another. The examiners asked the other man about this problem. "Oh," he said, "I take the — (mentioning the name of the periodical), and I was very glad to find that, thanks to an article in the last number, that problem came out quite easily." When Mr. Sturt's turn came they expected a similar answer, but he astonished them by replying: "The fact is, gentlemen, that I sometimes contribute to —, and I could not help feeling greatly flattered that you should have thought my little problem worthy of a place in this examination." He was awarded the prize.

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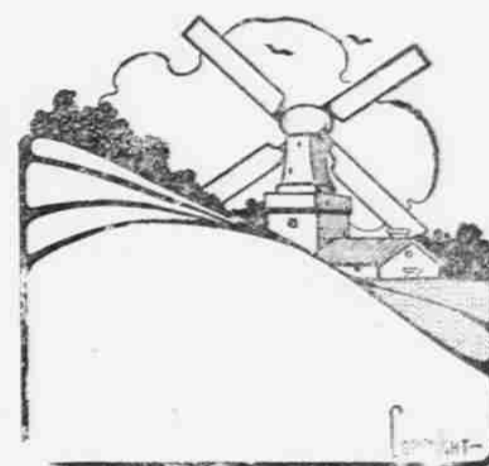
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