

Some Notables Of the Hour



GERARD LOWTHER.

GERARD AUGUSTUS LOWTHER, British minister to Morocco, who has figured in the efforts for the release of the Kaid Sir Harry MacLean from captivity by Raisuli, has been much praised for his tactful conduct during the troubles in the country of Sultan Abdul Aziz. He is of special interest to Americans on account of his former residence here and because he married an American. He was born in 1858 and is the second son of the Hon. William Lowther, brother of the third Earl of Lonsdale. He was educated at Harrow and, entering the diplomatic service in 1879, served at Madrid, Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Sofia, Bucharest, Tokyo, Budapest and Washington, where he was secretary of embassy, and at Chile, where he was minister from 1901 to 1904, being appointed to the Morocco mission in the latter year. He once told guests at a London dinner party about writers at mining towns in western states of America. He said: "You should see the writer of Dead Gulch, of Busted Boom, of Snake and of a hundred other American mining towns. The waiter serves you in his shirt sleeves, with a cigar in his mouth. One day an Englishman ordered quail of such a person. "Quail?" said the waiter. "All right, friend, quail it is. Quail goes." "And he disappeared in the kitchen and in a moment returned with a dish of pig's feet. "What's this?" said the Englishman. "I ordered quail." "Well," said the waiter, "you've got quail." "But quail's a bird," the Englishman exclaimed. "The barrel of the waiter's revolver gleamed as he said in a low tense voice: "Not here."

Mrs. Lowther was Miss Alice Blight, daughter of Atherton Blight of Philadelphia and Newport, and one of the handsomest girls in America's "smart set." Her marriage to Mr. Lowther was one of the leading matrimonial events of 1905. The wedding took place in All Saints' church, London. She is tall and has light hair and blue eyes and is fond of outdoor sports, having won fame as a whip and in



MRS. GERARD A. LOWTHER.

sailing yachts. She met her husband while he was secretary to the British embassy at Washington. She made quite a social success when in London. When her husband went to Morocco she risked capture by bandits by accompanying him on the dangerous journey to Fez. Mrs. Lowther is a granddaughter of the sculptor Greenough, who modeled the statue of Washington at the capital.

When Mrs. Russell Sage determined to use \$10,000,000 of the money her husband left her in establishing a fund "for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States" she realized that her plan would depend largely for its success on the character of those placed in charge of the expenditure of this splendid sum. Her idea is that the income of the fund should be expended in efforts to determine the cause of poverty and suffering and in social experiments designed to raise the general standard of living among those who commonly find existence a hard struggle. She selected several men and women eminent as philanthropists and educators and sociologists to aid her in making good use of the fund and placed in immediate charge of it John M. Glenn of Baltimore, who is known throughout the country for his intelligent and scientific philanthropic work.

As an instance of his record in this field it may be related that when Mr. Glenn, who himself comes of a wealthy and aristocratic family, married Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, daughter of a leading Baltimore banker, they left their fashionable friends after the wed-

ding ceremony and spent the remainder of the day entertaining a company at a social settlement in which they were interested. After a honeymoon abroad they settled down in a home in the factory district. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn have studied the problems of poverty and misery in all their phases. She has become the leader of the women workers among the poor in Maryland, and he has taken part in many movements of a charitable character. He is forty-nine years old, a graduate of Washington and Lee university and of the law department of the University of Maryland, is president of the state conference of charities, lecturer at Johns Hopkins university, vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal church and president of the neighborhood settlement known as St. Paul's guild.

It is rather unusual for a railway president to be placed under arrest, and it was a new experience to President Ralph Peters of the Long Island railroad when he was recently arraigned and held in \$10,000 bail, charged by a coroner's jury with responsibility for the death of two persons in a collision near Jamaica between an automobile and a Long Island railroad train. Mr. Peters was for thirty years connected with the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh and two years ago succeeded the late W. F. Potter as president of the Long Island. He is fifty-four years old and graduated from the University of Georgia in the class of '72. His son has played on the Princeton golf team, but the young man has to work hard to beat his father in the game. President Peters lives at Garden City, and the day after his residence was established in that beautiful New York suburb he surprised the employees of the Garden City Golf club by appearing on the links at 5 o'clock in the morning. Sometimes he finds it difficult to get a caddy to accompany him at that hour in spite of his generous tips. His usual programme is a round of the course, a plunge and rub down, breakfast and an express to Long Island City, where he is at his desk by 9 o'clock.



RALPH PETERS.

Governor B. B. Comer of Alabama, who has been mentioned much in the dispatches by reason of the controversy over the railway rate law of the state, was elected to his present office last fall as the Democratic candidate, carrying sixty out of the sixty-seven counties of the commonwealth. He will serve until 1909. His home is in Birmingham, and he is a large cotton planter and manufacturer. The legislature recently passed laws making two and one-half cents per mile the maximum rate for passenger fares, fixing freight rates on 110 commodities and requiring nonresident corporations to take out licenses and forbidding them to remove civil suits from state to federal courts. When the Southern railway did not put in effect new rates in accordance with the new laws the state revoked the license, it being alleged that the road had violated the provision of the new laws pertaining to removal of suits from state to federal courts. Conferences were held between railway and state officials, and an agreement was finally reached in which the railroad promised to put the new rates in effect temporarily pending determination of the constitutionality of the laws by the United States supreme court. The license was then restored.

Since Vice President Fairbanks saved a pretty hotel waitress from drowning it is considered suspicious for a man in public office to be the hero of a sensational exploit. It is generally taken to mean that he has designs on the presidency. Friends of Mayor Sherburn M. Becker of Milwaukee are wondering if he does not aspire to be governor, at least, since the papers came out with a story about how he was held up by highwaymen and got the best of them through his quick wits. According to the narrative told of his adventures the mayor and his chauffeur were speeding along near Milwaukee, intent on reaching the Country club, where the mayor had an engagement. Suddenly, a short distance ahead, a light was swung back and forth across the road.

The mayor, who was driving, shut off the power and put on the brakes, thinking that some accident had happened or that there was a break in the road. When he had brought his automobile to a halt and was ready to jump out to see what the matter was, he found himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver. A voice from the darkness said: "Now, then, turn over whatever you have with you, and do it quick." Mayor Becker, though startled at the sudden demand, pulled back his coat, showing his star and saying: "This is all I have with me now." The highwaymen took a glance at the gold star, and, evidently thinking they had held up a police official, shut off their light and made a jump for the fence on the side of the road, disappearing quickly. Mayor Becker proceeded to the Country club and from there telephoned the police.



S. M. BECKER.

MISERLINESS.

Starving and Saving For Others to Spend When You're Dead.

"I'm not opposed to a man saving money," remarked the undertaker, lighting a fresh cigar, "but I can't help feeling that it is wrong for one to do it by meanness and by denying oneself comforts. It is because I see so much of this that I feel this way.

"Whatever is the reason I must say that in my observation the usual result is that when one has saved up money, by this self denial the ones who receive the money after death usually waste it.

"To illustrate this let me tell you of a specific case. A few years ago an elderly woman died in our city. I was called to care for the remains. I assure you that the room into which I went was one of the barest and most desolate places I ever saw. There was none of those little things which go to make a room comfortable and cheerful. I couldn't help thinking that the poor woman's life had been a dreary one. In a way I still think so.

"She was a maiden lady about seventy. In the town was one woman who had been her friend. She sent word to me to bring the remains there. No one supposed the deceased had a cent in the world. When we were about to remove the body the people of the house called my attention to a small box which they said contained all the effects of the dead woman.

"When we opened that box we found that it contained \$5,000, the old lady's saving of a lifetime.

"In her efforts to hoard up this money she had gone without comforts and necessities; had denied herself every little luxury. What for? Answer it if you can. I can't.

"A relative, the nearest one and the only heir, came on from a middle Atlantic state and took the remains home with her for burial. She also took the money. On the day of the funeral she had several hacks at a cost of \$15 each, then she made the driver of each hack a present of \$5, gave the driver of the hearse the same sum and each of the two men who dug the grave \$5 and spent \$2,500 for a monument. The rest of the \$5,000 she blew. At the end of six months every dollar of it was gone.

"And that old lady had gone without necessities of life to accumulate it.

"And, my friend, that is but one of several cases—yes, of scores of them—that I could recite to you did I have the mind."—Lewiston Journal.

BOOKWORMS.

There Are a Dozen Different Kinds of the Borers.

"One of the queerest superstitions," says a secondhand book dealer in this city, "is the idea that the bookworm commits immense ravages among printed volumes and yet has never been seen. People think it borer holes through books and eats out large cavities in the middle of a volume, then disappears, and the superstition even goes so far as to assert that the bookworm will eat a hole that would hold a marble right in the middle of a book, then vanish without leaving any exit.

"The plain truth is that almost any borers that infest wood will bore holes through books and also that cockroaches do about as much harm to books as any other insects. There are a dozen different kinds of borers that do more or less damage to books, and the reason why the insects are not more frequently caught is that they do their work and generally leave the book to enter the chrysalis state in other quarters. None of the boring worms are large, and even when a borer is actually at work the sudden opening of the book allows the insect to drop out unobserved.

"American made books, however, are very little troubled by borers. There are so many different kinds of chemicals used in the covers, bindings, paper and paste that boring insects generally get very sick at the stomach before they have made their way far into an American book. In southern Europe, however, great damage is often done to libraries not only by borers, but also by ants, which eat their way into the heart of a book and leave galleries and chambers easily mistaken for the work of the borers."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Knocker That Meant Life.

So cruel were some of the punishments meted out to criminals in England centuries ago that it was small wonder the poor wretches claimed the "right of sanctuary." If they reached a church or some other privileged place the law could not touch them. A curious relic in connection with this custom exists today in the form of the quaint knocker on the door of Durham cathedral. The applicant having hammered at the portal, one of the priests inside would inspect him through the eyes of the copper mask above the knocker and after due parley would admit the frightened criminal.

Following Instructions. "Here, my poor man," said a kind old lady, "here is a shilling for you. Now don't go and spend it in vile drink." "Thank you, ma'am," answered the tramp heartily. "I'll not, I suppose you was a-referring to the wretched stuff they 'as at the Dun Cow, num? Ah, but I'll go to the Black Bull. They keep the right sort there!"—London Spectator.

Active Enough. Physician (reflectively)—"H'm! The case is one, I think, that will yield to a mild stimulant. Let me see your tongue, madam, if you please. Husband of Patient (hastily)—"Doctor, her tongue doesn't need any stimulating."—Pearson's Weekly.



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LEGAL NOTICE.
To Charles F. Lehn, Mary Lehn, Charles White, Mrs. Charles White, wife of Charles White, first name unknown, Charles T. Boggs, C. T. Boggs, Mary E. Boggs, defendants, will take notice that Jessie B. Byrd, plaintiff, has filed a petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, against the above named defendants, the object and prayer of which are that said defendants and all of them be required to set forth the claim they or any of them have in and to the north half of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29), township one (1), range thirty (30), west, in Red Willow county, Nebraska, and that all claims adverse to plaintiff's title may be determined by decree of said court and that plaintiff's title to said land be quieted against said defendants and each of them.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of November, 1907.
Dated September 25, 1907.
JESSE B. BYRD,
9-27-07.
By J. E. Kelley, her attorney.

No. 823
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION.
Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., August 5th, 1907.
WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MCCOOK NATIONAL BANK" in the City of McCook, in the County of Red Willow, and State of Nebraska, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MCCOOK NATIONAL BANK" in the City of McCook, in the County of Red Willow, and State of Nebraska, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I witness my hand and seal of this office this Fifth day of August, 1907.
T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.
OFFICIAL SEAL.
First: August 4, 1907. Last: October 11, 1907.

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ORDER OF HEARING.
State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In the county court.
To all persons interested in the estate of Hiram C. Plumb, late of said county, deceased. You are hereby notified that on the 1st day of October, 1907, Alice Nash Plumb Wade, Mary Bell Plumb Amber, Betsy Jane Plumb Dimith and Nell Plumb Galscha, filed their petition in the county court of said county, for the appointment of S. H. Stilgebauer as administrator of the estate of Hiram C. Plumb, late of said county, deceased, and that the same will be heard at the county court room in the city of McCook in said county, on the 26th day of October, 1907, at the hour of one o'clock p. m.
It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate by the publication of this notice for three successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper published, printed and circulated in said county.—104-31a.
Dated this first day of October, 1907.
J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Chance for Tribune Readers.
In order to test the Tribune's large circulation and its superior advertising value, we have made arrangements with C. R. Woodworth, the popular druggist, to offer one of his best selling medicines at half-price to anyone who will cut out the following coupon and present it at his store.

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