

# Stories Told In the Cloakrooms

Senator Elect John Sharp Williams on Grammatical Errors—Representative Burton and His Wonderful Memory.

When Senator Johnston Posed as Gardener—Senator Crane, the Farm Boy and the Turkey. :: ::

WHEN John Sharp Williams, who has been promoted to the senate, takes his seat as one of Mississippi's senators, the house will lose one of its most entertaining story tellers. "The other day," he said recently, "I was amused by the remark of one of the messengers at a committee room door. He was disputing with another negro and in the most heated part of the argument said, 'That don't cut no signify.' I think that there never was a more ungrammatical expression than that except one. A man I knew went into a restaurant in Mobile and asked the waiter to bring him some underdone roast beef. The waiter came back with a piece that was pretty well done, and the man protested.

"Best we got, mister," said the waiter. "We ain't got none that's no underdone."

The new senator has to stand some good natured rallying now and then because of the name of the place from which he hails, Yazoo. It was the Washington Star which recently printed under a cartoon of the genial minority leader the following stanza:



WILLIAMS OF MISS.  
If you say to this man: "Who are you? Where's your home? Oh, tell me, pray do!" He will stare for awhile, With a quizzical smile, And reply, "J. S. Williams, Yazoo."

Marcus Aurelius Smith, territorial delegate from Arizona, tells a story of a girl who broke her engagement with the man she was to marry.

"Why did you break your engagement?" asked a friend.

"Oh," she replied, "I just couldn't marry a man with a broken nose."

"But how did the poor chap get his nose broken?"

"Why," said the young woman, "I accidentally hit him with my brassie when he was teaching me to play golf."

Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts is a somewhat serious minded man, befitting one whose paper mill manufactures the raw material out of which Uncle Sam's soft money is made. Nevertheless the senator can and does tell a funny story now and then.

"Once up in my part of Massachusetts," said the senator, "there was a farmer who desired to teach his chore boy how to tell the difference between a young turkey and an old one after killing. He said to the boy:



SENATOR CRANE—SECRETARY TAFT HUNTING CRANES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

"Roger, can you tell a young turkey from an old turkey?"

"I certainly can, sir," replied the boy.

"How do you tell?"

"By the tooth."

"The farmer was disgusted. 'My boy,' he said, 'that's silly. Turkeys have no teeth.'"

"No, but I have," replied Roger. Senator Crane was lieutenant governor and governor of Massachusetts before his appointment to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Hoar. Later he was elected to a full term. Before his senatorial career began he declined the post of secretary of the treasury, it is said, because his acceptance would have made it necessary for him to sell his paper mill. His mill manufactures, under contract, the paper upon which our flexible currency is printed.

Senator Joseph F. Johnston of Alabama, who succeeded the late venerable Senator Pettus, has a sense of humor in nowise dulled by mature age and white hairs. Until Senator William J. Bryan of Florida, aged thirty, entered the august body a few weeks ago Johnston claimed to be a "baby senator" because he was one of the newest. He is considerably more than twice the age of Bryan.

One of the stories which Senator Johnston tells in the senate cloakroom is a joke partly on himself and partly on a society woman of Birmingham, where the senator lives in a handsome residence. One day Johnston was out in his garden hoeing some geraniums. Being clothed to suit the occasion, he did not present a dignified figure. The society lady, who was a newcomer and did not know the distinguished citizen by sight, sought to pay Mrs. Johnston a call. Her ring at the door not being answered, she walked into the garden to talk to the gardener.

"How long have you worked for the Johnstons?" she inquired.

"A good many years, madam."

"Do they pay you well?"

"About all I get out of it is my clothes and keep."

"Why, come and work for me," she said.



SENATOR JOHNSTON AND A CARTOON OF HIM.

said. "I'll do that and pay you so much a month besides."

"I thank you, madam," he replied, bowing very low. "But I signed up with Mrs. Johnston for life."

"Why, no such contract is binding. That is peonage."

"Some may call it that, but I have always called it marriage."

Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, whose work in the interest of rivers and harbors has made him a national figure, is quite different from the average congressman. He spends his spare time, it is said, reading French classics and English poetry. His bachelor apartments are strewn with books. Burton is something of a bookworm, though to excellent purpose. When McKinley was preparing to write his famous tariff bill, Burton supplied many of the important facts upon which the measure was based. McKinley appealed to Burton because he knew that Burton knew.

But despite Burton's bookishness and studiousness the man possesses truly human qualities like the average person. For one thing, he never forgets Jim Jones or Sam Simpkins. In Washington it is told of Burton that once an apparent stranger called to see him.

"How do you do, Mr. Smith?" was Burton's greeting. "You are—let me see—you are Mr. William Smith, I believe. Back in—wait a minute now—back in 1892 you sat with me on a platform at a meeting in the Twenty-third ward."

And Mr. William Smith gasped, for that was so. He and Burton had not met since nor before, but Burton "had him spotted." It may be that Mr. Burton's systematic study has resulted in giving his memory such a thorough training that it retains even trivial impressions like this.

## PITFALLS OF ENGLISH.

Our Puzzling Language and Its Words of More Than One Meaning.

Of all modern languages English is undoubtedly the most difficult to acquire. In addition to the ordinary pitfalls of forms and idioms that entrap the foreigner struggling for mastery of a strange tongue, there is one so peculiar to ours that nothing even remotely similar presents itself in any other language, whether ancient or modern.

This is the paradoxical word, the word which has two meanings diametrically opposed to each other. It is not enough that, with all the wealth of words borrowed from half a score of other languages, we must impose a double and often a multiple burden on some poor little monosyllabic word like "get," for instance, whose meanings are legion. Our language must needs confound the student at the gates with the paradox. To give a few examples:

The word "let" means to "allow" or "permit" and likewise to "prevent," "hinder" or "refuse," meanings diametrically opposite. "I will let you do it" in the former sense is hardly more common in use than the phrase "without let or hindrance," and Shakespeare has it, "By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that lets (prevents) me!"

"Cleave" means to split asunder as well as to "adhere" or "bind" closely. Scott makes Marston threaten to "cleave the Douglas' head," while holy writ enjoins upon the husband to "cleave unto his wife."

Another example is "lurid," which means both a "dull red" and also a "pale green" hue, tints that are exactly opposed in the scale of color. While the former is the more common meaning, the latter is more scholarly correct, as the word is derived through the Latin from the Greek adjective meaning "greenish hued."

Again, we have "fast." A horse that is "fast" may be in rapid motion or standing still stock still. In either sense, whether of motion or immobility, the word emphasizes the idea.

Examples of this bewildering pitfall of our tongue might be multiplied indefinitely. It may be said of the English speaking world as it was said of the old Romans—that their supremacy is due to the fact that they do not have to learn their own language. —Chicago Record-Herald.

## YEAST IS A PLANT.

But It Can Be Seen as Such Only With the Microscope.

Yeast is a small plant which can be seen only with the aid of the microscope, says Good Health. There are two varieties, wild and cultivated, for these tiny plants can be improved through cultivation, as larger plants can be.

Firms which make yeast for the market must grow these plants quite as carefully as the florist grows his flowers. Care must be taken that they do not become mixed with other varieties, therefore destroying the culture.

In some laboratories where yeast is grown two separate buildings are kept for this purpose. These are both carefully disinfected, and if it is found that the yeast becomes contaminated in one building the culture is started anew and the other building previously disinfected before moving into it.

This plant, like bacteria, requires warmth, moisture and food. The materials out of which the bread is made should always be warmed, and the dough should always be kept in a warm place. The temperature most favorable is about that of the body, a little less than 100 degrees.

There is always considerable moisture in bread and plenty of food for the plant. The food which it requires is sugar. This it obtains from the wheat, there being some sugar in the flour, and more sugar is also formed from the starch.

As the yeast plants feed upon sugar they break it down into two substances, alcohol and a gas known as carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas. As the gas is formed it is held by the gluten, which is a very elastic substance. When the bread is put into the oven the heat expands the tiny bubbles of gas, causing the bread to rise or to become much lighter. The alcohol formed, being a volatile product, passes off into the baking.

## Progress.

The martyr cannot be dishonored. Every lash inflicted is a tongue of flame, every prison a more illustrious abode. Every burned book or house enlightens the world. Every suppressed or expunged word reverberates through the earth from side to side. It is the whipper who is whipped, the tyrant who is undone.—Emerson.

## Graveyard of Asiatics.

The northern territory is the graveyard of innumerable Asiatics, who enter by way of the gulf of Carpentaria in quest of gold. Death from thirst and starvation accounts for thousands. The few who survive return to China to spread the fame of Australia's relentless solitude and hunger tracks.—Chambers' Journal.

## Advice.

"What would you do," asked the excited politician, "if a paper should call you a liar and a thief?"

"Well," said the lawyer, "if I were you I'd toss up a cent to see whether I'd reform or lick the editor."—Cleveland Leader.

## Never Touched Him.

"Doesn't begging make you ashamed?"

"Sure. If you knew how stingy some men were you would be ashamed of being human."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Like Finding Money.

C. R. Woodworth & Co., the popular druggists, are making an effort that is just like finding money for they are selling a regular 50 cent bottle of Dr. Howard's celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia at half-price. In addition to this large discount they agree to return the money to any purchaser whom the specific does not cure. It is quite unusual to be able to buy fifty cent pieces for a quarter, but that is what this offer really means, for it is only recently, through the solicitation of Druggist Woodworth that this medicine could be bought for less than fifty cents, they urged the proprietors to allow them to sell it at this reduced price for a little while, agreeing to sell a certain amount. The result has justified their good judgment, for the sale has been something remarkable. Anyone who suffers with headache, dyspepsia, dizziness, sour stomach, specks before the eyes, or any liver trouble, should take advantage of this opportunity, for Dr. Howard's specific will cure all these troubles. But if by any chance it should

not, C. R. Woodworth & Co. will refund your money.

Ask to see the Strathmore typewriting paper at THE TRIBUNE office.

## NOTICE OF TAX SALE REDEMPTION.

To Myrtle Miller: You are hereby notified that on the 6th day of June, 1908, I purchased at private tax sale, lots one and two, (1 and 2), block one, Park division to Indianola, Nebraska; that said lots were assessed in the name of Myrtle Miller; that said lots were assessed and sold for the taxes of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904; that I have paid the subsequent taxes thereon of 1905 and 1906; that the time of redemption from said tax sale will expire on the 6th day of June, 1908—2-21-3c. S. R. SMITH.

## REFREEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county in the state of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Minnie Matilda Miller, plaintiff, against Albertina Rogers, Roy Rogers, John S. Miller, Freda Philipp, Albert Philipp, Daisy Philipp, Daisy Philipp, Freda Philipp, and Roy Rogers, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of the north east quarter and lots one and two, section two, township two, north range twenty-nine, west of the sixth principal meridian in said Red Willow county; I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the 16th day of March, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1908.—2-14-5c. J. S. LEHEW, Referee.

## NOTICE OF REFEEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Albertina Rogers, plaintiff, against John S. Miller, Minnie Matilda Miller, Edwin A. Philipp, Albert Philipp, Harvey Philipp, Daisy Philipp, Freda Philipp, and Roy Rogers, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to wit: The south half of the north east quarter and lots one and two, section two, township two, north range twenty-nine, west of the sixth principal meridian in said Red Willow county; I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the 16th day of March, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate.

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