

## OLD STYLES LIKED

### JEWELRY NOVELTIES HAVE AN ANCIENT FLAVOR.

Designs in Favor with Our Grandfathers Are Again Popular—Cameos and Belt Buckles Are Things of Beauty.

"The novelties in jewelry this spring—" began the clerk. "Ding-dong—ding-ding; ding-ding—do-ong."

"The chimes from a big 'grandfather's' clock in one corner of the store interrupted him.

"Grandfather sets the style in clocks," he said. "And grandmother's taste rules in jewelry. So we have paradox—that the novelties in new jewelry are all old-fashioned styles. Grandmother had good taste."

"The clerk held up a silver neck chain. "It's a good example of the whole fashion," he said. "It's hand-wrought, you see. That means that the maker had a chance to express his individuality, and that no two designs need be alike. Here's another—scarabs, you see, of amethyst, topaz and jade, all on one chain. And here's a chain of jet beads, unpolished.

"I don't know whether these velvet coilarettes, mounted with solid gold buckles, are grandmother style or not, but they are so pretty they deserve to be.

"These garnet bracelets, though, might have come straight from an old-



Old Style Jewelry Is Popular Again.

time strong box. Here's a beauty, this chain bracelet of large amethysts in gold settings. Amethysts will be great favorites among the stones, and bracelets will be as popular as ever. There is a great chance for the jeweler artist in making old-fashioned silver bracelets.

"The jeweler with artistic instincts must have taken a good deal of satisfaction in making silver card cases, too—like grandmother-used-to-carry. This shows exquisite engraving. These purses made of silver are old style, also."

Then the dealer drew out a tray of cameos. He seemed to take a satisfaction in looking at them and handling them.

"Did I say those other things were old-fashioned?" he asked. "Well, what do you think of this coral cameo? It is of the style in vogue in England 200 years ago. There are cameos of all sizes and degrees of beauty—but they're my hobby, and I'll stop.

"Anyway, the belt buckles are almost as charming. This large gold one with one large stone is perhaps the type. The buckles are mounted with some semi-precious stone, such as topaz. I shouldn't forget to mention the lapis lazuli among the new settings. It is defined as 'an aluminous mineral of rich blue color. 'St. Elmo,' a novel, made it popular; and it has a color which pleases the lovers of the antique-in-appearance.

"Spanish and Oriental styles are to appear again, and there will be some Egyptian designs. More coral will be seen this year than before."—Kansas City Star.

#### The Spring Colors.

The leading colors of spring—to quote a French authority—will be blue, yellow and brown, with a great deal of plum color mixed in. There are also several new shades of green, one of which, new leaf green, is gaining in popularity. Yet it is rather trying in tone. Purple will always be worn. In the yellows one sees a great deal of sulphur yellow. And there is mustard, which is a very good color indeed. Cream, chartreuse, golden brown and apricot yellow are all to be a great deal seen. And in blue there are some lovely new tones, but the most popular blue will be atlantic, a blue which is neither light nor dark, but a clear, lovely medium tone, very restful to the eye and becoming to the figure. It is a blue with not a particle of gray in it.

## LEVINSKY HAD GREAT SCHEME.

### Bright Idea He Thought Meant Saving of Twenty-Five Dollars.

Levin, despairing of his life, made an appointment with a famous specialist. He was surprised to find 15 or 20 people in the waiting-room.

After a few minutes he leaned over to a gentleman near him and whispered, "Say, mine friend, this must be a pretty good doctor, ain't he?"

"One of the best," the gentleman told him.

Levin, seemed to be worrying over something. "Well, say," he whispered again, "he must be pretty expensive, then, ain't he? Vat does he charge?"

The stranger was annoyed by Levin's questions and answered rather shortly: "Fifty dollars for the first consultation and \$25 for each visit thereafter."

"Mine Gott!" gasped Levin, "\$50 tollars the first time and \$25 tollars each time afterwards!"

For several minutes he seemed undecided whether to go or to wait. "Und \$25 each time afterwards," he kept muttering. Finally, just as he was called into the office, he was seized with a brilliant inspiration. He rushed toward the doctor with outstretched hands.

"Hello, doctor," he said effusively. "Well, here I am again."—Everybody's Magazine.

#### Tarantula Not So Bad.

The terrible tarantula is said to be more abused than abusive. It is not aggressive upon man nor is it often intrusive even, although every old miner and prospector has shaken one out of his boots or blankets in the morning, and always the size of a saucer. It avoids the hot sun and remains well down in its burrow under the ground. About sundown it sallies forth and lies in waiting just below the opening of the burrow. It assumes this position whether it desires food or wishes only to get a bit of fresh air. It does not travel about in quest of food, even when hungry, but remains quietly in the attitude described often for hours at a time. At the near approach of a caterpillar, grasshopper, beetle or almost any creature of like size, other than its enemy, the wasp, it rushes out and seizes it, but rarely goes farther than a few inches from the opening. One fair-sized insect a week is sufficient to satisfy its hunger because of its inactive existence, while it can live several months without food, even when most active, provided it has water. In autumn the spider closes the entrance with a crudely-spun web. It is then ready to pass the winter in a semi-lethargic state, partaking of no food. In the spring it digs its way out.

#### A Jefferson Davis Speech.

On August 2, 1870, a party of young men engaged a band and serenaded Jefferson Davis. After the band had played "Dixie" and "My Maryland," Mr. Davis spoke these words:

"My friends, I thank you for this cordial greeting. Thrown like a wave on a restive ocean, it is something to receive this good old Virginia welcome. As long as my heart continues to beat it must be still responsive to the warm and cordial feeling of Virginians, which I have experienced in some of the contingencies of my life. This manifestation of your good feeling towards me comes from your generosity, and not from any merit of my own. May God in his infinite mercy preserve you from every ill, and may your prosperity and happiness be as wide as your borders—may your homes be peaceful, is the earnest prayer of one who has no more to say to you on this occasion."—Eugene L. Didier in Spare Moments.

#### Durability of Glass.

It does not seem odd to find inscriptions written ages ago still visible on the Tower of London, or on the steeple of some cathedral, but one would hardly look on a fragile panel of glass in a common window for characters 200 years old.

A notable case in point is that of the old house in London wherein the notorious Jack Sheppard once lived as a carpenter's apprentice. One of the window panes still bears an inscription cut in it by a glazier's diamond, recording the name and address of a man who preceded Jack's master in that house.

The inscription is: "John Woolley Brand, Painter and Glazier, March 12, 1706."

That was nine years before the coming to the house of the famous Jack Sheppard, and over 200 years ago.—Sunday Magazine.

#### Not a Bad Idea.

"Did you write to Flippany's," said Mrs. Nuvoe Reeshe, "for samples of all the latest style visiting cards?"

"Yes, madam," replied the secretary. "About 100 came—all sorts and sizes."

"What names were on them?" Mrs. Nuvoe Reeshe inquired eagerly.

"The very first families of the city, madam."

The matron smiled contentedly.

"Then dump 'em all," she said, "in the gold card receiver on the parlor table."

#### Severely Practical.

"Oh, promise me that some day you and I will take our love together to that sky—" sang one of the boarders in our boarding house, sentimentally, Sunday evening in the parlor.

"You'll have to buy an airship, Mr. Pipes, won't you?" asked little Tommie Smith in all seriousness.

## ANCIENT TOWERS IN SOUTHWEST

### Prehistoric Structures Doubtless Used for Defensive Purposes.

Denver, Col. — In pre-Columbian days, probably even before the period of the Aztec and Toltec peoples, and at a time when a considerable portion of the southwestern part of this country, now embraced within Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, was densely populated by a race well advanced in many of the crude arts and industries, constant warfare was carried on between factions, rival tribes or different races, as is evidenced by



"Gibraltar Rock" in Southeastern Utah.

the defensive positions picked out by the more peaceable inhabitants for their dwellings.

In nearly every one of the ancient communal buildings can be found towers and lookouts, with small windows or loopholes commanding all approaches. Usually the towers are a part of the main building, but occasionally they are detached and stand off at some distance, and are built sufficiently high to afford a view of the country on all sides.

One of these remarkable structures has been found in Navajo canyon, which is included within the Mesa Verde National park, in southwestern Colorado. The tower still stands on top of a sandstone cone about 30 feet high and is perfectly cylindrical. By the aid of steps worn in the stone it is possible to climb to the tower and even to walk around it. The walls are 24 inches thick and, although their original height is not known, those now in place are over nine feet high. This tower arising from the bottom of the canyon to an elevation about the surrounding rim, commanded a view of the adjacent mesa and was undoubtedly the viewpoint from which warnings of an approaching enemy could be sent out to the cliff dwellers in the canyon below.

Another remarkable lookout is "Gibraltar House," in Ruin canyon, just across the Colorado-Utah line from the Mesa Verde National park. Like the round tower of Navajo canyon, this structure overlooked great distances, preventing a surprise from an approaching enemy.

Considering the fact that about the only known weapons these pre-historic people used were the bow and arrow and a spear-like implement, the necessity for the great fortresses and thick walls is quite unexplainable.

#### SUCCESSOR TO HITCHCOCK.

Dr. Grandfield Made First Assistant Postmaster General.

Washington. — Charles P. Grandfield of Missouri, the ranking officer of the bureau, who has acted as first assistant in the absence of Assistant



DR. CHARLES P. GRANDFIELD

Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, has succeeded to the vacancy created by the latter's resignation.

Mr. Hitchcock recently decided to accept the invitation of the friends of Secretary Taft to assist in the management of his campaign for the presidential nomination of the Republican party.

Dr. Grandfield was born at Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1861, and keeps his voting residence there. He was appointed to the post office department as clerk at \$1,000 in August, 1885, and has risen through every grade to his present position. While in the department he took a course in medicine at Howard university, getting his degree of M. D. in 1889.

Dr. Grandfield resides, with his wife and two daughters, at 949 S street.

## TOMB OF CONFUCIUS

### MODEST SHRINE MARKS GREAT LEADER'S RESTING PLACE.

Seventy-Seven Generations of His Family Have Lived in Place Where Illustrious Chinese Philosopher Was Born.

A new guide book buries this lacinate paragraph among its descriptions of the German port of Tsingtau and of about 50 routes in the Shantung province of China:

"At T'shue fu, on passports and cards presented to Duke Kung, permission is granted to visit the temple and tomb of Confucius."

Many known tombs were very old before that of Confucius was built, but there is no doubt that Duke Kung can show a longer pedigree than any other person. He is the latest in the line of the descendants of Confucius, and the family has lived for 77 generations in the very place where the illustrious Chinese philosopher was born and died.

The remarkable history of this family is due largely to the attitude of the Chinese toward the descendants of the great teacher. The family is the only example of hereditary aristocracy in the empire. The head of the house is an independent nobleman, ranking next to the imperial family, supported by the state on the rentals derived from nearly 200,000 acres of land, and distinguished by various special honors and privileges. The governor of the province of Shantung, in the western part of which Confucius was born, is required to prostrate himself nine times when he pays his respects to the duke, but the few Europeans who have visited the place have been simply and cordially welcomed though making only their customary salutation. No other family in the world, of course, has a record of having lived for over 2,400 years in one place. Confucius died in his birthplace 2,385 years ago.

Four-fifths of the population of the little city that is hallowed by the dust of Confucius can trace their lineage to the philosopher. If the place is to be visited hereafter by the tourists who will go to China in increasing numbers as transportation facilities improve there should be some agreement as to the spelling of its name. It is spelled in two ways in the guide book referred to, and Legge, Williamson and some other writers on Confucius have their own original transliterations for the name of his birthplace. Political reform in China should be accompanied by reform in the Occidental spellings of Chinese place names.

Sequestered among the mountains of Shantung, the town has been almost unattainable by foreigners; and even to-day few pilgrims, unsupported by firm purpose, will undergo the great discomforts of the journey there. Six days are required to reach the town from the railroad at Tsinan fu. The road is too bad for driving, and the choice is offered to the tourist between six days on a donkey or in a wheelbarrow. The place is called the Mecca of China, but many devotees from the western world are likely to wait for the improvement of transportation facilities.

Some hours before the city is reached the visitor may see the large cemetery in which the remains of Confucius and his descendants repose. Near the top of a gentle eminence is a terrace to which a stone stairway gives access. The terrace is covered with flagging stones, not in the best of repair, for the surface is uneven, and at the further side of the flagging opposite the stairway rises a tombstone of ordinary height, embedded in mortar between cross pieces of stone. The flat surface is covered with the inscription, and in front of it are a stone prayer stool and a handsome vessel in which incense is constantly burning.

This is the modest and simple tomb of the man who was deified by his countrymen and whose temples, reared for his honor and worship, may be seen in all the larger cities of the empire.

Georgia Cotton Seed Sent to Mexico. R. H. Smith of Monticello, Ga., one of the most prominent cotton planters in Georgia, was in Atlanta recently superintending the shipment of 20 tons of seed cotton which he had grown, to Elderg Ulmer of Torreón Coahuila, Mexico.

The fame of these seeds has spread over the country, and Mr. Smith is making quite a name for himself and his cotton by its extensive sale and general use.

This cotton will be placed in Mexico, and doubtless will bear fruit equal to that secured from it in Georgia.

This is the longest distance shipment of seed cotton yet recorded from Georgia.—Atlanta Constitution.

#### Defending Portsmouth Harbor.

The construction of the new defense breakwater at Portsmouth, England, has been commenced. This is a unique undertaking in order to prevent hostile vessels rushing the naval harbor under cover of darkness. A row of huge concrete blocks is to be dropped across the shallow sandbanks. These blocks weigh 34 tons each, and placed end to end will make a formidable wall which no destroyer can jump. There is a fort at either end, one on shore and one in the sea, and the only way of getting through the breakwater will be through a gap, which can be quickly closed in case of need.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Masonic Temple of MeCook, Nebraska, has filed its articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Nebraska. The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation shall be MeCook, Nebraska; the general nature of the business to be transacted by said corporation shall be to purchase real estate in MeCook, Nebraska, upon which to erect a building and to furnish rooms in said building for Masonic purposes; rooms for offices, store and other purposes and to erect and construct in and about said building and to lease and receive the rent of said building and maintain said opera house and receive the profits therefrom. The amount of capital stock authorized shall be \$25,000.00 divided into 2,500 shares of \$10.00 each, which are to be paid as follows: 1st, The full amount of one share by each subscriber thereto at the time \$2,500.00. 2nd, Ten per cent of each subscriber's total subscription monthly after said one share is due and payable until such subscriber's total subscription is entirely paid. This corporation shall commence on the twentieth day of March, 1908, and its duration shall be perpetual. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself shall not exceed two-thirds of the capital stock subscribed. The officers of the corporation shall be: President, by a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who, together with five other persons selected from among the stockholders, shall constitute the Board of Directors.

MASONIC TEMPLE CHARTER OF ME COOK, NEBRASKA.  
Attest: LOON COOK, Secretary.

## PUBLICATION NOTICE.

Peter Holmes Updike, plaintiff, and Eli Titus, Mrs. Eli Titus, first name unknown, wife of Eli Titus, Charles E. Lehn, Mary A. Lehn, Anna Helena Vreeland and the Nebraska Mortgage Company, a corporation, defendants, for and on behalf of the said plaintiff, and on behalf of the said defendants, have filed their answer and cross-petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, against said plaintiff and said defendants, the object and prayer of which cross-petition are that the title of the said real estate in and to the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-nine, the west half of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section thirty-two, all in township one north, range thirty, west of the sixth principal meridian in said Red Willow county, be quieted in said Ira L. Elliott as against the plaintiff herein and all each of said defendants and that the mortgage given on said premises by Andrew J. Lehn to the Nebraska Mortgage Company, recorded in book 36 at page 730 of said mortgage records of said county and the mortgage given on said premises by Eli Titus to the Nebraska Mortgage Company, recorded in book 36 at page 734 of said mortgage records and the mortgage given by said Eli Titus to said Nebraska Mortgage Company, recorded in book 36 at page 734 of said mortgage records and each of them be declared unenforceable and ordered cancelled.

Notice is given to answer said petition on or before the 25th day of April, 1908, 3-29-08.  
Ira L. Elliott and Alice Elliott, Defendants.  
By Moran, Ritchie & Wolf, their attorneys.

## ORDER OF HEARING ON ORIGINAL PROBATE OF WILL.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. At a County Court, held at the County Court Room, in and for said County, March 20th, 1908. Present, J. C. Moore, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of E. J. Strode, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of Elna Belle Dye, praying that the instrument, filed on the 20th day of March, 1908, and purporting to be the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, may be proved, approved, probated, allowed and recorded as the last Will and Testament of the said E. J. Strode, deceased, and that the execution of said instrument may be committed and the administration of said estate may be granted to her as executrix, ordered, that April 18th, 1908, at one o'clock, p. m., a hearing on said petition, when all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the MeCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)  
J. C. Moore, County Judge.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court, within and for Red Willow county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Ella A. Buck, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the county court room in MeCook, in said county, on the 15th day of September, 1908, at nine o'clock a. m., to receive and 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 14th day of March, A. D. 1908, and the time limited for payment of debts is one year from said 14th day of March, 1908, 3-20-08.  
J. C. Moore, County Judge.  
Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.

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