

## McCOOK DIVISION FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC.

The various committees in charge of the arrangements for the employees' picnic at Cambridge, July 10, are putting forth every effort to make their initial event a success, and the occasion bids fair to be a gala day for all who attend.

Picnic train will leave McCook at 7:40 a. m., arriving in Cambridge at 8:50 a. m. Leaving Cambridge at 7:15 p. m.

All persons must have transportation. Employees will be provided with passes upon request to their respective departments. On account of large number of passes to be issued it is suggested that they be procured before last day. Come to picnic train 20 minutes before leaving time, in order to get your baskets and other articles checked and to avoid rush. A booth for checked articles will be on ground. Any employe can invite neighbors or friends not employes, but because of Anti-pass law free transportation cannot be given.

### PROGRAMME.

Opening song, "America," with accompaniment by band.

- 9:20 Address of welcome, by Mayor.
- 9:30 Response, by our Superintendent.
- 9:40 Quartette.
- 9:55 Band.
- 10:20 Ball game, Mechanical Department vs. Transportation Department. Prize, box of cigars donated by G. Budig.
- 12:20 Dinner.
- 1:00 Band.
- 1:10 Short talk, by J. F. Forbes.
- 1:20 Quartette.
- 1:45 Exhibition of strong man juggling heavy weights.
- 1:55 Women's foot race. Prizes, \$2 and \$1.
- 2:05 Women's base ball throwing contest. Prizes, \$1 and 50c.
- 2:15 Women's nail driving contest. Prizes, \$1 and 50c.
- 2:25 Women's lumber sawing contest. Prizes, \$1 and 50c.
- 2:30 Band.
- 2:45 Running broad jump, open to all. Prizes, \$2 and \$1.
- 2:50 100-yard dash, open to all. Prizes, \$2 and \$1.
- 3:00 Shot put, open to all. Prizes, \$1 and 50c.
- 3:05 Pole vault, open to all. Prizes, \$1 and 50c.
- 3:10 Quartette.
- 3:30 Costume race, for boys. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 3:40 Costume race, for girls. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 3:45 Obstacle race, open to all. Prizes, \$1.50, \$1, 75c and 50c.
- 3:55 Pie eating contest, open to all. Prizes, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 4:00 Catching greased pig, open to all. Prize, the pig.
- 4:10 Tug of war, Mechanical Department vs. field. Prize, 50c necktie for each winner.
- 4:15 Potato race, for boys. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 4:25 Potato race, for girls. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 4:30 Egg race, for boys. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 4:40 Egg race, for girls. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 4:50 Base running contest. Prize, \$2, \$1.
- 5:00 Base running contest, for boys under 14. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 5:10 Running backward race, open to all. Prizes, \$2, \$1.
- 5:20 Blind wheel barrow race, open to all. Prizes, \$1, 50c.
- 5:30 Relay race, for boys under 14. Prizes, \$1.50, 75c.
- 5:35 Boys' race, 75-yard run-around, two posts. Prizes, \$1, 75c, 50c and 25c.
- 5:40 Quartette.
- 6:00 Band.
- 6:40 Ball game, Leans vs. Fats.

### REGISTER FOR RACES, ETC.

It must be distinctly understood that all who desire to enter any of the above contests must register in book for that purpose at Drebert's clothing store on or before July 9th, or on grounds on date of picnic before 1:00 p. m., at which time book will be closed. No applications will be received after that time. One exception to the above rule will be the tug of war.

### CHECK YOUR BASKETS.

Be it understood that dinner and supper will be provided by basket lunches provided by all that go to picnic who can supply same. All baskets will be cared for by refreshment committee, who have provided checkmen in baggage car on the picnic train. Be sure to go to train fifteen or twenty minutes before the train leaves, so that you can get your basket properly checked and get your check therefor. You can then get your basket on presentation of your checks. It is suggested that all mark their dishes and baskets with private mark, as an additional precaution.

H. E. Culbertson, W. F. Pate and A. G. Smart, Committee.

### SOME NOTES.

Ample arrangements have been made for rest room facilities, also for a tent to accommodate the provisions on the grounds. Some cots have been provided also for the little ones in the rest room tent.

The boys have been quite busy odd times in completing the paraphernalia for the sports for the day, and now have in readiness quite an array of apparatus.

Indications now point to a crowd of over a thousand at the railroad boys' picnic in Cambridge, next Saturday. A train of ten cars or over will be provided to accommodate the crowd.

## ANCIENT POISON LORE

Some Obscure Facts Revealed by Study of Toxicology.

### THE PENALTY OF THE PEACH.

A Document of Antiquity That Shows the Egyptians Knew How to Make and Use Prussic Acid—The Poisons of Ancient Greece and Rome.

In the mythology of Greece there was a somber saga which declared that in the far north, later described as Colchis, there dwelt some sorcerers—children of the sun. Of these Hecate possessed vast knowledge of poisonous herbs, which passed to her daughter Medea, who administered drugs to that dragon which guarded the Golden Fleece and urged Jason to gladiator-like achievements.

Menes, one of the oldest of the Egyptian kings, and Attalus Phylometer, the last king of Pergemus, undoubtedly possessed wide knowledge of medicinal plants. Attalus Phylometer compounded medicines and experimented with poisons. He was familiar with hyoscyamus, aconite, veratrum, conium and others.

Mithradates Eupator went further than either of these, however, as he prepared the famous mixture theriaca, composed of fifty-four ingredients, and which in later days sold at a great price. There is further evidence of the chemical knowledge of the Egyptians as disclosed in embalming and various technical works.

The most interesting feature of the poison lore of Egypt, however, is the fact that the Egyptians were acquainted with prussic acid, one of the most deadly poisons. They distilled it from certain plants and trees, notably the peach. In the Louvre there is an ancient Egyptian papyrus on which has been deciphered:

"Pronounce not the name of I. A. O. under the penalty of the peach."

This is supposed to be a death warning to those who might be tempted to reveal mysteries in connection with the religious rites of the priests.

It is certain that the Romans learned of prussic acid from the Egyptians, for history has it that in the reign of Tiberius a Roman knight accused of treason drank poison and fell dead at the feet of the senators.

In ancient Greece poison was the favorite method of capital punishment and suicide, and it is of interest that self destruction was considered by the Greeks as an exemplary means of freeing the soul from the body. Valerius Maximus relates that he "saw a woman of quality in the island of Ceos who, having lived happily for ninety years, obtained leave to take a poisonous draft, lest by living longer she should happen to have a change in her good fortune."

Nicander of Colophon (204-138 B. C.) wrote the most ancient works extant on the subject of poisons. In one treatise he described the effects of snake venom, in another he considered the properties of opium, henbane, certain fungi, colchicum, aconite and conium and recommended antidotes for them.

Dioscorides (40-90 A. D.) described the effects of cantharides, sulphate of copper, mercury, lead and arsenic. He described poisons under three heads—animal poisons, poisons from plants and mineral poisons.

Poison lore—"poison-lore," as it was long called—was considered a forbidden subject for many ages. Gaten in his work "On Antidotes" remarks that the only authors who dared to write of poisons were Orpheus, Theologus, Morus, Mendestus the younger, Heliodorus of Athens, Aratus and a few others. Unfortunately none of their treatises is now in existence.

The sacred writings of India show that the art of poisoning was used for suicide, robbery and revenge, and here we learn that the original cattle poisoners lived in India. The Asiatics knew arsenic, aconite, opium and other poisons.

The ancient Hebrews were acquainted with certain poisons, and "vosh" and "chem" seem to have been the words used as general terms for poison.

The death of Socrates, Demosthenes, Hannibal and Cleopatra testify to the pharmaceutical knowledge of the ancients. Phrysa poisoned the Queen Statira in the reign of Artaxerxes II. (B. C. 405-359) by cutting food with a poisoned knife.

The professional poisoners arose early in the Christian era. It is recorded that Agrippina (A. D. 26) refused to eat apples at the table of her father-in-law Tiberius through fear of poison.—New York Times.

### How We Change.

"Did you notice that woman's expression just then?" queried a traveler on an elevated train, and he pointed to a handsomely gowned woman whom the exigencies of transportation had placed directly opposite an aged and not too clean man. The old man was about to conceal a big red handkerchief.

"That old fellow," continued the traveler, "just took a pinch of snuff, and took it vigorously, and the operation appeared to give the woman nausea. Disgust was written all over her face. Think of it! A habit condemned universally by refinement today and once the habit of king, courtier and social exquisite. The jeweled snuff-box—what a treasure it was! And now—well, we do change, don't we?"—New York Globe.

The taxidermist makes an honorable living at a skin game.—Philadelphia Record.

### Certain About It.

Once upon a time, not so long ago, a couple of cowpunchers found themselves guests in the home of a minister of the gospel whose custom was to hold family worship of a morning and to conclude the same by asking each one present to give some quotation from the Scriptures. One after another repeated some text until at last it came the turn of Jim Bulstoke of the Crowfoot ranch.

"My dear young friend," said the dominie as he saw the latter hesitating, "surely can recall some verse from the Bible?"

Jim's face was bathed with profuse perspiration, but at last there came to him some approximation of a memory of something he had read or heard at some stage of his life about the first chapter of Genesis. At last he broke out, "God made the world."

The dominie lifted a hand to hide a sudden smile, but bowed to Jim's neighbor in the circle. Curley was even worse off than Jim had been and for the life of him could not think of anything. At last, remembering the occasional virtue of a good bluff, he twisted one foot around his chair leg and, with all the confidence he could muster, remarked, "He shore did!"—Recreation.

### Last English King in a Battle.

The battle of Dettingen, in Bavaria, on the 16th (27th O. S.) of June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops (52,000 men), under command of George II., and the French troops (60,000 men), under Marshal Noailles, which resulted in the victory of the allied troops, was the last occasion on which an English king fought on the battlefield. His majesty continued the whole time in the heat of all the action, which was said by those who witnessed it to have been as fierce a conflict as had ever been known.

On the morning of the battle the king appeared in the same red coat he had worn at Oudenarde, thirty-five years before, taking his place at the head of the seven battalions of guards. About noon he ordered a general advance, and during the movements it entailed he was very nearly taken by the enemy, but was rescued by the Twenty-second regiment, who, in remembrance, wore a sprig of oak in their caps upon the anniversary of the battle for many years afterward.—London Tit-Bits.

### The Children of the Great.

There is a tendency for children of exceptional parents to regress toward the average stock. Galton terms this tendency filial regression. This, the London hospital points out, applies equally to exceptional physical and mental characters. Thus, though tall stature may run in certain families, yet there is always a tendency to revert to the mean average size. Similarly the children of a genius tend to have somewhat less than their father's power, but more than the average of the race. According to Professor Pearson, distinguished parents are just ten times more likely to have distinguished offspring than undistinguished parents. Still, such cases as the Darwins, father and sons; the two Pitts, Philip and Alexander the Great are exceptional. Similarly also the children of a criminal tend to be less vicious than the father, though morally inferior to the average man.

### Why He Was Unpopular.

When first made bishop of Steyney Dr. Winalington Ingram was anything but popular and indeed had occasionally to seek police protection. Greatly worried, the bishop tried to trace the cause and found one lady who was able to enlighten him.

"It's your white shirt, sir," she said. "We don't want no white shirted gentry here. Try a gray shirt and a dickey, like our chaps wear on Sunday."

The advice tendered was promptly acted upon, and thus the present bishop of London made the first advance toward close friendship with his people.—London Graphic.

### The Codex Sinaiticus.

The most ancient of the New Testament manuscripts is the one known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," published at the expense of Alexander II. of Russia since the Crimean war. This codex covers nearly the whole of the Old and New Testaments and was discovered in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai by the celebrated Tischendorf. It is generally ascribed to the fourth century.—New York American.

### Ham With Jelly.

Melt in a saucepan a large tablespoonful of butter and half a glass of currant or other acid jelly. Shake in a little pepper and when hot lay in four or five small thin slices of boiled, cold ham. Let it boil up once and serve quickly on toast.—Boston Post.

### Too Much.

Doctor—Now, there is a very simple remedy for this—er—this—er—recurring thirst. Whenever you feel you want a whisky and soda, just eat an apple—eat an apple. Patient—But—er—fancy eating fifty or sixty apples a day!—London Punch.

### The Eternal Motorist.

Mrs. Gossip—They do say that her husband has acquired locomotor ataxia. Mrs. Parvenu—I don't think much of those cheap cars. My husband has a imported one.—Smart Set.

### Household Hint.

To mark table linen—leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—Judge.

You cannot lead men into truth by tricks.—Aesop.

## He's From Missouri; You Have to Show Him.



Governor Folk is from Missouri. He's regarded as a pretty good citizen himself. See what he says about a certain sort of citizen:

"I do not believe in the mail order citizen. IT IS BETTER THAT WE SHOULD HAVE A THOUSAND TOWNS THAN ONE LARGE CITY. If a place is good enough for a man to make his money in, it certainly should be good enough for him to spend his money in. The merchants have a just right to all the business of the town in which they have their stores, and every good citizen will help them to get it."

Did you ever see a FINE LARGE FACT so simply stated?

**BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER** CURES disease with Pure Blood.

## New Land Chances

Flathead Indian Reservation: Register at Kalispell, Montana, on the Great Northern Railway.

Coeur d'Alene Reservation: Register at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (Buy tickets to Spokane).

Spokane Reservation: Register at Spokane, Washington.

Registration dates July 15 to August 5th, inclusive. This is another of the remaining few chances for this generation to obtain good government land. Call on nearest ticket agent for descriptive leaflet, showing conditions, excursion rates, train service, etc.

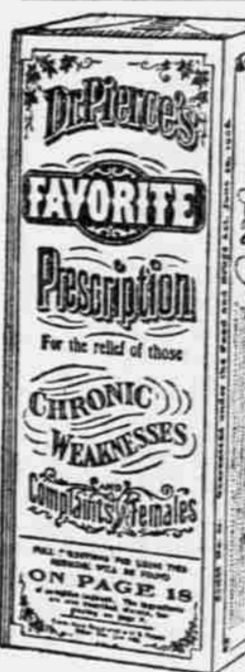
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