The Tribune

It is Just One Dollar the Year.

CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M.

McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
LON CONE, W. M.
CHARLES L. FAHNESTOCK, Sec.

R. & S. M.

Oscenoxee Council No. 16, R. & S. M., meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
WILLIAM E. HART, T. I. M.
AARON G. KING, Sec.

R. A. M.

King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
CLARENCE B. GRAY, H P.
W. B. WHITTAKER, Sec.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
DAVID MAGNER, E. C.
HENRY E. CULBERTSON, Rec.

EASTERN STAR

Eureka Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
MRS. C. W. WILSON, W. M.
S. CORDEAL, Sec.

MODERN WOODMEN

Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. Pay assessments at White House Grocery.
JULIUS KUNERT, Consul.
J. M. SMITH, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS

Noble Camp No. 862, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
MRS. CAROLINE KUNERT, Oracle.
MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Rec

W. O. W.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond's hall.
CHAS. F. MARKWAD, C. C.
W. C. MOYER, Clerk.

WORKMEN

McCook Lodge No. 61, A.O.U.W., meets every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
MAURICE GRIFFIN, Rec. M. S JENNINGS, M. W.
J. M. WENTZ, Financier. ROY ZINT, Foreman.

DEGREE OF HONOR

McCook Lodge No. 3, D. of H., meets every second and forth Tuesdays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Temple building.
ANNA E. RUBY, C. of H.
MRS. CARRIE SCHLAGEL, Rec.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 in Morris hall.
WALTER STOKES, C. E.
W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN.

McCook Lodge No. 599, B. of L. F. & E., meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month in Morris hall.
I. D. PENNINGTON, Pres.
C. H. HUSTED, Sec.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

Harvey Division No. 95, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue.
S. E. CALLEN, C. Con.
M. O. MCCLURE, Sec.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN

C. W. Bronson Lodge No. 487, B. of R. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall.
C. W. COREY, M.
R. J. MOORE, Sec.

RAILWAY CARMEN.

Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m.
W. C. STEPHENS, C. C.
N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.

MACHINISTS

Red Willow Lodge No. 587, I. A. of M., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall.
THEO DIEBALD, Pres.
FRED WASSON, Fin. Sec.
FLOYD BERRY, Cor. Sec.

BOILERMAKERS

McCook Lodge No. 407, B. of B. M. & I. S. B. of A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

McCook Lodge No. 42, K. of P., meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
H. W. CONOVER, C. C.
D. N. COBB, K. R. S.

ODD FELLOWS.

McCook Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall.
F. A. DENTON, N. G.
W. A. MIDDLETON, Sec.

EAGLES

McCook Aerie No. 1514, F. O. E., meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Kelley building, 316 Main ave.
C. L. WALKER, W. Pres.
C. H. RICKETTS, W. Sec.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

Branch No. 1278 meets first Monday of each month at 3:30 p. m. in carriers' room postoffice.
G. F. KINGHORN, President.
D. J. OBRIEN, Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

McCook Council No. 1126, K. of C., meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Diamond's hall.
G. R. GALE, F. Sec. FRANK REAL, G. K.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA.

Court Granada No. 77, meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall. ANNA HANNAN, G. R.
NELLIE RYAN, F. S.

LADY MACCABEES.

Valley Queen Hive No. 2, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Morris hall.
MRS. W. B. MILLS, Commander.
HARRIET E. WILLETTS, R. K.

G. A. R.

J. K. Barnes Post No. 207, G. A. R., meets on the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 p. m., Morris hall.
WM. LONG, Commander.
JACOB STEINMETZ, Adjt.

RELIEF CORPS

McCook Corps No. 98, W. R. C., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall.
ADELLA MCCLAIN, Pres.
SUSIE VANDERHOOF, Sec.

L. OF G. A. R.

McCook Circle No. 33, L. of G. A. R., meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m. in Morris hall.
MARY WALKER, Pres.
ELLEN LEHEW, Sec.

P. E. O.

Chapter X, P. E. O., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 2.30 p. m., at the homes of the various members.
MRS. J. A. WILCOX, Pres.
MRS. J. G. SCHOBEL, Cor. Sec.

PYTHIAN SISTERS

McCook Temple No. 24, Pythian Sisters meets the 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.
M. J. CORDEAL, M. E. C.
EDNA STEWART, M. of R. & C

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPITAL [illegible]

In Dun's report of bank clearings for the week ending Dec. 3, 1908, there are represented 102 cities from one end of the country to the other. All but ten show greater or less increases. Out of the ten cities showing decreases (decline of business) four are in prohibition states. The greatest falling off is in Alabama and Mississippi, states which adopted prohibition about a year ago.

STATE TREASURY EMPTY.

The Oklahoma Daily State Capital, issue of Dec. 3, says that notwithstanding the heavy burden of taxation the state treasury is empty and state warrants are refused when presented for payment, drawing interest at 6 per cent. The people of Oklahoma are groaning under the excessive burden of state and local tax levies due to the ill effects of the prohibition law. The newspaper quoted above contains an item from Stillwater, Okla., as follows: "Stung by an extravagantly excessive high state tax, and declaring that their taxes had been raised from 50 to 100 per cent over 1908, the taxpayers of Cimarron township, of Payne county, have employed Attorneys Biddison & Eggleston of Pawnee to represent them in a suit filed against Payne county to seek some relief, if possible, from the confiscatory taxes imposed by a prohibition administration."

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS."

MERCHANTS GROANING UNDER THE LOAD.

The merchants of Pittsburg, Kan., are protesting against the reformers, who periodically demand enforcement of the prohibition law. The Kansan of that city in a recent issue said: "Over a dozen merchants on Broadway have expressed their disapproval of the law that has driven the trade of the miners and their friends from Pittsburg to the camp stores and scrub saloons. It's an outrage on the merchants whose capital has been invested here. One man who owns his own building and has been in business here for years says he has been a prohibition sympathizer in the past and thought it was all right, but, said he, 'I never thought it would strike Pittsburg; we had open saloons so long I had begun to think we were immune from the operations of the prohibitory laws. Other laws are allowed to grow obsolete and I felt that it would be the same with this law. Even after the agitation began I looked over the list of agitators and saw so few men interested who were city builders and taxpayers that I thought no one would heed them much.' Another Broadway merchant said: 'I have the blue prints ready for remodeling the front of my building on all sides; what's the use in me going in debt to enhance the value of my property and be adding to my taxes when there isn't business enough now to pay the present expenses.' If a canvass of the merchants on Broadway were made, seven out of ten of them would say the mock enforcement of a prohibition that is on in this city is a detriment to business and of little or no moral force whatever."

ENORMOUS INCREASE.

Secretary Knapp of the Kansas state board of control shows in a recent report that taxes levied in that state in 1899, state, county, city, township and school district, amounted to $13,328,329.96, and in 1907, for the same purposes, the levy was $20,498,603.33. This increase of over $7,000,000 in less than ten years is provoking bitter controversy in that state.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH KANSAS?"

The Kansas City Daily Star of Nov. 26, 1909, contains the following editorial: "Kansas has been able to boast of an increased total value of its farm products every year, expect one, in the past fourteen years. But this has been due to advancing prices of farm products rather than to increased production. In some respects Kansas agriculture is perilously near the verge of stagnation, or even of decadence. The state never has been able to raise a bigger corn crop than it produced twenty years ago. There have been eight years in two decades when the number of swine was greater than Coburn reports on the farms this year. Kansas had more cattle ten years ago, and more hogs twenty years ago, than at the present time. Records such as these are forgotten in the general jubilation over steady increases in the value of the aggregate output of the farms. They furnish indubitable evidence that, prosperous as Kansas is, the state is not making the headway in agriculture that it should be making. Comparisons with other states are as unfavorable as comparisons of present with past production. The average yield of corn per acre in Kansas for ten years was 23.1 bushels to the acre, compared with 27.7 bushels in Nebraska, and 34.5 bushels in Illinois."

(The Star does not attempt to answer the query propounded in the above headline. The one simple answer is that prohibition drives out of a state its enterprising and industrious producers of wealth.)

IN THE HOLE.

Kansas City, Kan., is deep in the financial hole. The city council passed an ordinance in October authorizing the issue and sale of mu- in paying the city's debts. A citizen

ADVERTISEMENT.

went into court and enjoined the sale of bonds. Here is a statement of the condition of that city in 1908: "The public treasury in Kansas City, Kan., is empty. The deficiency in the general fund reaches over $139,000. From this fund the current expenses, including maintenance of the fire department, are paid. Formerly the saloon licenses and fines caused an annual payment into the treasury of about $160,000, all of which is lost to the city. This caused the cutting down of the police force to less than one-half its former number. Last February one of the banks of Kansas City, Kan., refused to cash a city warrant for the reason that the bank was then carrying like warrants eighteen months older than the one presented in February. The loss of revenue made it necessary to raise the tax rate, which was in 1904 and 1905 $1.90 per $100 property valuation, and which is now $3.10 per $100."

A GREAT TAX BURDEN.

The Pittsburg Kansan says: "State taxes are nearly $1,000,000 in excess of anything levied before! That's the situation in Kansas. Do the people like it? Not much, but they that dance must pay the fiddler."

WHY IOWA BUSINESS MEN REVOLTED.

In 1894 Iowa abandoned the policy of statutory prohibition and passed a law permitting the larger cities to license the sale of liquor. Shortly before this was done the Canadian commission visited Iowa and took testimony, much of which related to the injury prohibition had inflicted upon business interests. Extracts from such testimony, taken from the official records of the royal commission, are given below. They ought to be read by every business man in Nebraska:

PROTEST OF BUSINESS MEN.

E. A. Hughes, mayor of Clinton, testified: "Are there any benefits that you have noticed to come to your community from the prohibitory law? I should certainly say not. Last spring there was a convention called at Des Moines, or rather a call was made on the mayor of each city in the state of Iowa to send a delegation, consisting of the mayor and three representatives of the business interests, to meet in convention at Des Moines for the purpose of soliciting the legislature to give us some relief in relation to the prohibitory law. I went to that convention with three of our citizens, but there was present at it a very strong representation from all over the state, and if the voice of that convention can be credited with having any weight, or with giving us an indication of the condition of affairs throughout the state of Iowa generally, it certainly showed strongly that the effect of the law was detrimental to the state of Iowa in a general way, and in each individual locality represented in the convention. There were a number of strong speeches made by men who said that at the time the prohibition law was submitted to the people they were in favor of it. It was first represented to the people of the state by the prohibitionists that all they asked was a fair trial of the law and a fair and earnest effort to enforce it, and if, in the view of the people of Iowa, it proved to be a failure and not a good thing for the state, they would agree that the law should be repealed. I heard several very good speeches made there by business men who claimed that they had been in favor of the measure at that time, but who now thought we had seen a sufficient trial of it, and concluded that it had proved a failure. They said their cities were suffering to such an extent that they could not stand it any longer without relief, and they asked the legislature to give them relief. The feeling of that convention generally was that the law had been a curse to the state of Iowa, especially in the larger cities. At Des Moines the secretary of state, Mr. McFarland, indicated to us that he favored a system which, while retaining the prohibitory law for the state, would allow any community that wished to withdraw and establish a license system with regulation. If such a plan as that were carried out, would it be better than the present? I think so. That would be practically local option."

KILLED A GREAT INDUSTRY.

William P. Daniels of Cedar Rapids testified: "A great proportion of the Germans are settled along the line of the river, and a great many of them engaged in the grape industry and wine making. A few miles south of here we have a colony of Germans, which might in one sense be called a socialistic colony. They hold their property largely in common. They manufactured a great deal of wine some time ago. They are a very law-abiding people, and the prohibitory law has stopped their business entirely in that respect. They have complied with the law without any compulsion. My observation with reference to the whole state is that a large number of Germans pass us by on account of the prohibitory law, and that that law has not influenced any large class of people to come here. The period during which we lost immigration and the period of our greatest depression was during the time of the greatest attempt to enforce this law, and when there was but little prospect or agitation for the repeal of the law. But whether it is simply a coincidence or not, it is a fact that business and immigration both have improved lately, commencing almost immediately with the prospect of the repeal of the law."

"ANOTHER'S SHOES."

A Phrase That Had Its Origin in an Ancient Custom.

The expression "stepping into another's shoes," like many another common phrase, had its origin in an ancient custom.

The old Norse law required that a person to be adopted must step into a previously prepared shoe. This shoe was made from the skin taken from the right hind leg of a "three-winters old bull."

The skin was flayed from above the hock, and out of this the shoe was made. The person to be adopted stepped into this shoe, taking into his arms one at a time, it is presumed, the younger sons of the man making the adoption. If there were also sons who were of age they stepped into the shoe afterward, by this sign showing their consent to the adoption.

A man in this way could adopt an illegitimate son, making him his lawful heir, but in that case the father was obliged to step into the shoe first. If there were any full grown sons they stepped into the shoe afterward; if there were no full grown sons, then the next of kin did the stepping, and without his consent, by the way, this special adoption could not be made.

Witnesses to the ceremony in the use of the shoe were required to establish its legality.

It will be seen that this was considered an important ceremony, and since so much "shoe stepping" was done it is not strange that the expression as now used passed into common speech.—Chicago Record-Herald.

OSTRICH BATTLES.

The Great Birds, as Strong as Horses, Box With Their Feet.

Ostriches battle for supremacy with as much ferocity as stags, bulls, buffaloes and other animals. An ostrich fight is amusing, inasmuch as it amounts practically to a boxing match with the feet, wherein the combatants lightly dance around each other.

There is, however, this difference—if any human boxer could hit as hard with his hands as can an ostrich with its feet the championship would be decided by a single blow. In sparring the ostrich stands on one foot, with the other foot and the wings raised the bill wide open and the neck distended. He strikes with the force of a trip hammer.

Sometimes on an ostrich farm a keeper will become involved in such a mixup, in which event it is not infrequently the case that the human emerges from the scrap with a broken leg, arm or head.

Under modern training an ostrich equals a horse in power and indeed can perform many of the "stunts" whereof his equine colleague is capable. In one respect, however, he excels the horse, for by the aid of its wings the ostrich can leave behind the swiftest running thoroughbred. In harness an ostrich has at Hot Springs, Ark., paced in about a horse's time.—Harper's Weekly.

His Unlucky Day.

Even the least superstitious are often struck by the misfortunes which attend some persons on certain dates. A large firm in the city has in its employ a living instance of the fact. On June 12 an employee lost his left arm by coming in contact with machinery. The accident disabled him for his then employment, and he was given that of a messenger. On another June 12 he was run over in the Strand while on an errand. Result, a broken leg. The next accident was a fall on the stairs in the firm's buildings—again June 12—the right arm broken this time. The fourth mishap on another anniversary broke three ribs. The firm took the case into consideration and issued an order that in future the employee was to take a holiday on that date, an order with which he has now complied for several years.—London Chronicle.

His Second Thought.

A politician named Blank got a place for a clerk during one of the sessions of the legislature of his state. The clerk was very grateful, says the Saturday Evening Post. At the end of the session he came around to Blank and said: "Mr. Blank, I want to tell you how much I am indebted to you for your kindness in getting me the place I have had. It meant more to me, Mr. Blank, than you may think. I thank you from the bottom of my heart. Also I want to say, Mr. Blank, that if there ever comes a time when I can do anything for you—anything at all—you are to command me. I will do anything you may ask me to do. I am at your service."

Blank thanked the man, and he started to go. As he reached the door he turned and said, "Of course, Mr. Blank, I would prefer that it should be something honorable."

Could Fill the Bill.

Superintendent—What we want is a night watchman that'll watch, alert and on the qui vive for the slightest noise or indications of burglars, somebody who can sleep with one eye and both ears open and is not afraid to tackle anything. See? Applicant—I see, boss. I'll send my wife around.—Lippincott's.

Took It Back.

"I give you my word, the next person who interrupts the proceedings," said the judge sternly, "will be expelled from the courtroom and ordered home."

"Hooray!" cried the prisoner.

Then the judge pondered.—Judge.

More than we use is more than we need and only a burden to the bearer.—Seneca.

A Traveling Salesman.

H. F. Beers, 617 7th Avenue, Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have been troubled for some time with kidney trouble, so severely at times I could scarcely carry my grips. After using one bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills I have been entirely relieved, and cheerfully recommend them to all." Foley's Kidney Pills are healing and antiseptic, and will restore health and strength. A. McMillen.

"Received on account," "Paid out," "Cash," "Credit" slips etc., for sale at the Tribune office. Per 1,000, 50c.