

County Commissioners' Proceedings

McCook, Neb., August 3rd, 1910. The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present C. B. Gray, F. S. Lofton and Edward Sughroue, commissioners, and Chas. Skalla, county clerk.

The board commenced the examination of the accounts of C. Naden, county treasurer and continued the same throughout the day.

On motion the board adjourned to meet August 4th, 1910.

C. B. GRAY, Chairman.

Attest: CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., August 4th, 1910.

The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present C. B. Gray, F. S. Lofton and Edward Sughroue, commissioners, and Chas. Skalla, county clerk.

The board continued the examination of the accounts of C. Naden, county treasurer, and after a careful examination find the following to be a true and correct statement of all moneys received and disbursed by him as such treasurer from January 6th, 1910 to June 30th, 1910, both inclusive, in the several funds and the amount on hand in the several funds at the close of business on June 30th, 1910:

(See statement published July 7th.)

The board commenced the examination of the accounts of J. C. Moore, county judge, and continued the same throughout the day.

On motion the board adjourned to meet August 5th, 1910.

C. B. GRAY, Chairman.

Attest: CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

McCook, Neb., Aug. 5th, 1910.

The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present: C. B. Gray, F. S. Lofton and Edward Sughroue, county commissioners and Chas. Skalla, county clerk.

The board commenced the examination of the accounts of C. A. Rodgers, clerk of the district court, and after a careful examination find that he has earned and received as fees from January 1st, 1910 to June 30th, 1910, both inclusive the sum of \$513.70.

The quarter annual reports of C. A. Rodgers, clerk of the district court, for the 1st and 2nd quarter of 1910 were examined, found correct and were on motion approved and ordered placed on file.

The board commenced the examination of the accounts of L. M. Higgins, sheriff.

The board decided to continue the examination of the accounts of L. M. Higgins, sheriff, and of J. C. Moore, county judge, at their next meeting.

The following official reports were examined, found correct, and were on motion approved and ordered placed on file:

W. B. Whitaker, justice of the peace, Willow Grove precinct, 2nd quarter, 1910.

James E. Ryan, justice of the peace, Indianola precinct, 1st half, 1910.

Butler A. Jones, justice of the peace, Indianola precinct, 1st half, 1910.

E. J. DeArmond, justice of the peace, East Valley precinct, 1st half, 1910.

Ed Hethcote, justice of the peace, Beaver precinct, 1st half, 1910.

F. C. Tyler, justice of the peace, Box Elder precinct, 1st half, 1910.

Elizabeth Bettcher, county superintendent, institute reports for 1910.

The claim of Mrs. S. J. Martin, for \$1.55, for refund of 1907 personal taxes, claiming that she had no building and loan stock at that time, was on motion rejected.

The following claims were audited and allowed and the clerk was instructed to draw warrants on the respective funds, as follows:

Road district No. 7, Willow Grove precinct:

W. T. Clark, road work..... \$13.50

G. V. Korrell, road work..... 13.00

Road district No. 11, Tyrone precinct:

N. O. Lundstrom, road work.... 26.75

Alfred Lundstrom, road work... 18.72

On motion the board adjourned to meet August 11th, 1910.

C. B. GRAY, Chairman.

Attest: CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

Acute or Chronic—Which?

No matter if your kidney trouble is acute or chronic Foley's Kidney Remedy will reach your case. Mr. Claude Brown, Reynoldsville, Ill., writes us that he suffered many months with kidney complaint which baffled all treatment. At last he tried Foley's Kidney Remedy and a few large bottles effected a complete cure. He says, "It has been of inestimable value to me." A. McMillen.

To keep your health sound; to avoid the ills of advancing years; to conserve your physical forces for a ripe and healthful old age, guard your kidneys by taking Foley's Kidney Remedy. A. McMillen.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by A. McMILLEN, Druggist.

TIME FREIGHT CARS.

Traced by Hourly Reports the Whole Length of Their Run.

A freight car is essentially common property. It has to go from one line to another in the course of its business. It has to carry loads from Jacksonville, Fla., to Spokane, Wash.; from Phoenix, Ariz., to Augusta, Me. If all the freight cars in the United States were owned by one big company and if that company charged the railroads for the exact amount of use which they made of each car the situation would theoretically be more reasonable than it is today.

But in any case the wanderings of freight cars will always entail an enormous amount of labor with pen and pencil and telegraph key and typewriter and long distance telephone, writes William Hard in the Technical World Magazine.

The modern hunter of freight cars is not satisfied with knowing where all the cars on his own lines are at the end of each day's run. Modern business life has become so rapid that in the case of certain kinds of freight it is necessary to know just where each car is every few hours. This kind of freight is called time freight.

Ordinary freight is dead freight. Time freight consists only of certain materials. These materials run alphabetically all the way from asbestos, through cranberries, egg case fillers, ink, peanuts and varnish, down to zinc. All cars in time freight trains are reported by telegraph from all division points.

You can stand in front of a big board on the wall—it is like the board in a stockbroker's office except that it has little holes in it—and watch the progress of the cars in a time freight train from point to point. As the telegrams come in the pegs are moved from hole to hole. If you started a carload of varnish from Chicago to Omaha last night you can come in today and see just where that car is. You can watch it all the way to Omaha on the board.

It is a cruel humiliation for the freight car. It used to be a wild stray animal, but now it is tamed and domesticated. Just as we now have municipal lodging houses for tramps, so we have telegraph record boards for freight cars. Pretty soon nobody will be able to escape from the authorities. It is only occasionally under modern methods a freight car tracer has to go out and bring it home by force.

THE STOMACH.

Its Power to Resist Its Own Gastric Juices is a Puzzle.

One of the greatest questions disturbing the minds of physiologists both past and present is that of the stomach's digesting powers. It is asked why the stomach does not digest itself. It is well known that gastric juices have the power to digest the tissue of which the stomach is made. One of the things actually manufactured by the body, secreted in the glands near the stomach and poured into it, is hydrochloric acid, a powerful agent that will eat up almost anything. Why it does not eat the stomach up is problematical.

It is known that a stomach from a dead animal or man can be digested by a living man. It has been found out also that when a man is killed accidentally and his stomach is in the process of digesting. If the body be kept warm, his whole stomach will be digested and possibly, too, adjacent organs, as liver, pancreas, etc. From this it was argued that the "principle of life" kept the process from going on in a living being. Subsequently, however, this was proved to be untrue. A living frog was put in an unconscious condition and his leg inserted through a small hole in a dog's stomach, the dog being alive and well. It was found that the frog's leg was wholly digested in the process, although living. So the last reason conceivable was proved incapable of explaining the phenomenon.

About the only conclusion left is that the stomach does gradually actually eat itself up, but that it is being constantly rebuilt. However, as this experiment is hard to perform and as no results have so far been announced in this direction, we are left in a state of absolute ignorance, and all we can do is to be devoutly thankful to Providence that our stomachs do not digest themselves except in the ordinary course of human events.—Lawrence Hodges in New York Tribune.

In Doubt.

Editor—Look here, what sort of writing is this in your story? Reporter—What's wrong with it, sir? Editor—You say in your account of this party where they had fun with a bashful guest, "As his intended partner swept past gracefully the others brushed by to scour the place for the timid victim of the game, who had lost courage and dusted." Say, are you writing about a social party or a housecleaning exhibition?—New York Journal.

A Lesson in Anatomy.

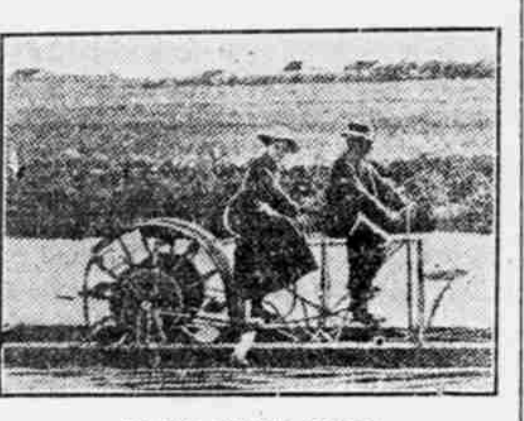
A professor at one of our universities is very witty upon occasion. A medical student once asked if there were not some works on anatomy more recent than those in the college library. "Young man," said the professor, "there have not been many new bones added to the human body during the last ten years."—London Standard.

Blows His Own Horn.

"What kind of a fellow is Griggs?" "He's one of those chaps who can do anything." "How delightful!" "Yes, but he likes to tell of it." "Oh!"—Boston Herald.

What the Inventors Are Accomplishing

"Oh, let George do it," is usually the remark when a long row on river or lake is suggested and it comes to choosing the person who will handle the oars, and while the others have a most delightful time poor "George" comes back after his day on the water and goes gunning for the man who invented rowboats. Whether through sympathy for the much overworked "George" or for financial gains, a Danish inventor has just devised and placed on the market a craft that will save the "Georges" much physical exertion in that direction.



AN INGENUOUS CRAFT.

This is a two man power paddle boat, which is driven forward by means of pedals that turn paddles, and, while, of course, it hasn't the speed of the motorboat, fast time can be made with every little effort. This ingenious craft is attracting much attention, and many have been ordered for summer resorts all over the world, a number having been purchased in America. The inventor is said to be reaping a harvest from his new boat.

That marvelous invention, the telewriter, which was invented a short time ago, is now giving such remarkable results that it is becoming more and more indispensable. This wonderful instrument transmits in exact facsimile written messages, and in business transactions particularly the advantage of a written over a spoken message is obvious. Moreover, the message is recorded whether the subscriber rung up is in or not, yet another advantage which it has over the telephone, to which it can be added if necessary. Many countries are interested in the invention.



TELEWRITER RECEIVING A MESSAGE.

A telewriter exchange will soon be an accomplished fact in London, the postmaster general having granted a twenty-one years' lease enabling such exchanges to be formed. The telewriter in the illustration is seen writing a message to go to another town begging for a pamphlet containing particulars of this extraordinary invention, which in reality is the outcome of a vast amount of patience and ingenuity, and a considerable sum of money has been expended to perfect it.

By its aid we can send our own particular handwriting over an indefinite length of wire as easily as a telegraph clerk transmits messages in the Morse alphabet. In fact, whatever the human hand does at one end of the wire that will be faithfully reproduced by a similar machine at the other end even though it be many hundreds of miles away. Telegrams of the future may thus play an important part in breach of promise cases.

Army circles the world over are keenly interested in the experiments now being made with a new invention for use on battlefields. This is an oil fuel traction engine designed for dragging the heaviest artillery over rough country and is a most novel machine.



NEW ENGINE FOR DRAGGING ARTILLERY.

Instead of traveling in the ordinary way it rolls along on an endless track like a great chain of steel links, which it lays for itself. The engine can thus safely negotiate ditches, rocky areas and the steepest gradients.

MANY KINDS OF FLEAS.

About 400 Different Species Are Known to Naturalists.

One of the first naturalists who devoted themselves to watching fleas, with such microscopes as were then available, was Leuwenhoek, a Dutchman, who lived at the end of theseventeenth century. Leuwenhoek discovered that a small mite fed on the flea, and it was this discovery which inspired Swift's familiar lines:

So, naturalists observe, a flea Hath smaller fleas that on him prey, And these have smaller still to bite 'em, And so proceed ad infinitum.

The flea's parasite, however, to be accurate, is not another flea or even another insect, but is a mite classed among the sarcoptidae. Linnaeus, writing in 1758, described only two species of flea. The first, which was the human flea, he rightly named Pulex irritans. The second was the chigoe of hot countries. To this, on account of its burrowing habit, he gave the name of Pulex penetrans. At the present day about 400 different species of fleas have been described and named by the small band of scientific men who have devoted themselves to their study. Most of these have been discovered within quite recent years, so it is probable that many new forms and varieties will be collected and observed.—Harold Russell in London National Review.

OLD TIME HAT STAMPS.

Death Used to Be the Penalty In England For Forging Them.

Hats have in England been subject to very severe protective enactments. The blocked beaver hat, for instance, imported by Sir Walter Raleigh from the Low Countries, won its way so rapidly that in 1571 Queen Elizabeth passed an act to protect the making of "thrummed" caps, made from wool, for the advantage of the landed proprietors, whose sheep furnished the material. The statute provided that every male person "shall on Sundays and holidays wear on his head a cap of velvet wool made in England, penalty, 3s. 6d. per day.

About a century later the law, for which there is nothing too high or too low, having taxed men's shoes, turned its attention once more to their hats and soon put a check on all improvements in the trade by requiring every vendor of hats to take out a license under a heavy penalty. Subsequently a stamp duty was imposed on all hats, which were officially marked inside where the maker's name now appears. The penalty for selling a hat without a stamp was £10, and the penalty for forging a hat stamp was death, whence, no doubt, the modern custom of the man who goes to church, sits down, looks into his hat—to read his maker's name!—London Chronicle.

An English Sanctuary.

Beverly minister, 180 miles north of London, is the shrine of St. John of Beverley, who died in the year 721. In 938 Athelstan, king of England, gave several privileges to the monastery, one being the privilege of sanctuary. This was not merely for man slaying. It was open to all wrongdoers except those who had been guilty of treason. For ordinary offenses, such as horse stealing, cattle stealing, being backward in accounts or being in receipt of suspected goods, a man came into sanctuary about a mile from the monastery or church. There used to be four crosses on the main roads leading to Beverley marking the limit of the area. In cases of manslaughter and murder it was not sufficient to be within one of these crosses. Before the fugitive could claim sanctuary he must enter the church and seat himself in a stone chair known as the "frid stool" or "freed chair." To this place many fled for refuge from all parts of the country.

Appropriate.

The worshippers in a certain chapel had some trouble to keep their faces straight a short time ago. During the service some commotion was caused by a gentleman who accidentally ignited a box of wax matches in his pocket and was trying to put them out, while his alarmed neighbors struggled equally hard to help him. The minister, being shortsighted, could not make out the reason of the disturbance, and, thinking to diplomatically cover the incident, he innocently said: "Brethren, there is a little noise going on. Until it is over let us sing 'Sometimes a Light Surprises.'"—London Answers.

A New Reason.

Annette, aged three, has two very talkative little sisters, and sometimes she finds it difficult to make herself heard at the table. One day when the others had been monopolizing the conversation longer than she liked Annette raised her finger with a warning gesture and whispered half aloud: "Everybody keep still. My foot's asleep."—Delinquent.

True Charges.

She—Did you see where some man declares that women are not honest? He—Well, he's right in saying so. She (fiercely)—When did you ever know me to do a dishonest thing? He (tenderly)—When you robbed me of my peace of mind and stole my heart, you dear little thief!—New York World.

The Language.

"This is a pretty state of affairs, isn't it?" "Yes, it is a very ugly matter, but somebody will have to pay handsomely for it."—New York Journal.

A good way to be happy is to try to be useful and helpful.

NOBODY SPARED.

Kidney Troubles Attack McCook Men and Women, Old and Young.

Kidney ills seize young and old. Come quickly with little warning. Children suffer in their early years. Can't control the kidney secretions.

Girls are languid, nervous, suffer pain.

Women worry, can't do daily work. Men have lame and aching backs.

The cure for man, woman or child is to cure the cause—the kidneys.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys—

Cure all forms of kidney suffering. McCook testimony proves it.

Mrs. Thomas Croughan, 412 B ave., McCook, Neb., says: "A member of our family suffered from backache, caused by disordered kidneys. This person also had headaches and got up in the morning feeling all tired out. Doan's Kidney Pills were finally used and they brought splendid results. I have observed the good work that Doan's Kidney Pills have done in many cases of kidney trouble and therefore I do not hesitate to recommend them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Foley Kidney Pills.

Tonic in quality and action, quick in results. For backache, headache, dizziness, nervousness, urinary irregularities and rheumatism.

A. McMillen.

Subscribe for The Tribune. \$1.00 the year.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE McCook Co-operative Building & Savings Ass'n

of McCook, Nebraska, on the 30th day of June, 1910.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include First Mortgage Loans, Stock Loans, Cash, Delinquent interest, Expenses and taxes paid, Delinquent assessments. Liabilities include Capital stock paid up, Reserve fund, Undivided profits, Other liabilities.

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1910.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES. Receipts include Balance on hand July 1, 1909, Cash, Interest, premiums and fines, Loans repaid, Tax Sale Redemptions. Expenditures include Loans, Expenses, Stock redeemed, Cash on hand, Tax Sale Certificates, Int. on matured stock.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow County, ss. I, F. A. FENNEL, secretary of the above named association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of the condition of said Association, is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. FENNEL, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22nd day of July, 1910. S. CORDEAL, Notary Public.

Approved: H. P. WATTE, F. M. KIMMELL, W. B. MILLS, Directors.

In buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by A. McMillen.

Lily Patent Flour—when once used none other will satisfy you.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

Advertisement for R. W. McBRAYER, Electrical Contractor. House and Store Wiring a specialty. Complete line of Fixtures, Shades and Supplies of all kinds. 210 1/2 Main Ave. Office phone, black 433, Res. red 341.

Advertisement for Wealth in Irrigation. Congress has just appropriated Twenty Million Dollars to hasten the work of Government irrigation. The Government Shoeshone Project in THE BIG HORN BASIN will receive its share and be pushed to completion at once. Contracts for a twelve mile extension of the main canal were let June 27th. More than 150 farms now ready for settlers, and a large number of farms are now being surveyed, which will be opened to entry within a few weeks. These rich lands, irrigated by the Government, can be homesteaded by simply repaying the Government actual cost—\$45 per acre, in ten yearly payments, without interest. 15,000 acres of Carey Act Lands just opened to entry—only 30 days residence required. Under this law settlers buy water from the irrigation company at \$50 per acre, and the land from the State at 50c per acre, paying \$10 per acre cash, the remainder running over a period of ten years at six per cent. D. CLEM DEEVER, General Agent, Landseekers' Information Bureau, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

Advertisement for THE TRIBUNE. \$1.50 Value for \$1.00. The Citizens National Bank of McCook, Nebraska. Paid-Up Capital \$50,000 : Surplus \$25,000. V. FRANKLIN, Pres. G. H. WATKINS, Vice-Pres. R. A. GREEN, Cashr. DIRECTORS: V. Franklin, A. McMillen, R. A. Green, G. H. Watkins, Vernice Franklin.

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