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Have your cake, muffins, and tea biscuit home-made. They will be fresher, cleaner, more tasty and wholesome.

Royal Baking Powder helps the house wife to produce at home, quickly and economically, fine and tasty cake, the raised hot-biscuit, puddings, the frosted layer-cake, crisp cookies, crullers, crusts and muffins, with which the ready-made food found at the bake-shop or grocery does not compare.

Royal is the greatest of bake-day helps.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court of Red Willow county, State of Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Anthony Droll, deceased, I, J. C. Moore, county judge of said county, in said state, hereby notify all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Anthony Droll, deceased, that I have appointed the 4th day of August, 1906, for the examination and adjustment of said claims and demands, as provided by law at the county court room in McCook, in said county, at two o'clock of said day. All persons so interested in said estate will appear at said time and place and duly present their said claims and demands in the manner required by law, or show cause for not so doing; and in case any of said claims shall not be presented by the 2nd day of August, 1906, the same shall be forever barred. It is further ordered that notice of the time limited for the filing of claims and the time and place for hearing same be given by four consecutive publications in THE MCCOOK TRIBUNE, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, given under my hand and seal of the county court this 6th day of January, 1906.—12-4ts. [SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court, within and for Red Willow county, Nebraska, January 9th, 1906. In the matter of the estate of Mary A. O'Connell, deceased. To the creditors of said estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the county court room in McCook in said county, on the 12th day of July, 1906, at the hour of nine o'clock a. m. to 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 9th day of January, A. D. 1906, and the time limited for the payments of debts is one year from said 9th day of January, 1906. Witness my hand and the seal of said county court, this 9th day of January, 1906.—12-4ts. [SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

COMING

DR. CALDWELL
Of Chicago

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**Aleopathy, Homeopathy
Electric and General
Medicine**

will by request, visit professionally

MCCOOK, NEB., FEB. 16

At Palmer Hotel

Hours: 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.

Returning every four weeks. Consult her while the opportunity is at hand.

DR. CALDWELL limits her practice to the special treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, female diseases, diseases of children and all chronic, nervous and surgical diseases of a curable nature. Early consumption, bronchitis, bronchial catarrh, chronic catarrh, headache, constipation, stomach and bowel troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, Bright's disease, kidney, dizziness, nervousness, indigestion, obesity, interrupted nutrition, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults, deformities, club-foot, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, paralysis, epilepsy, heart disease, dropsy, swelling of the limbs, stricture, open sores, pain in the bones, granular enlargements and all long standing diseases properly treated.



BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Pimples, blotches, eruptions, liver spots, falling of the hair, bad complexion, eczema, throat ulcers, bone pains, bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, The effects of constitutional sickness or the taking of too much injurious medicine receives special treatment, prompt relief and a cure for life. Diseases of women, such as irregular menstruation, falling of the womb, bearing down pains, female displacements, lack of sexual tone, Leucorrhoea, sterility or barrenness, consult Dr. Caldwell, and she will show them the cause of their trouble and the way to become cured.

CANCER, GOITER, FISTULA, PILES

and enlarged glands treated with the subcutaneous injection method, absolutely without pain and without the loss of a drop of blood, is one of her own discoveries and is really the most scientific and certainly sure method of this advanced age. Dr. Caldwell has practiced her profession in some of the largest hospitals throughout the country. She has lately opened an office in Omaha, Nebraska, where she will spend a portion of each week treating her many patients. No incurable cases accepted for treatment. Consultation, examination and advice, one dollar to those interested.

DR. ORA CALDWELL & CO.
Omaha, Nebraska Chicago, Illinois
Address all letters to 105 Bee Building, Omaha

LIVE STOCK MARKETS AT KANSAS CITY

THE WEEK'S TRADE REPORTED BY CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICES AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA SIOUX CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER

Kansas City, Jan. 31, 1906.

Receipts of cattle thus far this week are 35,200; last week, 32,600; last year, 25,800. Monday's market for beef steers was steady to strong although rather slow; other classes selling actively and firm. On Tuesday heavy steers were steady, others slow and weak. Cows and heifers were steady, others slow and weak. Cows and heifers were steady, to 10c lower, stockers and feeders firm. Today's beef steers sold readily at steady to 10c higher figures, other classes steady. The following table gives prices now ruling:

Extra prime cornfed steers.....	35.25 to 35.50
Good.....	4.75 to 5.25
Ordinary.....	4.00 to 4.50
Choice cornfed heifers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Good.....	3.50 to 4.00
Medium.....	3.25 to 3.50
Choice cornfed cows.....	3.50 to 4.00
Good.....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium.....	2.75 to 3.00
Canners.....	1.75 to 2.25
Choice stags.....	3.75 to 4.00
Choice fed bulls.....	3.50 to 4.00
Good.....	2.75 to 3.25
Bologna bulls.....	2.25 to 2.50
Veal calves.....	5.50 to 5.75
Good to choice native or western steers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Fair.....	3.40 to 3.75
Common.....	3.00 to 3.40
Good to choice heavy native feeders.....	3.75 to 4.25
Fair.....	3.25 to 3.75
Good to choice heavy branded horned feeders.....	3.25 to 3.75
Fair.....	3.00 to 3.25
Common.....	2.50 to 3.00
Good to choice stock heifers.....	2.75 to 3.00
Fair.....	2.25 to 2.75
Good to choice stock calves.....	3.75 to 4.25
Fair.....	3.25 to 3.75
Good to choice stock calves heifers.....	3.25 to 4.00
Fair.....	2.75 to 3.25

Receipts of hogs thus far this week are 36,500; last week, 32,400; last year, 31,400. Monday's market was strong to 5c higher, Tuesday mostly steady and today 5 to 10c higher with bulk of sales from \$5.45 to 5.55; top 5.60

Receipts of thus sheep far this week are 24,500; last week 19,800; last year, 22,800. Monday's market was mostly 10c lower; Tuesday 10 to 20c lower and today strong to 10c higher. We quote: choice lambs, \$6.90 7.00; choice yearlings, 6. to 6.15; choice wethers \$5.40 to 5.50; choice ewes, \$5 to 5.50



READ FEED NEWS

if you want to know how to fatten stock and keep it healthy. Read down the columns about where to buy

THE BEST OF FEED

and it will lead you right straight to our store. Yes, it's a fact, we refuse to associate with any but good feed. Put it up to your stock, and they'll all vote for our feed.

THE MCCOOK MILLING COMPANY

BLACK FRIDAY.

The Mad Scene in the Gold Room on That Fateful Occasion.

In the middle of the gold room was a small fountain. Around this the day's proceedings began, writes T. Hendrick in the American Magazine. Jay Gould's own brokers, pale, haggard, half distrustful and half ashamed of their work, started the bids. Gold had closed the day previously at 144. Now a Gould broker offered 145 for \$100,000 gold.

His only response were the curses and fist shakings of a bedraggled, perspiring crowd.

"One hundred and forty-six for \$100,000 gold."

Still there was no response.

"One hundred and forty-seven."

Each advancing point meant millions in profits to Gould and likewise millions in losses to the community. At every advance the crowds, losing all restraint, alternately roared and wept.

"One hundred and forty-eight."

"One hundred and forty-nine."

Above the pandemonium the monotonous voices of the Gould brokers could be heard, quietly, remorselessly putting up the price.

"One hundred and fifty."

"One hundred and fifty-one."

At this point the buying began. Hitherto the crowd had been held magically spellbound. The audacity of the Gould brokers had paralyzed all. Board brokers were particularly dazed. In face of the clique's demonstrated power no one seemed able to bid, even to make the feeblest attempt to check the terrible rise.

A few uptown merchants now, however, started to purchase. Soon the bidding degenerated into panic. Every one scrambled to get his gold now while the price, judged by what had already happened and the unquestioned power of the gang, seemed low.

All purchases, however, meant enormous losses.

Fortunes accumulated through years of self sacrificing toil were swept away in a moment. In their craze men ran aimlessly about the room, moaning, screaming, vainly appealing for help.

Outside, where the crowds breathlessly waited announcements, the same scenes were repeated. Ruined men, unable to get into the building itself, pushed, cursed and fought. At each rise in the price the rage against Gould increased.

When the bid reached 150 there were cries of "Lynch! Lynch!"

And meanwhile what was the plotter of all this mischief doing? He was selling gold. To whom was he selling? To Fisk and all his own associates. He was the only man who really understood the situation—who knew, that is, upon what a flimsy basis his "corner" rested. He sent Fisk, Belden and Speyer into the gold room to advance the price ostensibly for the benefit of the clique, and when it had reached a certain point unloaded on his own account. He had sold largely, unknown to his confederates, the day before.

The Greatest of Rivers.

The Amazon is the king of streams.

From first to last it receives over 1,200 tributaries, of which more than 100 are large sized rivers and rise so far apart and have their floods and ebbs at such different seasons that the Amazon is at about the same height the year around.

At some points on its lower course one bank is invisible from the other. The beholder seems to be looking on a great yellow sea of fresh water. When discovered, some tribes of Indians on the lower portion know nothing of the existence of the opposite shore and did not believe that it existed, saying that "the great river flowed all around the world." Its mouth, including that of the Para, is 180 miles in width, and it is navigable for large sized ocean steamers for 1,000 miles from the sea, and so vast is the flood that the ocean is tinged yellow for 400 miles from the coast of Brazil.

The Achaean League.

The Achaean league was formed by the twelve towns of Achaia for mutual protection against foreign aggression. It was broken up by Alexander the Great, but reorganized B. C. 280 and again dissolved B. C. 147. The second of these leagues comprised all the leading cities of the Peloponnese and, indeed, most of the cities and states of Greece. It was this league which contended with the Romans for the independence of Greece; but, its troops being defeated by Metellus at Scarpheaa and by Mummius near Corinth, the league was dissolved, and all Greece submitted to the Roman domination.

Tough Eating.

Those who have partaken of peacock declare that gorgeous bird to be decidedly tough eating, while it is said of the swan that the fact of its ever having been a familiar dish speaks highly in favor of ancient English cutlery. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that when bustards' and boars' heads were as common as sirloins and saddles now are there were scarcely any vegetables to eat with them.

Why He Was Timid.

"Why do you avoid the man to whom I introduced you? He is very agreeable and interesting?"

"I avoid meeting agreeable and interesting people," answered the misanthrope. "That was how I came to get my life insured in a bad company."

—Washington Star.

Proof.

"They tell me that Skinner has joined the church. Do you believe he is in earnest?"

"He must be. I saw him put a dollar in the contribution box."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Portuguese say no man will make a good husband who doesn't eat a good breakfast.

STILL A WORKINGMAN.

John Burns Remains a Labor Leader as Cabinet Minister.

It is now "the Right Hon. John Burns, P. C., M. P., president of the local government board," yet he is the same John Burns who led the great dock handlers' strike and who was imprisoned for "obstructing the public highways" and insisting upon the exercise of the right of free speech. He is now a British cabinet minister and enjoys a salary of \$10,000 a year, but he lives as simply and unpretentiously as he did when he worked at his trade as an engineer or when he had to support himself and his family on the £200 raised for him annually by workmen in order that he might devote himself to their interests in the house of commons and in the London county council, no salaries being paid members of these bodies. Both in England and in the United States men have begun at the lowest round of the ladder and risen to eminence in the business or professional world and then have had offices thrust upon them or have thrust themselves into the offices. But that is not the way John Burns came to enter the British cabinet. He is neither a merchant prince, a captain of industry, a king of finance, a corporation lawyer nor even a successful politician in the ordinary acceptance of that term. He

is not one of the "successful men" at all so far as success is measured by financial standing. He is just a plain workingman today, and to emphasize the fact that in rising to power in the government by the votes of workmen he has not adopted any of the traditions associated with aristocracy he wears his blue serge suit at state dinners when others are in conventional evening dress, and he even wore it when he went to Buckingham palace to be sworn in as a member of the king's privy council and to kiss the royal hand on acceptance of the office of president of the local government board. On this occasion the king addressed him with special cordiality and told him his objection to wearing court costume need never prevent him from obeying commands to court entertainments.

Burns is the first workingman member of the British cabinet, and the position he has received is a popular recognition of the great work he has accomplished in behalf of the wage earning classes. At forty-seven he still works twelve hours a day, though he advocates an eight hour day for others. His hair and beard are gray, but they have been since he was thirty, owing to the strenuous experiences he went through in the battle for the rights of his class. He has grown somewhat more conservative with years, and some of his colleagues now denounce him as an apostate.

A SHORT LIVED ROMANCE.

Why Miss Elizabeth Sherley and Tom Shevlin "Agreed to Quit."

The romance of Miss Elizabeth Sherley, the Louisville society belle, and Tom Shevlin, the famous Yale half-back, was short lived. Soon after the engagement of the Kentucky beauty and the star football player was announced Miss Sherley went to Baltimore for a visit. The young society men

of that city made quite a heroine of her, partly because of her personal charms and partly because of her betrothal to a football hero. Her fiancé heard of her popularity among the Baltimore young men and took her to task for receiving their attentions. Some correspondence ensued, and the engagement was declared off. Miss Sherley says, "Mr. Shevlin objected to my receiving the attention of so many men, and—well, we just agreed to quit."

MISS ELIZABETH SHERLEY.

The American chameleon, a small lizard, inhabits various parts of the southern United States. The little animal has the remarkable habit of quickly and completely changing its colors, varying from brown to yellow and pale green. Its food consists of insects. The little animal is perfectly harmless to higher forms of life, is often kept as a pet and has been worn attached to a chain as an ornament. The toes are provided with adhesive pads, which enable the lizard to run upon smooth, vertical surfaces.

The Room at the Top.

"All the lower berths are taken," said the ticket seller. "You'll have to take an upper berth."

"Of course," grumbled the professor. "There's always room at the top."—Chicago Tribune.

In the British museum are books written on oyster shells, bricks, tiles, bones, ivory, lead, iron, copper, sheepskin, wood and palm leaves.

A WONDERFUL PROOF.

The Burning Glass as a Demonstrator of the Sun's Heat.

"The sun's heat is so great!"

But an intelligent young woman interrupted the scientist impatiently.

"After all," she said, "it is guesswork, this talk about the excessive heat of the sun. You can't prove any of your claims."

He was disgusted.

"I can't?" he cried. "Why, it is the easiest thing in the world to prove that the sun is hot enough to melt iron, granite, the hardest substances known, into liquid, into steam."

"How would you make such a proof?" she asked incredulously.

"With the burning glass," said he.

"A burning glass is slightly rounded. Thus it bends into a focus—it concentrates upon one small point—a number of sun rays. The tiniest burning glass, catching only a few rays, will light a fire, set off a gun or bore a red hole in your hand."

"Yes."

"The solar heat which the burning glass collects for us is the tiniest fraction of the sun's actual heat. We can prove this by focusing with our glass rays from a powerful lamp or a great fire. We get a small, bright spot, a little heat, but this heat is nothing to compare with the heat of the lamp itself."

"So, knowing, now, that the solar heat which the burning glass gives to us is but a fraction of the heat of the sun, we take a burning glass a yard in diameter—such glasses have been made for the sole purpose of convincing skeptical persons like yourself—and this glass concentrates many hundreds of sun rays for us, and it gives us a heat greater than we can obtain in any furnace, a heat that will melt rock into vapor."

The scientist smiled triumphantly.

"There is your proof," he said. "The burning glass will only collect a tiny portion of a burning object's heat, and the tiny portion of the sun's heat that it gives us is yet sufficient to change in a jiffy a block of granite into a puff of steam."—Exchange.

A FEARFUL PEST.

The Ferocious Mosquitoes That Swarm in Scandinavia.

Hunters find the mosquitoes a terrible pest in parts of northern Scandinavia. One writes: "The warmth of the sun is rousing our deadly enemies, the mosquitoes, into active warfare. Attacked as we are by a few score of viciously piping skirmishers from the mighty host, we have before advancing to look to the joints of our harness and don our gauntlets; then in descending the long slope toward our bivouac the scores of the foe are gradually multiplied to hundreds, the hundreds to thousands, the thousands to myriads, till we are at length enveloped in a dense cloud of winged fiends. The horses are a distressing sight. From nose to tail, from hoof to withers, their unfortunate bodies are covered with what might be taken at a casual glance for gray blanket clothing, but which is really a textile mass of seething insect life, so closely set that you could not anywhere put the point of your finger on the bare hide."

"For such small creatures mosquitoes exhibit an astonishing amount of character and diabolical intelligence. They dash through smoke, creep under veil or wristband like a ferret into a rabbit hole and when they can neither dash nor creep will bite their time with the cunning of a red Indian. We wore stout dogskin gloves, articles with which they could have had no previous acquaintance, and yet they would follow each other by hundreds in single file up and down the seams, trying every stitch, in the hope of detecting a flaw."

And the same writer concludes: "The problem presents itself, Why are these vermin so horribly bloodthirsty and so perfectly formed for sucking blood? It is one of the great mysteries of nature. On the uninhabited stretches of Finmark they must as a rule exist on vegetable diet, the chances of blood so rarely occur."

Genesis of Cotton in America.

The first planting of cotton seed in the colonies was in the Carolinas in the year 1621, when seeds were planted as an experiment in a garden. Winthrop says that in 1643 "men fell to the manufacture of cotton, whereof we have great stores from Barbados." In 1736 it was cultivated in the gardens along Chesapeake bay, especially in the vicinity of Baltimore, and at the opening of the Revolution it was a garden plant in New Jersey and New York, but its real value seems to have been almost unknown to the planters until about 1780.

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For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

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To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box, 25c.

Take advantage of THE TRIBUNE'S extraordinary subscription offer found on second page of this issue.

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The best of everything in his line at the most reasonable prices is Marsh's motto. He wants your trade, and hopes by merit to keep it.

D. C. MARSH

The Butcher

Phone 12.