

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes Clean Bread

With Royal Baking Powder there is no muddiness with the hands, no sweat of the brow. Perfect cleanliness, greatest facility, sweet, clean, healthful food.

All instructions in the "Royal Baker and Pastry Cook" book for making all kinds of bread, biscuit and cake with Royal Baking Powder. Gratis to any address.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Tribune Clubbing List.

For convenience of readers of THE TRIBUNE we have made arrangements with the following newspapers and periodicals whereby we can supply them in combination with THE TRIBUNE at the following very low prices:

PUBLICATION	PRICE	WITH TRIBUNE
Detroit Free Press	\$1.00	\$1.50
Prairie Farmer	1.00	1.25
Chicago Inter-Ocean	1.00	1.05
Cincinnati Enquirer	1.00	1.25
New York Tribune	1.00	1.25
Toledo Blade	1.00	1.25
Nebraska Farmer	1.00	1.65
Iowa Homestead	1.00	1.25
Lincoln Journal	1.00	1.25
New York World	1.00	1.65
St. Louis Republic	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Star	.25	1.20
Farm and Home	1.00	1.20

We are prepared to fill orders for any other paper published, at reduced rates.

THE TRIBUNE, McCook, Neb.

Have you been destroyed by promises of quacks, swallowed pills and bottled medicine without results except a damaged stomach. To those we offer H.C. Lister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents. L. W. McConnell.

OPEN PUBLICITY THE BEST GUARANTY OF MERIT.

When the maker of a medicine, sold through druggists for family use, takes his patients fully into his confidence by frankly and fearlessly publishing broadcast as well as on its bottle wrapper, a full list of all its ingredients in plain English, this action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the search light of investigation turned full upon his formula, and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the organs distinctly feminine, is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for woman's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper, will show that it is made wholly from native, American, medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics and no alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to woman's delicate, nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse these views and praise all the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famed medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers, endorsing the several ingredients and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicine are made of. It's free for the asking.

VARIETIES OF CRAMPS.

Curious Afflictions of Men in Various Walks of Life.

One of the curious consequences of the modern division of labor is the cramp that attacks those who constantly use their hands in one particular manner.

Writing cramp was the first to appear, being quite unknown until the introduction of steel pens. It affects men far oftener than the fair sex, and, singularly, those who suffer are not literary men, but copyists. It is almost incurable, and even when the left hand is used the cramp very soon crosses over to it.

Musicians of every kind are attacked. Among pianists it is chiefly ladies ambitious to become professionals who are the victims. Violent pain, weakness and rigidity of the arm make playing an impossibility. Violinists are affected both in the fingers of the left hand and the hand that holds the bow. Clarinet players get cramps of the tongue, and flute players get cramp in the larynx.

Telegraphers suffer very often, and they call it "loss of the grip." Tailors get cramps in legs as well as hands. Smiths and carpenters get what is called "hammer cramp," resulting from the enormous number of blows struck. It is estimated that a forger of knives and scissors strikes 28,000 blows every day.

Drivers get cramps in the hand, especially in the case of those who break in hard mouthed horses. Cigar makers, watchmakers, photographers, auctioneers, sawyers, billiard players, dentists, turners, stamper, weavers, painters, money counters and ballet dancers—all suffer from their own peculiar cramps and often so severely that they have to exchange their employment for some other.

CRIMINAL BEES.

Honey Gatherers That Have Very Loose Moral Ideas.

Almost every form and variety of human crime is to be found among animals. Cases of theft are noticed among bees. Buchner in his "Psychic Life of Animals" speaks of thieving bees which, in order to save themselves the trouble of working, attack well stocked hives in masses, kill the sentinels and the inhabitants, rob the hives and carry off the provisions. After repeated enterprises of this description they acquire a taste for robbery and violence. They recruit whole companies, which get more and more numerous, and finally they form regular colonies of brigand bees.

But it is a still more curious fact that these brigand bees can be produced artificially by giving working bees a mixture of honey and brandy to drink. The bees soon acquire a taste for this beverage, which has the same disastrous effects upon them as upon men. They become ill disposed and irritable and lose all desire to work, and finally, when they begin to feel hungry, they attack and plunder the well supplied hives.

There is one variety of bees—the sphecodes—which live exclusively upon plunder.

How to Rest.

To understand how to rest is of more importance than to know how to work. The latter can be learned easily. The former it takes years to learn, and some people never learn the art of resting. It is simply a change of scenes and activities. Lazing may not be resting; sleeping is not always resting; sitting down for days, with nothing to do, is not restful. A change is needed to bring into play a different set of faculties and to turn the life into a new channel. The man who works hard finds his best rest in playing hard; the man who is burdened with care finds relief in something that is active, yet free from responsibility. Above all, keep good natured and don't abuse your best friend, the stomach.

Hopping From World to World.

Few children reach the age of eight years without having worked out a cosmology of their own and their own system of metaphysics. A group of youngsters of that mature age were going home from school the other day when one began to instruct the others what to do in case of a certain crisis. "When the end of the world comes do you know what you want to do?" asked the manikin. "Well, you want to give a little jump like this. The world will slip out from under you, and you'll light on the one a-followin' it and be all right." Then the youngsters began practicing the sort of jump that was necessary to give them immortality.—Kansas City Times.

Algebra.

The science of algebra is said to have been the invention of Mohammed of Buziana about 850 A. D. The science was introduced into Spain by the Moors. The first treatise on the subject in any European language is believed to have been that by Luca Paccolli in 1494. The first English algebra was written by Robert Recorde, teacher of mathematics, at Cambridge, about 1557. He was the first to use the sign of equality.

In the Frozen North.

"I suppose the native chiefs set elaborate tables." "Yes," said the eminent arctic explorer guardedly; "they usually put on a good deal of dog."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Innocence.

He—Has she been married long? She—No, but she still thinks that her husband eats cloves because he likes them.—San Francisco Call.

There's nothing but what's bearable as long as a man can work.—Eliot.

In America's Black Country

Present Conditions Among the Coal Miners—The Child Labor Problem—Demands of Men

THE situation in the coal mining regions is now a subject of acute interest in view of the possibility that there may be hostilities between the forces of capital and labor a few weeks hence. The great strike of 1902 affected only the anthracite region, but it is expected that the bituminous as well as anthracite coal miners will be called out in case of a strike this spring. While they are not organized to the extent that the anthracite miners are, it is said that a large majority of them are now affiliated with organized labor. Since the settlement of the strike in the anthracite regions through the efforts of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt the trade has been brought to a state of high prosperity. Production has increased, prices have advanced, and the profits of the mine operators have multiplied, so say the representatives of the miners. On the other hand, the latter claim that their share in this prosperity has been small. They wish a general eight hour day, increase in the wage scale and an agreement preventing employment of boys.

The anthracite mines are located chiefly in Pennsylvania, and the Keystone State has been the scene of the big strikes in this industry in the past. President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America declared in a recent address that the condition of the miners today shows a marked advance over the past, and this progress, he attributes largely to the work of his order for them. It is a mistake to suppose that the hundreds of thousands of men employed in mining coal in this country all constitute about the same class of laborers and citizens. Some



A BREAKER BOY.

are intelligent, some otherwise; some sober, others intemperate; some law-abiding, others disposed to fighting and lawlessness and quick to resort to violence in case of a strike unless firmly restrained by their leaders. Some are of Welsh, Scotch and English birth or parentage, and these miners are in general a very good class of workmen and citizens. Others have come but recently from Italy, Poland, Hungary, Russia and the Ural regions and have not yet had time to absorb the true American spirit. With a heritage of ignorance and oppression, they are handicapped in the struggle for existence, and the depressing effects of their ancestry and former environment are seen in the conditions amid which they live. On the other hand, there are many miners who own their own homes, take pride in having them neat and attractive, are graduates of grammar schools and in general class alongside the best type of skilled workmen in other communities.

Child labor is one of the evils connected with mining which the representatives of the miners wish to bring to an end. A typical character of the mines is the breaker boy. He toils from daylight to sunset far up in the top of the big breakers, where the huge lumps of coal are broken by machinery into different sizes for convenience in consumption. The conditions of their employment are very much against their advancement. Many a breaker boy has begun work in the mines at eight years of age and until old enough to shoulder a pick and go down into the mines to dig coal has had to sit day in and day out at the top of a chute and pick out slate as the steady avalanche of coal flowed monotonously through the heavy breaking machines. The only sunlight such a boy gets comes to him through a thick cloud of coal dust, and the air the youth takes into his lungs is permeated with the fine particles of coal. Under such depressing conditions his growth physically, mentally and morally, is stunted. The miners' representative hope to obtain conditions under which these boys may get a better start in the world.

SAVED THE LANDS.

How De Cosmos' Great Speech Happened to Be Delivered.

The longest speech on record is believed to have been that made by Mr. De Cosmos in the legislature of British Columbia when a measure was pending the passage of which would have taken from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a minority. The measure had been held back till the eve of the close of the session or session. Unless action was taken before noon of a given day the act would fail. De Cosmos got the floor at 10 a. m. and began a speech against the bill. His friends supposed he would be done by 1 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he was saying, "In the second place." At 3 he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it.

Then the truth dawned. He was going to speak till noon the next day and kill the bill. Then they made merry over it and tried to shout him down, but that gave him time and breathing space. They finally settled down to watch the combat between the strength of will and weakness of body. They gave no mercy, no time for dinner or wetting lips with water and no sitting down. Members went to dine and sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. Day dawned.

The speaker was alternately dozing and trying to look wide awake. At last noon came, and a single man was triumphant. Although his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were bleared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, his baked lips were cracked and smeared with blood, De Cosmos had spoken for twenty-six hours and saved the lands.

THE BANANA PLANT.

Each Tree Produces Only One Bunch of the Fruit.

The banana plant is not properly a tree at all. It has no woody fiber. It is a large, green, fleshy plant, with big leaves six or eight feet long and sometimes two feet broad. It grows to a height of ten to fourteen feet or even more, according to the variety of plant and the soil and climate. Each tree produces one bunch of fruit only, which is really the terminal bud of the plant, just like an ear of wheat or barley. It has no branches, and when the fruit is ready, which is twelve or fifteen months from the date of planting, the tree is cut down and done with.

But while it is growing up and maturing its fruit it is at the same time sending up from its roots other young plants or suckers—perhaps eight or nine of them. Each of these will produce its own bunch in turn, some of them in a couple of months after the parent plant, and there will thus be a regular succession of fruit. Many of these suckers have to be dug up and planted elsewhere, or they would be too thick on the ground. And there is this peculiarity about the banana: You can plant it at any season, and the fruit ripens all the year round. When once a banana field has been planted out, all that is necessary to be done is to keep it clear of weeds and keep thinning out the multiplying suckers.

A Curious Wooden Watch.

The most curious timekeeper perhaps that has ever been made in this country was the work of one Victor Doriot, who lived at Bristol, Tenn., in the last century. This horological oddity was nothing more or less than a wooden watch. The case was made of brier root, and the inside works—all except three of the main wheels and the springs, which were of metal—were made from a piece of an old boxwood rule. The face, which was polished until it looked like a slab of finest ivory, was made from the shoulder blade of an old cow that had been killed by the cars. "Doriot's queer watch," as it was called, was an open faced affair, with a glass crystal, and was pronounced an elegant piece of workmanship by all the watchmakers in east Tennessee.

A Wonderful Memory.

Hortensius, the great Roman lawyer and orator, had a memory of extraordinary scope and tenacity. After composing a speech or oration he could repeat it word for word exactly as he had prepared it. On one occasion he went to an auction, where the business was carried on during an entire day, and at evening, for a wager, he wrote down a list of the articles that had been sold and the prices, together with the names of the purchasers, in the order in which the purchases had been made.

Linnets in Africa.

Dr. Arthur J. Hayes in his "The Source of the Blue Nile" tells how the linnets come to drink out of the Athara river: "They come with an undulating rush, and, small as they are, the rushing of the wind as they beat the air makes a noise like thunder, and their numbers darken the sky. The weight of the throngs of them which alight at a time bends down the ends of the overhanging branches and twigs to the level of the water."

Practical.

"Why do you teach your children to recite and sing?" "Well," answered the practical woman, "there has to be some way of starting people who come to see you and forget when it's time to go home."—Washington Star.

The Best Proof.

"That surgeon, they say, has a remarkable touch." "He has. If you don't believe it, I'll show you his bill for my operation."—Baltimore American.

Impoverished Soil

Impoverished soil, like impoverished blood, needs a proper fertilizer. A chemist by analyzing the soil can tell you what fertilizer to use for different products.

If your blood is impoverished your doctor will tell you what you need to fertilize it and give it the rich, red corpuscles that are lacking in it. It may be you need a tonic, but more likely you need a concentrated fat food, and fat is the element lacking in your system.

There is no fat food that is so easily digested and assimilated as

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

It will nourish and strengthen the body when milk and cream fail to do it. Scott's Emulsion is always the same; always palatable and always beneficial where the body is wasting from any cause, either in children or adults.

We will send you a sample free.



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

SCOTT & BOWNE CHEMISTS 409 Pearl St., New York 50c. and \$1.00. All Druggists.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Let THE TRIBUNE do your printing.

L. H. LINDEMANN Real Estate Insurance

Office over McMillen's drug store McCOOK, NEBRASKA

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Beware of Counterfeits. Refuse all Substitutes. Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, note Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold medicine boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies." in letter by return mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO. 2100 Madison Square, PHILA., PA. Mention this name.



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.

SUNFLOWER SHOES

Every Sunflower Shoe

Is made as carefully and conscientiously as if the success of the manufacturer depended on the satisfaction it gives the wearer—and it does.

More Sunflower Shoes for men are being sold every month, simply because they fit the foot, fancy and purse of the buyer to perfection.

Made in all good leathers, for dress, semi-dress and work-a-day wear. A shoe for every man, at just the price he wants to pay.

Ask us for Sunflower Shoes. Manufactured by Noyes-Norman Shoe Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

SHOES

THE BEE HIVE
McCook, Nebraska