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Thousands of boys all over this country, who never had much money to call their own, are happy now at the merry jingle of cash in their pockets, made by selling

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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With this will come ten free copies of *The Post*, which you can sell at 5c each. After this you buy as many copies as you need at wholesale prices. As an inducement to do good work we give, among other prizes, watches, sweaters, etc., to boys who sell a certain number of copies. And in addition

\$250 in Extra Cash Prizes

EACH MONTH

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Burlington Bulletin--June 1906.

Free Lands in the Crow Reservation:—Register at Sheridan or Billings for the free government drawing for these lands; 160 acres to each lucky person. Tickets on sale June 10th to the 26th, inclusive, final limit July 10th. One fare for the round trip; maximum round trip rate from B. & M. points \$20.00. 125,000 acres of this land can be irrigated, and will be worth at least \$50.00 an acre the day water is turned on the land. Consult nearest agent for rates and information.

To California, Portland and Puget Sound:—Daily low excursion rates commencing June 1st for this attractive trip; still lower rates June 18th to the 22nd, inclusive and from June 25th to July 7th, inclusive.

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To Eastern Resorts:—Daily low summer tourists' rates.

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Describe your trip to me and let me advise you how to make it at the least cost.

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THE TURKISH KAIK.

It More Closely Resembles the Gondola Than Any Other Craft.

Crawford, the author, to whose skillful pen Constantinople is indebted for one of the most charming volumes ever issued in its praise, has a word to say about the Turkish boatmen and their vehicle, the kailk.

"Constantinople owes much," writes he, "to the matchless beauty of the three waters which run together beneath its walls, and much of their reputation again has become world-wide by the kailk. It is disputed and disputable whether the Turks copied the Venetian gondola or whether the Venetians imitated the Turkish kailk, but the resemblance between them is so strong as to make it certain that they have a common origin. Take from the gondola the 'false' or hood, and the rostrated stem and the remainder is practically the kailk. It is of all craft of its size the swiftest, the most easy to handle and the most comfortable, and the Turks generally are admitted to be the best oarsmen in Europe.

"Indeed, they have need to be, for both the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn are crowded with craft of every kind and made dangerous by the swiftest of currents. The distances, too, are very great and such as no ordinary oarsman would undertake for pleasure or for the sake of exercise. It is no joke to pull fifteen or sixteen miles against a stream which in some places runs four or five knots an hour."

Gardening in America.

Gardening in America has reached what one might call the "awkward age." Neither a man nor a country goes a-gardening in early youth. "Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely," as Bacon once said, and as every garden writing body has repeated until Sir Francis in Elysium must regret he ever made the remark, which none the less is true. Gardening is essentially a middle aged enjoyment, and America being, as nations go, still young, her garden craft has the faults of youth. It has its incongruities, its inharmonies, and it often mistakes size and expenditure for excellence.—Century.

In the Same Boat.

The Duke of Leeds before succeeding to his title was active in politics. Once when canvassing he came upon an English shoemaker, whose vote he solicited. "Sorry," said the shoemaker, "but I'm not going to vote for any bloomin' aristocrat. I can't afford it. I've got four children to bring up." "That's nothing," replied the duke, "I've got five, and they are all girls." The shoemaker came up and touched him on the arm. "All right, old chap," he said. "You shall have my vote. It seems to me we are both in the same boat, and we'd better stick together."

Doctors and Medicine.

When a doctor does not have much faith in medicine it is a sign that he is a good doctor. The best doctors are those who give good advice rather than medicine; advice that is simple and has common sense back of it. Too many people imagine they can abuse themselves and hire a doctor to make them as well as ever for \$2. Nothing in it.—Aitchison Globe.

Misunderstood.

Farmer—Where have you been all this time? And where's the old chestnut mare? Didn't you have her shod, as I told you? Jarge—Shod! Lawd, no, master! I bin a-buryin' she. Didn't I think thee said "shot"?—London Globe.

A Good Character.

A good character is the best tombstone. Those who loved you and were helped by you will remember you when forgetmenots are withered. Carve your name on hearts and not on marble.

By imagination a man in a dungeon is capable of entertaining himself with scenes and landscapes more beautiful than any that can be found in the whole compass of nature.—Addison.

Gossip About People of Note



EX-SENATOR W. E. CHANDLER.

HE now famous senatorial episode in which former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has figured recalls public attention to a man who for twenty-five years was conspicuous among the notable men at Washington. Mr. Chandler, who is now president of the Spanish treaty claims commission, was one of the first to give practical and thorough study to the problems connected with curbing the power of large corporations, and it was due to his familiarity with such matters that he was called into the case in the consideration of the rate bill. Mr. Chandler was secretary of the navy under Arthur, and he served three terms as senator. He was noted for his advocacy of international bimetallism and of antitrust legislation.

The ex-senator is a confirmed practical joker, and it was in this way he once came near making an enemy of James G. Blaine. Mr. Chandler had been called to the northern part of New Hampshire on law business. The night was stormy, the village tavern was lonely, and the active mind of Mr. Chandler groped around for some form of amusement. Finding nothing better to do, he prepared a practical joke for Mr. Blaine. In a letter to his wife he discussed with great freedom Mr. Blaine's political position and policy, his treatment of certain Republicans and attitude on the federal appointments in New York and expressed his regret that a man of Mr. Blaine's strong character and great intellect should allow himself to be dominated by a woman like Gall Hamilton, in whose judgment Mr. Chandler said he had no confidence. Adding a few words about family affairs, Mr. Chandler signed the letter "Your Affectionate Husband" and put it in an envelope, which he addressed to "James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. Personal."

Of course his idea was to make Mr. Blaine think he had sent him the wrong letter, and he expected Mr. Blaine to read it and forward it to Mrs. Chandler. But the contrary was the case. Mr. Blaine evidently perceived Mr. Chandler's purpose, for he did not forward the letter to Mrs. Chandler, nor did he communicate with Mr. Chandler in any way for months. His conduct gave Mr. Chandler much concern, and as Mr. Blaine's behavior continued to be cool and distant he decided to have it out with him. Mr. Blaine expressed very freely his opinion of that kind of jokes and never liked Mr. Chandler so well again.

The new premier of Russia, M. Goremykin, succeeds to the shoes of Count Witte at a time when the position of premier is a specially difficult one to fill. While Witte was popular with the liberals, his successor is considered a reactionary, and the new donna is demanding from the czar most radical reforms and the appointment of ministers in sympathy with such a policy. Witte and Goremykin have been bitter enemies for a half dozen years. The latter began his career in the ministry of justice, becoming assistant minister, from which post he was called in 1895 as a protégé of the dowager empress to become minister of the interior. He was supplanted in this position in 1899 by M. Sipiaguine. His fall was due to his exposure by Count Witte. Goremykin as interior minister reported to the czar that the stories of famine and suffering in certain provinces were false. Witte, then finance minister, produced documents to prove that conditions were as represented.

When the czar confronted Goremykin with this he is said to have fallen to his knees, wept and begged forgiveness, being so overcome the czar himself got him a glass of water. Later Goremykin joined the Von Plehve cabal, which drove Witte from the finance ministry in 1903.

The new premier comes from Novgorod province, where he has large estates noted for their dairy products.

General James F. Smith, who recently became governor general of the Philippines, but who is now in the United States on a leave of absence, went to Manila when the Spanish war broke out with the first military expedition dispatched there from this country. He participated in the various campaigns and rose to be a brigadier general of volunteers. He was for a time collector of customs at Manila and afterward associate justice of the Philippine supreme court. He is a Californian, is about forty-seven years of age and quite bald. He was once asked what he considered the most crucial moment of his life as a soldier and said:



GOVERNOR GENERAL J. F. SMITH.

"Shortly after the occupation of Pedro Macate I discovered a hulking big private carrying off what appeared to be the only pillow in town. I was

tired out and coveted that pillow, so I sent an orderly to capture it by strategy or force of arms. 'Say, give me that pillow for the general, won't you?' said the orderly.

"The general be hanged!" said the private. "This pillow is for my captain and me."

"But you and your captain have full heads of hair," insinuated my orderly, "and the poor general is as bald as an egg."

"That's all right," said the private. "Give the pillow to Scaldy Jim, and the captain and I'll sleep on the rocks."

"And they did, too."

The president's son-in-law, Representative Nicholas Longworth, is one of the best golf players in congress, and he took a prominent part in a golf symposium in one of the house cloakrooms a few days ago.

"The most remarkable golfer I ever knew," said he, "was a man in Cincinnati."

"His theory was that there should be a drink served on every tee, and he worked it by means of an army of caddies. One evening he came in and announced that he had renounced the game.

"What's the matter, Jim?" asked a friend.

"Oh," he said wearily, "it's no use. I give it up. Whenever I can see the ball I can't hit it, and whenever I can hit it I can't see it."

Secretary Cortelyou is not much of a talker. He generally is able to dispose of any matter in one short sentence, and he is as silent at the cabinet meetings as anywhere else. At a cabinet meeting one day he devoted four sentences to giving his views on reciprocity with Canada. The president listened in amazement. When Mr. Cortelyou was through Mr. Roosevelt exclaimed: "Why, Cortelyou, your loquaciousness is positively brutal."

Representative J. Adam Bede made a speech at a recent banquet of piano makers and dealers. In speaking of presidential candidates he said: "I give it up. Whenever I can see the ball I can't hit it, and whenever I can hit it I can't see it."

Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland, whose speech in the senate on the rate bill was one of the features of the debate upon that measure, succeeded former Senator McComas and some years before his entrance to the upper branch of congress was a member of the house of representatives. He achieved a reputation as one of the leading debaters of the house and is already making a similar reputation in the senate. Mr. Rayner first achieved prominence as Schley's counsel during the investigation in 1901 of the rear admiral's conduct in the Spanish war. Born in Baltimore on April 11, 1850, he was educated at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1871 he married at Baltimore Miss Frances Jane Bevan.



ISIDOR RAYNER.

Rayner soon became known in Baltimore as a brilliant lawyer. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature, where the announcement that he would speak always filled the galleries. In 1886 he was elected to congress, being renominated twice without opposition. He declined to serve a fourth time and after having played a conspicuous part during the six years of his service retired in 1892. In 1899 he was elected attorney general of Maryland. He was chosen to the senate in 1904.

In the house Mr. Rayner was noted for his apt retorts. The tariff on glass was under discussion one day. The late Thomas B. Reed asked him what his attitude was as to glass.

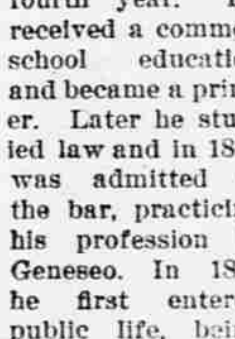
"We both live in glass houses and had better change the subject," was Mr. Rayner's rejoinder.

Reed and Rayner were frequently in some verbal duel.

"Did not the gentleman hear my speech Saturday?" thundered the Maine statesman on one occasion.

"No," replied Rayner. "I was at home preparing a speech of my own."

Otto Kelsey, the new superintendent of insurance of New York state, who will be an important factor in carrying out the reforms in insurance laws brought about through the labors of the Armstrong committee, occupied the important post of comptroller of the state of New York prior to his acceptance of his present office. He is a native of Rochester and is in his fifty-fourth year. He received a common school education and became a printer. Later he studied law and in 1875 was admitted to the bar, practicing his profession in Geneseo. In 1893 he first entered public life, being elected to represent his county in the legislature. He ran for judge of Livingston county in 1902, but was defeated, became deputy comptroller of the state in 1903 and later in the same year, when Comptroller Miller was appointed to the supreme bench, succeeded him in the office. He was chosen as his own successor at the subsequent state election.



OTTO KELSEY.

MANHATTAN STREETS.

They Have Names With Reason and Names Without Reason.

Manhattan Island has displayed very little system in naming its streets. They have names with reason and without reason, and in most cases where there have been reasons the march of improvement and lapse of memory have nearly buried them out of sight.

Great Broadway, the largest commercial thoroughfare in the world, has a good reason for its name, though the city now has broader ways, but in the early days of New Amsterdam it was the broadest of them all and the most important, leading as it did through the length of the island and into the far country of the north. Then Broad street was quite properly so called, for it is broader than Broadway, though quite insignificant in length, being formed somewhat like the Dutchman who laid it out.

You may well wonder why Beaver street is so called, for there is no evidence of the beaver there, as there was when it was named. It was once only a beaver path leading to a swamp now covered by Exchange place. And Exchange place suggests its baptism, for on the bank of that swamp the early settlers met for barter, and afterward on that site were erected houses for exchange and sale which have been continued to this day.

So it is with Wall street, a little farther north. The wall erected for protection in 1653 by the Dutch, who feared a foray of New Englanders, long ago disappeared, but the name remains not only to designate the street, but to describe matters financial.

Again, farther north, we find no reason for Maiden lane. The maidens who made the path on their journey back and forth with laundry from the stream that flowed where Gold street now is have long ago been forgotten, but their memories have been preserved in the name of the street. And Gold street? There never was gold there, but the street did run along the foot of an elevation known as "Golden hill" because of the profusion of yellow wild flowers that crowned it in the spring.

Then there is Bowling Green. There is nothing present to suggest the name, but there was a little more than 200 years ago, when Hans and Fritz played bowls there and called it "Bowling Green." Close by is Battery place, with no indication of a battery or thirty-two pounders, excepting the openings yet remaining in the Aquarium. Go on up to Canal street, and you will find no canal other than a huge sewer under the street paying that marks where once was a canal that drained Collect pond, on the site of the Tombs, through a treacherous swamp into the North river.

There was a bit of poetry and sentiment in the old names and their associations. Soon these were mostly dropped, a little sentiment being preserved in streets named after individuals, suggested by Hudson, Astor, Roosevelt, Clark, Franklin, Fulton, Clinton, Cooper and so on. Though "Moore" might be mistaken for a person's name, it was originally Moor, then a mooring place.

Then came the entirely prosaic age, when streets were numbered and lettered, beginning in an arbitrary fashion. First street is not first any place, excepting the first north of Houston street, being a mile and a half from the Battery, where it might have been with some reason. So with First avenue and Avenue A.—New York Herald.

Advantages of Short Sight.

An Austrian scientist is inclined to think that short sightedness is not an unmixt evil. He doubts if school work causes it. With the aid of a large staff of enthusiastic medical helpers, the eyes of more than 15,000 school children were examined, and a great mass of information was collected and studied. The professor finds that among the most extreme cases of short sight hand workers greatly outnumber the eye workers. The majority of these cases declared that their defective sight had existed from birth or as long as they could remember. He declares that his investigations prove that school work never produces extreme short sightedness, but only a slight myopia, which, far from being a disadvantage, may even be regarded as a benefit. For, he says, persons with normal sight, although they can see distant objects quite clearly, cannot read or write without the aid of glasses when they reach the age of fifty, whereas the slightly short sighted individual can always read and write quite comfortably and requires glasses only for distant objects, a much happier state of things.

Corfu's History.

Corfu is one of those Greek islands which, like the Isle of Man, has frequently been bought and sold. For 39,000 ducats the Venetians once secured it, and, with a fleet of galleys and a strong garrison, held it for many years against all comers. Chief of the Ionian islands, Corfu's vicissitudes may be said to have ended when, on the accession of King George of Greece, England (which had held sway from 1815 to 1833) handed over the "Seven Islands" state to that monarch's keeping. To the head of the first naval power in the world the waters of Corfu have a unique interest, for it was here that the first recorded sea fight took place, in B. C. 665, between the Corinthians and the islanders. Of course victory fell to the islanders then as now. They were a crafty people, and when the Persian wars were in full swing cautiously waited to see how the oriental cat would jump. They jumped with the victor. The people of the town of Corfu are practically bilingual, for Italian has almost as firm a hold as Greek, but they love the Greek church better than the Roman.

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