

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

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The fourteenth national irrigation congress will meet in Boise, Idaho, September 3-8.

HERE is success to President Roosevelt, the greatest chief executive since Washington and Lincoln. Power to his big stick.

HALL county is early in the field, this year, with a strong endorsement of Hon. George L. Rouse for governor, on a quite satisfactory Rooseveltian platform. There are several "favorite sons" to hear from yet.

McCook Market Quotations.

(Corrected Friday afternoon.)

Corn.....	35
Wheat.....	60
Oats.....	25
Barley.....	40
Rye.....	25
Hops.....	5 90
Eggs.....	12
Good Butter.....	15

Died at an Advanced Old Age.

Mrs. E. S. Dutcher of Driftwood precinct passed away on Thursday evening of last week, June 14th, after an illness of some length.

OBITUARY.

[MRS. JOHANNA L. DUTCHER was born January 10th, 1842, in New York State. She moved with her parents to Pennsylvania when three years of age. In 1865 moved to Iowa. Was married to E. S. Dutcher August 10th, 1871. They moved to Nebraska in 1887 where they have resided since. Mrs. Dutcher died, Thursday evening, June 14th, 1906. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, two daughters and two sons, besides a host of friends. Funeral at residence twelve miles southeast of McCook at 9 a. m., Saturday, June 16th, conducted by Rev. A. A. Holmes.

Burial in Riverview cemetery of this city.]

CARD OF THANKS.

For assistance and sympathy during the illness and after the death of our dear wife and mother we are grateful beyond the power of mere words to E. S. DUTCHER AND FAMILY.

Quick Work by Fire Department.

The west frame building on the lot just back of the city hall was pretty thoroughly gutted by fire, Wednesday morning, about 7:15. The fire caught on the inside and the contents of the building were burned or damaged for the most part.

The building is owned by G. F. Ranzel. A family by the name of Jones, recent arrivals from Cambridge, are the tenants. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$200. Insurance \$... The tenants do washing for a livelihood, consequently there are a number of small losers by the fire—although the total loss of chattels will not be heavy. The response to the alarm by the department was very prompt, water being thrown on the building in a little over one minute after the alarm was sounded.

CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EPISCOPAL—Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock, Wednesday. All are welcome to these services.

E. R. EARLE, Rector.

CATHOLIC—Order of services: Mass, 8 a. m. Mass and sermon, 10:00 a. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Every Sunday.

J. J. LOUGHRAN, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN—Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. G. T. Burt, formerly pastor here, will speak. Morning subject, "A Day With God." Evening subject, "Life, Liberty, Happiness." Christian Endeavor 7 p. m.

BAPTIST—Sunday school at 10:00 a. m. B. Y. P. U. will meet at 7 p. m. Miss Sadie Everist will lead. Mr. C. H. Miller will sing at the evening service. A. A. Holmes will preach at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. We welcome you to our services.

A. A. HOLMES, Pastor.

METHODIST—Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Illustrated sermon to children at 11 a. m. Class at 12. Junior League at 5 p. m. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Children's day program at 8. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Sunday-school and preaching in South McCook next Sunday.

M. B. CARMAN, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Morning subject: "The Internal Growth of Christianity." Evening subject Christian Endeavor. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

GEO. B. HAWKES, Pastor.

Indiana's Gold and Silver.

Excitement of the wildest character prevails in Warwick county, Indiana, over the discovery of gold and silver near Lynnville. The land where the ore has been found is of the poorest, but owners are paying up back taxes in the hope of realizing handsomely. Hotels and restaurants are crowded with strangers and many more are arriving daily.

GODFREY'S TANKARD.

A Seventeenth Century Relic of the Plague in London.

A curious historical relic of London is the large tankard of solid silver presented by Charles II. to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey for his valuable services during the plague and the fire of London, for which he received the honor of knighthood in 1666. The tankard, which is of plain silver, has a hinged cover and weighs nearly thirty-six ounces. Its front is engraved with the royal arms and the crest of the recipient, together with inscriptions in Latin and engravings of scenes connected with the fire, which are still in excellent preservation. The engraving of the pesthouse men carrying corpses to the dismal plague pit and that of the crowded blocks of houses surrounded by flames are very quaint and curious. Sir Edmund, who was born in 1621 at Sellinge, in Kent, was a timber merchant, possessing wharfs at Dowgate city and at Charing Cross. He prospered, became justice of the peace for Westminster and member of parliament for Winchelsea. In history, as no reader of Macaulay and Green will need to be told, his name is most famous in connection with his mysterious murder, which was popularly attributed to the zeal with which he had devoted himself to unraveling the alleged popish plot. His body was found in a ditch near Primrose hill, face downward and penetrated by his own sword, under circumstances which precluded the idea of suicide or robbery.

The excitement caused by this still mysterious event is indicated by the fact that when the funeral procession left the city, with great pomp and pageant, for the burial ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, it was preceded by 70 clergy and followed by upward of 1,000 persons of distinction.

THE JAW AND THE TEETH.

What May Happen If We Continue Using Soft Foods.

The teeth are really appendages of the skin, and not of the skeleton, as people generally believe. The jaw is formed in accordance with the necessity for providing a hold for the teeth—that is, if there were no teeth to come, the jaw would grow differently, and would not have its present shape. The jaw is not an independent part, as it would like to be; it has to form itself to accommodate tenants with which, strictly speaking, it has no ties of kindred.

The use of soft foods decreases the size of the teeth, and they will ultimately disappear, unless we make more use of them.

As there does not seem to be any likelihood of a change in our habits, we must expect to lose them in course of time. Then the jaw will assume probably another shape. Further, the gums might disappear, for there can be no use for them after the disappearance of the teeth.

The loss of the teeth makes the lips fall in, and brings us near to the Punch form of face! We find it impossible to pronounce sounds, such as t, d, sh, ch. The change of face, so to say, will certainly lead to a modification of the tongue, and this in turn to the inability to pronounce other sounds.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

The ultimate cause of atonic dyspepsia is constitutional depression. It may be due to overwork, and especially to prolonged worry. Sometimes the dyspepsia is the first manifestation of tubercular poisoning. Again, there seems to be an inherent failure of the digestive organs. Once established, dyspepsia is, in turn, the cause of loss of strength, of mental inertia and visceral weakness. Some degree of simple anaemia is almost inevitable. The exciting cause may be an illness of any kind, the excessive use of tea, coffee or other beverages, the lack of proper food, some error in habits of eating. Often it is not discoverable.

Consolatory.

A correspondent of an English paper tells how some one visited a wild beast show and saw a countryman come in bearing unmistakable signs of having had a glass too much. A tiger scratched the back of the hand with which the man grasped a bar of the cage. The laceration was severe, and the pain was great. The sufferer danced about and twirled his shillalah, crying: "Let him out! Let him out till I have me will av him!" A companion tried to soothe the irate dancer, with this neat impromptu: "Never mind, Pat. Sure, he only wanted to scrape acquaintance wid ye."

He Knew.

The first witness called in a petty lawsuit in Cincinnati was an Irishman of whose competence as a witness opposing counsel entertained doubt. At their instance there was put to him before being sworn the usual interrogatory, "Do you know the nature of an oath?"

A broad grin spread over the face of the Irishman as he replied: "Indade, your honor, I may say that it is second nature with me."—Harper's Weekly.

Variety.

She—Don't you get tired of this modern life, with its heartburnings, its longings, its cruel disappointments, its unutterable inadequacy? He—Oh, yes, but always just about that time some new girl comes along.—Life.

Her Status.

The Captain—That's a handsome woman! Is she unmarried? The Belle—Oh, yes! (Captain indulges in pleasing reflections.) She's been unmarried several times!—London Mail.

Glory is like a circle in the water, which never ceaseth to enlarge itself till by broad spreading it disperse to naught.—Shakespeare.

A. J. CASSATT.

Big Railroad Man Whose Resignation of Office is Rumored.

Alexander Johnston Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, whose resignation from that post has been rumored, has had a very active and strenuous career. The inquiry of the interstate commerce commission into the relations between coal companies and railroads in the coal mining regions has brought out some facts which, it is said, have greatly disturbed Mr. Cassatt and made him feel that he had been misled by his subordinates. This is given as the cause of his alleged purpose to resign.

It was Mr. Cassatt who gave the famous order of May 21, 1903, which resulted in the destruction of 2,000 miles



ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

of poles belonging to the Western Union Telegraph company. This occurred during the fight between the Pennsylvania railroad and the Gould-Rockefeller interests. Mr. Cassatt is a man of marvelous executive capacity and controls directly or indirectly more than 17,000 miles of Allegheny lines. He was born in 1839 in Allegheny City, Pa., and received a liberal education, graduating from Heidelberg university, Germany, and from Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, Troy. He began work as a civil engineer in 1859 and rose steadily in the railroad service until he was first vice president of the Pennsylvania road. Then at forty-three he retired from active business and spent about seventeen years in travel, recreation and the cultivation of his famous stock farm. He returned to business life in 1899, becoming head of the Pennsylvania at that time.

VISCOUNT AOKI.

Career of Japan's First Ambassador to the United States.

Viscount Siuzo Aoki, first ambassador of Japan to the United States, who was officially received by President Roosevelt a short time ago, is a figure of especial interest for several reasons. In view of the warm friendship existing between Japan and the United States and the admiration felt in this country for the way in which the Japanese conducted their campaign in the war against Russia any one representing them at Washington would be received with sincere cordiality. But in the cabinet, Viscount Aoki ranks close to the American republic the mikado selected one of his most valued subjects and a man who at the first vacancy will, it is said, be admitted to that powerful circle of advisers of his majesty known as "the elder statesmen." Among these counselors are such men as the Marquis Ito, Field Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and Counts Matsukata and Inouye, and, though they have no definite standing in the government of the realm, they are more powerful than the cabinet. Viscount Aoki ranks close



VISCOUNT SIUZO AOKI.

up with these men and is reputed to be the most prominent man in the northern half of the island of Nippon. The viscount is also a character of unusual interest from the fact that he is the first Asiatic diplomat to introduce a European wife to the ambassadorial circles of Washington, for the Viscountess Aoki is a German and a baroness in her own right. She was Fraulein von Rad-Funkhazen, a member of one of the most aristocratic families of Germany, and at the time she married the viscount was the Baroness von Radhen, widow of a German cavalry officer. The new ambassador is sixty-one years of age and has been twice minister of foreign affairs of his country and twice minister to Germany, where he studied as a boy.

The Story of an Invention.

The power loom was the invention of a farmer's boy, who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He fashioned one with his penknife, and when he got it all done he showed it with great enthusiasm to his father, who at once kicked it to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him who would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy was sent to a blacksmith to learn a trade, and his master took a lively interest in him. He made a loom of what was left of the one his father had broken up and showed it to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a valuable one. He had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy. It worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, and the boy received half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should bring with him a wealthy gentleman, who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who told him that the loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces the previous year.

The Pointer.

There is as much fallacy in attempting to prove the origin of pointing as in a like attempt to prove the origin of eating. As a matter of fact, the pointing act commonly exhibited by the pointer and setter is an incident of the capture or attempted capture of food by dogs, and also by wolves and foxes. Coyotes have been seen to draw and point on prairie dogs and grouse in precisely the same manner that the pointer and setter draw on game birds. There were the same rigidity and stealth, the pause to judge of distance and opportunity and the final rigid pause when all the energies are concentrated for the final spring to capture. All the phenomena displayed by the dog family indicate that the drawing and pointing in the pursuit of prey were ever natural traits. It may be reasonably believed that man could not breed the pointing instinct out of the dog if he attempted to do so.—Forest and Stream.

A Gentle Wish.

It was their honeymoon. They had moved into a pretty suburban house and were getting settled cozily at last. "I have something for you," she said when he came home from the office.

"A present?" "Yes. You have no night key, so I had one made for you. Here it is." "That was very thoughtful of you. But how did you come to take so much trouble?"

"I wanted it as a kind of barometer. You'll let me look at it now and then, won't you?" "Certainly."

"I'm not going to say you mustn't go out evenings, and I'm not going to sit up until you come home when you are out late. I only hope," she said coaxingly, "that every time I look at it the key will be a little bit rustier, and then I will know that home pleases you more than any other place."

The Fountain Pen.

The fountain pen is not an invention of recent years. In Samuel Taylor's "Universal System of Shorthand Writing," published in 1786, we find proof of the fountain pen's great age. "I have nothing more to add," wrote Samuel Taylor, "for the use or instruction of the practitioner, except a few words concerning the kind of pen proper to be used for writing shorthand. For expeditious writing some use what are called fountain pens, into which your ink is put, which gradually flows when writing, from thence into a smaller pen cut short to fit the smaller end of this instrument, but it is a hard matter to meet with a good one of this kind."

The Fork.

It is about 1,900 years ago since the fork made its appearance in Europe. In 99 A. D. a son of the doge Pietro Orsolo had wedded in Venice the Brizantine Princess Argilla, who produced at the wedding breakfast a silver fork and gold spoon. Then the high Venetian families followed suit, and these martyrs to fashion pricked their lips with the new instrument. The fork prospered, however, and spread over Italy. In 1379 it had traveled as far as France, and in 1608 a traveler brought it direct to England.

Both Hate Him.

"Funny thing," remarked Wilson musingly. "Tom Wilkins and Edith Brown used to be great friends of mine. I introduced them to each other. They got married, and now neither of them will speak to me. Wonder what the reason can be?"

Cross Purposes.

Mrs. Klubbs (severely)—I've been lying awake these three hours waiting for you to come home. Mr. Klubbs (ruefully)—Gee! And I've been staying away for three hours waiting for you to go to sleep.

A Lady Bountiful.

Tramp—Kin you give a poor feller a cold bite, mum? Housewife—Yes. On your way out you'll find some icicles on the gate.—Woman's Home Companion.

The Clever Ones.

Griggs—Some men are born great, others achieve greatness. Briggs—Yes, and others simply have the trick of making other people think they're great.

I have lived to know that the great secret of human happiness is this: Never suffer your energies to stagnate.—Adam Clark.

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