

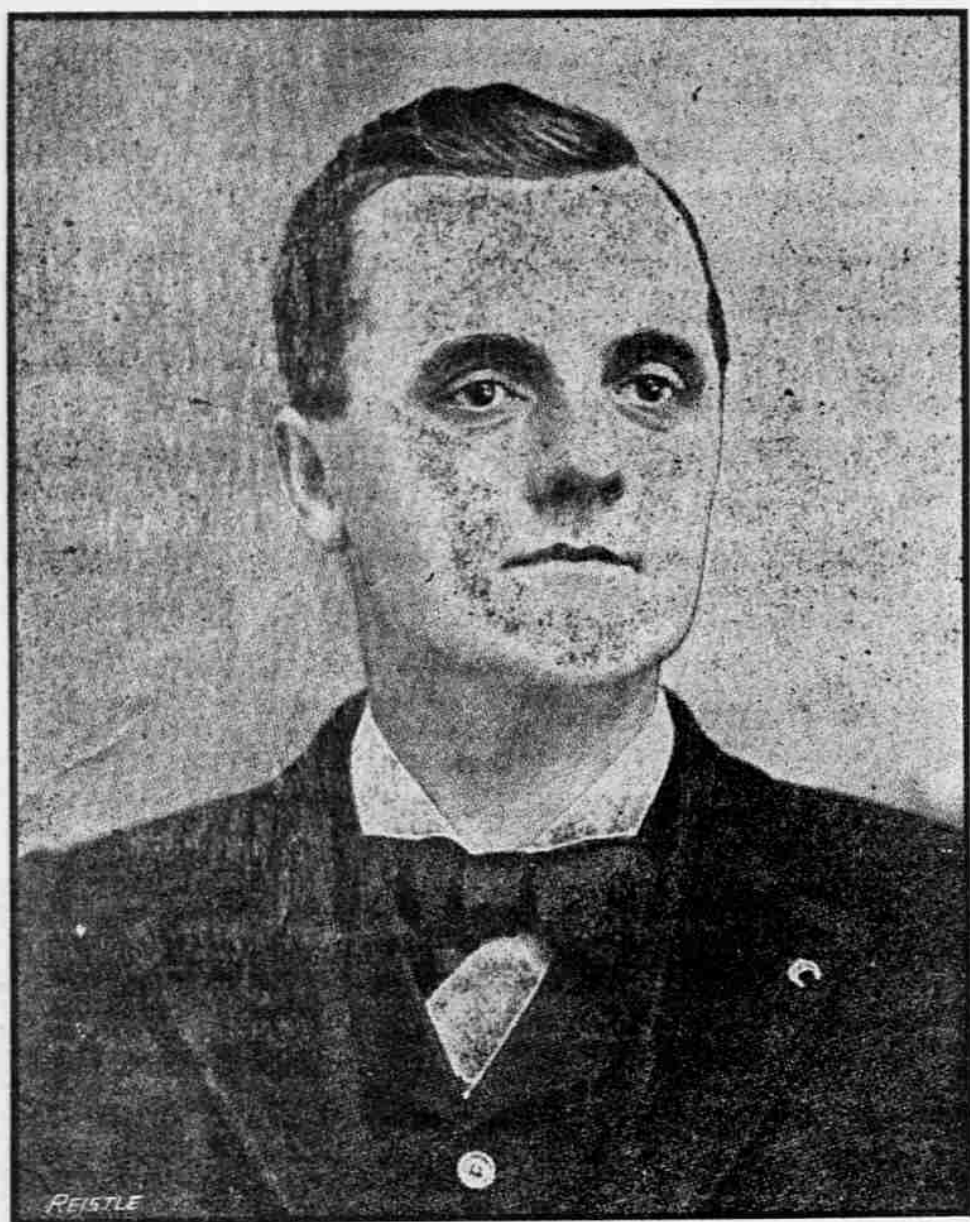
# The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. Kimmell

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low County

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Congressman Norris at the Bixler Opera House, Mon-  
day night, November 5th. Hear him.



## NOTICE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE 29TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Two years ago we passed a law compelling railroads to furnish equal facilities to every one in the way of elevator sites, sidetracks, cars, etc.

We passed the Junken anti-trust law; the law to compel railroads to move livestock at the rate of 18 miles per hour; the inebriate law; the binding twine bill; the bill to compel the railroads to move freight more promptly; and many other measures in the interest of the people.

This year we are pledged to pass a law to compel the railroads to pay their taxes like other people; a law to make freight and passenger rates lower, and to move freight more promptly.

We are pledged to pass a direct primary law; an anti-pass law; a law empowering the new railroad commission to prevent unjust discrimination and rebates; and any other measure that is for the best interests of the public.

We will help Governor Sheldon carry out the many reforms he is advocating.

We will vote for Norris Brown for United States senator. After the session convenes, write us or call on us at Lincoln, and tell us what you want.

Yours truly,

ALBERT WILSEY.

## Compare The Records.

In 1900 the Fusionists at the state house assessed the Nebraska railroads and Pullman Car Company at \$26,442,249.

The Republicans coming into power in 1901, raised this Fusion assessment \$115,000.

In 1902 the Republican board made another raise of \$217,000.

In 1903 the Republicans raised the assessment \$510,000 more.

In 1904 they raised it \$18,893,000 more.

In 1905 they raised it \$1,212,000 more.

In 1906 they raised it \$421,000, making a total raise in the railroad assessment for the six years of 80 per cent. more than the Fusion assessment of 1900.

The Fusionists in four years raised the assessment of these corporations \$964,000, while the Republicans raised the assessment in six years \$21,368,701.

The Union Pacific and Burlington refused to pay under the 1904 assessment, claiming it was too high, but instead of receding the Republican board advanced the assessment still higher in 1905. Again these roads refused to pay and again the Republican board advanced the assessment in 1906.

This is the record of Republican officials as to railroad assessments. While the railroads are resisting the payment of taxes levied against them, it is not strange that they are also resisting the election or re-election of Republican state officials responsible for the increased assessment and the promotion to the United States senate of the attorney general who has successfully prosecuted the suits for enforced collection.

The auditor's reports show that for the four years 1897-1900, the Fusionists paid to the state treasurer \$195,947.79, fees earned by the several departments, while the Republicans for 1901-1904 turned in the sum of \$348,917.46, and during the last twenty-two months the fees amounted to \$282,098.90.

Compare the records.

## Hickory Trees.

It is rather a pity that our hickories should receive highest appreciation from us when they are yielding up their substance in roaring flames in our fireplaces. For nowhere in the forest world can we find a genus of trees that is, as a whole, more attractive and valuable than the genus hickoria. Most of the hickories are beautiful in summer when their glossy foliage is at its best. In autumn this foliage turns the color of uncolored gold, and when bare of leaves there is revealed an oaklike twist to the branches which makes these trees most picturesque and beautiful objects in the winter landscape. We have never made as much commercially of the nuts as we might well have done. Our Indian predecessors knew how to make a most attractive beverage from them, and the early settlers pressed from them an oil that was a luxury. The pecan is the only hickory species that has been developed and cultivated to any extent, and this has only recently begun its career as a cultivated tree.—Country Life in America.

## A Royal Locksmith.

Louis XVI. had a passion for the locksmith's trade, and it is said that over his private library he had a forge, two anvils and a vast number of iron tools, together with all kinds of locks, common as well as those of a secret and elaborate variety. It was here that the king would conceal himself from the queen and the court to file and forge with the infamous Gamlin, who taught him the art of locksmithing. It is said that Gamlin while teaching the king his trade took upon himself the tone and authority of a master, and, according to this same master, the king was good, forbearing, timid, inquisitive and addicted to sleep. Louis had also a great passion for timepieces, and the difficulty which he found in adjusting his clocks and watches is said to have drawn from him the reflection that it was absurd of him to attempt to bring men to anything like uniformity of belief in matters of faith when he couldn't make any two of his timepieces agree with each other.

## Don't Talk Much to Your Horse.

A horse who has always been made to obey quickly will respond to commands from any one, whereas the creature who has been petted and talked to accords, unless hungry, scant attention to any one. We talk to horses altogether too much, and it is a silly and dangerous custom. "Whoa!" should mean but one thing and, slip, slide or fall, should meet with instant obedience. Not another word should ever be used, beyond possibly the order to "stand over" in the stall (although even that is best unsaid) except the "click" of the tongue for increased speed. The animal's attention is kept if you are silent. He does not know what you will do next, and as he distrusts and merely tolerates you, even as he fears you, his anxiety is always to find out what you wish done or what move you will next make.—F. M. Ware in Outing Magazine.

## Didn't Know the Cipher.

The inability to read a cipher once cost a notable of France his head. When the Chevalier de Rohan was in the Bastille his friends, wishing to let him know that his accomplice had died without confessing, passed the following cipher, written on a shirt, into his dungeon: "Mg dulhxecczgn ghj yxj; lm et ulge alj." The cipher was not a difficult one, being arranged by a complete transposition of the alphabet, but De Rohan did not have the clew, and he puzzled over the meaningless words in vain. A solution of the riddle meant the guillotine or his freedom, but the puzzle was beyond him, and he pleaded guilty because he could not decipher "Le prisonnier est mort; il n'a rien dit."

## Origin of Croquet.

The origin of croquet is certainly involved in mystery. Some authorities are of the opinion that it is founded on the old game of "pale malle," or pell-mell, from which we have the street Pall Mall. This is described by Cotgrave in his dictionary as "a game wherein a round box bowle is with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron," and a picture of this in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" shows that these had a strong resemblance to the croquet implements of today.—London Academy.

## Labeled.

In the Legard house there was a great dinner. After awhile the maid was called, and the mistress said: "Serve the dinner. There is no one else to come except a relation of little importance."

Five minutes afterward the maid announced in a loud tone: "The relation of little importance!"—Lo Scaccia pensieri.

## Try Silence.

The man who counts thirty in his mind before he speaks soon discovers that when he talks he says something. Try silence for a change. It builds up a wonderful reserve force in your physical organization and surely overcomes your temperamental inclinations to babble.—Cairo Bulletin.

## Discouraging.

She—Why do you look so worried, Bertie? Did papa object? Bertie—No; but he said: "It's all right. You'll soon find out it's useless to kick when Nell's head is set on anything."

## Levity and Gravity.

Scott—I played a funny trick on the law of gravity this morning. Mott—What was it? Scott—Dropped a line to my wife up in the mountains.—Boston Transcript.

Giving alms never lessens the purse.—Spanish Proverb.

## Dancing.

Gracefulness is of course the highest object of the dance among all peoples, but their conceptions of what constitutes grace differ widely. According to a student of dancing, who has witnessed tens of thousands of dances in all parts of the world, who has penetrated to the interior of Africa and the desolate mountains of western China, there are three dances that, to his way of thinking, are equal in beauty, in grace and in the poetry of motion. These are the dances of the Javanesse Mohammedans, especially the "love dance," in which only the younger women participate; the tarantella of Christian Italy and the butterfly dance of Japan. That dancing loses in poetry, in fire, in meaning, as civilization increases is the belief of this student of the art. The modern dances of civilized nations, especially as expounded on the stage, are not only meaningless and lacking in the beauty of the original dance, but actually degenerate and merely physical contortions that, while they may be rhythmic and graceful, are as insipid and as meaningless as the waddle of a duck.—Chicago Tribune.

## Better Than Song.

A workman, fond of his pint of beer on Saturday night, got very muddled sometimes. Knowing that his wife on such occasions searched his pockets, he, when not too far gone, used to secrete his money in various places, and it often happened that the next morning he could not remember the hiding place. He had a canary which he used to hang in front of the window. One Sunday morning he was sitting looking at the bird when a neighbor looked in and inquired if he would sell it. As the bird was not much use for singing, he reached the cage down for his neighbor to look at, whereupon his wife got very angry and hung up the cage again.

"I will not have that bird sold on any account," she exclaimed. "I don't care naught about it being a poor singer, for it's laid many a sixpence and a shilling, and now it's begun to lay half crowns."

Then its owner realized where some of his hidden treasures had gone.—Pearson's Weekly.

## Wells as Weather Prophets.

A popular idea in Switzerland that some of the wells in that country are reliable weather prophets has been proved by scientists to be well founded. These wells, by some sort of pressure, not clearly understood, have the property of drawing in air at certain times and of blowing out air at other periods. In order to ascertain definitely if there was any truth in the idea of weather prophecy the wells were covered and a small opening was surmounted with a U shaped pressure gauge. It was found that when the barometer rises the air rushes into the wells in a steady current, and when the barometer falls the air rushes out. The currents of air are definite and easy to perceive, even without the gauge. The general tendency of the weather is foretold with considerable certainty.—Chicago Tribune.

## Animals and Rain.

It seems strange that no animal, unless it be the squirrel, seems to build itself a shelter with the express object of keeping off the rain, which they all so much dislike. Monkeys are miserable in wet and could easily build shelters if they had the sense to do so, but even the orang outang, which builds a small platform in the trees on which to sleep at night, never seems to think of a roof, though the Dyaks say that when there is much rain it covers itself with the leaves of the pandanus, a large fern.

## Hairbrushes.

The brush trade is full of deceptions. An experienced hand will by touch tell if a broom or brush be all hair or a mixture. But if ever in doubt pull out or cut off a suspicious hair and apply a match. However well doctored, the deception will be shown at once. Hairs will burn, rolling up ball-like, with the well known smell of burned hair, while a vegetable substitute will consume, leaving the charred portion like a burned match.—New York Telegram.

## Hall Trees.

A woman was much astonished to receive a letter from another woman asking for a slip of her hall tree. "I understand," she wrote, "you've got a good variety of hall trees, and as we've just finished up a new house with a real nice hall we'll need a tree, and we'd be ever so much obliged if you'd send us a slip up your'n. And please will you send along with the slip directions tellin' us whether to water it from the top or bottom?"

## Conundrums.

Visitor (to artist's young wife)—Whatever were you two laughing over so just now? Wife—Oh, it was such fun! My husband painted, and I cooked, and then we both guessed what the things were meant for.—Meggendorfer Blatter.

## Lost Opportunities.

"What a pity it was that baseball was not known in the old Roman gladiatorial time."

"Why so?" "Because they would have so enjoyed killing the umpire."—Baltimore American.

## Self Respect.

There is no one thing so necessary for one's real advancement in life as a thorough self respect. You must think well of yourself, or others will not respect you.—Success Magazine.

The world is like a staircase—some go up and others come down.—Italian Proverb.

# WISE WOMAN!

See that your selections are made early so as to have the benefit of the first choice. At no time of the year is there so much interest shown in dress materials than at that period preceding the social season and never was there a more bewildering assortment from which to select.

We have any amount of beautiful silks as well as gauzes, satins, velvets, etc., which are very much the rage—just what you would like for evening and dressy wear. And as mohairs always have a large following, we have chosen for this season, those of softer texture and duller than formerly, and in shadowy plaids and checks that are very fascinating. Don't fail to see them.

Plaid waists will be worn to a great extent, and every wardrobe should include at least a few of them. Our display reveals patterns of the most exquisite hues. Also silk petticoats in black and rich shades to match the gown or contrast with it.

Trimmings play an important part, bands, edgings, insertions, applique and braids in many novelties are in evidence. The very dressy costume is braid-trimmed as well as the simple cloth gown. You will find everything needed to complete elegant, up-to-date garments.

Call and inspect our fine assortment.

# John Grannis

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## The Origin of a Word.

The London Chronicle tries to trace the origin of the word "typhoon." "Tai-fung," it is explained in some dictionaries, is Chinese for "a great wind," and since the typhoon is a phenomenon of the Chinese seas it seems conclusive. But there is no doubt apparently that "typhoon," which Hakluyt spelled "tuffon" and Dampier "tuffoon," comes to us through Portuguese for the Arabic, Persian and Indian "tufan," and it is almost impossible not to see in this a relation of the ancient Greek "typhos" or "typhon," a whirlwind. But these are practically identical with the Greek word for smoke or vapor, from which come our "typhus" and "typhoid." So perhaps the Chinese part of it is only an extraordinary linguistic coincidence, after all.

## Luminous Paint as Night Lights.

The connection between earthquakes and luminous paint would hardly be apparent to any one without explanation. It nevertheless exists, and the use to which it is put invests it with the utmost importance just for the few critical moments of the shock. In the Philippine Islands, where earthquakes are not uncommon, small metallic plates coated with luminous paint are so placed about the premises that at the first warning the inmates are quickly guided to the door and thus to the street. In Manila it is laid on in patches about the bedrooms and staircases, serving as guides for the door handles and the stairs, night lights being considered especially dangerous, as likely to set fire to the falling houses and thus to roast the inmates in their own homes.

—THE—

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