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THE TRIBUNE Stationery Department

MADAGASCAR SPIDERS.

Their Wonderful Webs and an Experiment in Weaving.

"It is interesting to know the practical uses to which the webs of a large Madagascar spider might be applied to replace silk for woven fabrics," said Fisher S. Williams of London, who is interested in the manufacture of silk. "I know from visits to the interior of Madagascar that the webs spun many feet across the walks or shady avenues of gardens are sufficiently strong to hang thereon a light bamboo walking cane. At the Paris exposition of 1900 a whole piece of fabric eighteen yards long and eighteen inches wide was exhibited which was woven out of this web, for which it was necessary to provide 100,000 yards of spun thread of twenty-four strands. "For its manufacture 25,000 spiders had to be brought into requisition, and these were procured by offering the natives so much a hundred; but, not knowing or ignoring the purpose for which the insects were required and having a get-rich-quick desire, they brought them in by basketfuls, mostly dead. It was found necessary for the winding off machines to go to the spiders instead of calling in the spiders to the filatures. However, the piece of cloth was completed and was of a shimmering golden yellow color. "The idea of obtaining silk from the spider is an old one, as distinguished men in France discoursed on the subject as long ago as 1710, but the first study of this Madagascar spider came up some ten years ago, and the spinning of its web was then undertaken. It is only the female that spins. The first difficulty in obtaining the thread direct from the insect consisted in contriving how to secure the living spider so as to wind it off by some mechanical process from the insect. This was originally performed by confining spiders in empty matchboxes, with the abdomen protruding. The extraction of the web does not apparently inconvenience the insect, although care has to be taken not to injure it."—Washington Herald.

Some College Spelling.

No one can blame the colleges of this country if they demand as one of the requirements of admission the ability on the part of the student correctly to spell words with which he would express his thoughts. Essays submitted by 250 students contained an average of five mistakes to each pupil. Nearly fifty men made the mistake of placing an unnecessary "e" at the end of a syllable, as "departement," "development." A very common error was to transpose the vowels "ei" and "ie." "Relieve" and "receive" were the words most signally against. "Preceding" and "succeeding" offered difficulties to many, while "offered" and "preferred" proved troublesome. Why "principal" and "principle" should so often be incorrectly used by college students is a mystery. There are a few simple rules for spelling which should have been prevented at least half of the mistakes. Before the age of fourteen these rules should be part of the educational outfit of the student in the grammar schools. —Professor W. B. Bailey of Yale in New York Independent.

A Crooked Parallel.

It was decreed by the convention of 1818 and the treaty of Washington of 1846 that the boundary between the United States and Canada from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific, a distance of 1,270 miles, should follow the forty-ninth parallel. The surveyors who have lately completed the location of the boundary have found that the astronomical parallel varies from a direct circle around the earth, and Professor Otto Klotz explains the curious fact that the line, instead of being straight, is at one point 800 feet south of the direct circle and at another place 600 feet north. It was decided that the astronomical parallel, or line through places where the pole is 41 degrees from the zenith, should be the accepted boundary. This decision was followed, but local attraction in some places deflects the plumb line, and therefore the zenith and the astronomical forty-ninth parallel proves to be a quite irregular line.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The London Police.

The London policeman, aside from the matter of pay, has every advantage over his New York contemporary. He is looked up to with respect. His slightest command is obeyed in the public streets. He takes himself very seriously and is grave and solemn under the weight of his responsibility. I never saw a London policeman laugh or even smile, except in one instance, and he was an Irishman and possibly might be considered too human for his office. His relation to the people is entirely different from that of the New York policeman. The greatest power over him is that of parliament, and all political parties are friendly to him. He is occasionally investigated by royal commissions, which investigation is impartial and, if anything, friendly to him. It is their hope to find everything as it should be.—William McAdoo in Century.

Snails as Delicacies.

One thing which the English visitor to Paris detests, according to a French newspaper, is the edible snail, which is becoming a greater favorite among the Paris gourmets. Returns show that, in 1907, 590,000 kilograms of snails passed through the markets in the French capital. A similar quantity was consumed last year, and the returns up to the present indicate that the quantity eaten will be still greater. There seem to be fashions in gastronomy as well as in millinery, so we learn that the frog is becoming less popular—in fact, few are eaten today.—London Globe.

[Advertisement.]

SOCIALIST COLUMN

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For County Judge
G. A. FOLDEN

Vote for G. A. Folden, Socialist Candidate for County Judge.

In last week's issue of THE TRIBUNE we defined socialism as being in its essence the embodiment of democracy in its completest signification, or rather democracy in its completest sense is socialism in its fundamental aspect; and explained that socialism sought to establish among men a system of government in which the voice of the people, that is a majority of all the people, should be the supreme ruling force in every detail of that government, with direct power through their ballots to propose such laws as they desired, and with the right to annul such laws as they do not desire by the same method; of and with the power to make the tenure office dependent on the will of the people. That is to say, that the primary features of the government sought to be established by the socialists is that of an unrestricted right of franchise. The initiative and the referendum, with the imperative mandate. These, we stated, are the fundamental demands of socialism: For, with these safeguards in the hands of the people, we pointed out, that it would be impossible to force upon the people any vicious or harmful legislation; and would place within the hands of the people an effective means for dealing with recreant or unfaithful public officials.

Socialism further demands, as a secondary proposition, that as soon as the people have acquired these fundamental powers of democracy above referred to, that all the people by their majority, may devise means for bringing under this same democratic management such public utilities as are necessary to the life, liberty and happiness of all or any considerable part of all the people; for it is clear that if that proposition enunciated by the declaration of independence, "that men are endowed with unalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and that "to the end governments are established among men," is a righteous proposition, and if the further proposition set forth by the same document that, "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is a right concept of what a righteous human government should be, it is also clear that the people, party to any such government, should be esteemed to be clearly within the scope of their inherent rights, to demand to have a supreme voice in the management of all these industrial institutions which effect the conditions of life and happiness of all or any considerable part of all the people. Thus the socialists believe such industrial institutions as should become the subject of ownership and government management would by their very nature become manifest. For the test to be applied in every instance would be whether the thing to be taken over by the people, and made a part of the system of government, in its potentiality contributed to the means of life, or in any serious manner effected the liberties and happiness, lot of justice individual, or a family, or some small group of individuals but rather of all or a considerable number of the people. Thus under a socialist form of government we, the people of the United States of America, very naturally would at first take such institutions as our colliery corporations and trusts whose operations effect the methods by which vast multitudes of our people must live, and since these multitudes must live by the operation of these institutions and since the quality of life and its abundance are prime factors of happiness in the human economy, such cause would inevitably bring these institutions within the range and scope of those inalienable human rights which the declaration of American independence proclaims to be inherent and just cause for the institutions of governments.

How any man can, who subscribes to the righteousness of the propositions quoted from the declaration of independence, rest content until all these vast resources with their means of production of essential necessities to human life and happiness are brought within the province of government ownership, is beyond our power to conceive. Monarchy differs from democracy only in that it claims as the inherent right for but a part of all the people to determine how all the people shall live and the means and method by which each shall find his source of happiness and the extent of liberty vouchsafed to each; and it is by this system of government that monarchy has always bestowed much on the few and toil and misery on the many, and this it is that democracy seeks to rectify by placing within the power of all the people the sole right to institute and maintain governments among men; and to the consummation of democracy in all the earth is the socialist party pledged. There is no thought in the mind of any

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socialist of any scheme of dividing up the natural resources or the accumulated wealth of any country on the face of the globe; but the socialists do desire to call a halt on the present method of dividing up the proceeds of the toilers with the useless idlers, who now levy tribute on the productive efforts of a million.

Socialists declare their abiding faith in the rectitude of the proposition that to the producers alone belong the full value of the thing produced, and that any government which does not guarantee to all who labor the full measure of the proceeds of their effort, to the end that all who give their energies to productive occupations may be assured a place of habitation, food and raiment, the absolute prerequisite to life, liberty and happiness, is deficient in the first purposes for which organic forms of governments should be had.

Socialists believe that righteous justice demands that the able who will not labor to produce, shall not have the proceeds of another's toil.

G. A. Folden,
Socialist candidate for county judge.

DO IT NOW.

McCook People Should Not Wait Until It's Too Late.

The appalling death rate from kidney disease is due in most cases to the fact that the little kidney troubles are usually neglected until they become serious. The slight symptoms give place to chronic disorders and the sufferer goes gradually into the grasp of diabetes, dropsy, Bright's Disease, gravel or some other serious form of kidney complaint.

If you suffer from headache, backaches, dizzy spells; if the kidney secretions are irregular of passage and unnatural in appearance, do not delay. Help the kidneys at once.

Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for kidney disorders—they cure where others fail. Over one hundred thousand people have recommended them.

Here's a case: Mrs. I. H. Rust, living in Red Cloud, Neb., says: "Some years ago I used Doan's Kidney Pills with such good results for kidney trouble and have lately started taking them for rheumatism, which has caused me considerable suffering. I have so far found the remedy to be very beneficial and I am fully convinced that I will obtain a permanent cure through its use."

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Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

A Narrow Escape. Edgar N. Bayliss, a merchant of Robinsonville, Del., wrote: "About two years ago I was thin and sick, and coughed all the time and if I did not have consumption, it was near to it. I commenced using Foley's Honey and Tar, and it stopped my cough, and I am now entirely well, and have gained twenty eight pounds, all due to the good results from taking Foley's Honey and Tar."

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CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

- A. F. & A. M.**
McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.
LOW CONE, W. M.
CHARLES L. FARNSTOCK, Sec.
- R. & S. M.**
Oceonoke Council No. 16, R. & S. M., meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
RALPH A. HAGBERG, T. I. M.
SYLVESTER CORDEAL, Sec.
- E. A. M.**
King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.
CLARENCE B. GRAY, H. P.
W. B. WHITTAKER, Sec.
- KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**
St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
DAVID MAGNER, E. C.
HENRY E. CULBERTSON, Rec.
- EASTERN STAR**
Eureka Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Diamond's hall.
MRS. C. W. WILSON, W. M.
S. CORDEAL, Sec.
- MODERN WOODMEN**
Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. Pay assessments at White House Grocery.
JULIUS KUNKERT, Consul.
J. M. SMITH, Clerk.
- ROYAL NEIGHBORS**
No. 10 Camp No. 862, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
MRS. CAROLINE KUNKERT, Oracle.
MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Rec.
- W. O. W.**
Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond's hall.
CHAS. F. MARKWAD, C. C.
W. C. MOYER, Clerk.
- WORKMEN**
McCook Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
MRS. DELLA McCLAIN, C. of H.
MRS. CARRIE SCHLAGEL, Rec.
- DEGREE OF HONOR**
McCook Lodge No. 3, D. of H., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
MRS. DELLA McCLAIN, C. of H.
MRS. CARRIE SCHLAGEL, Rec.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**
McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 in Morris hall.
WALTER STOKES, C. E.
W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.
- LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS**
McCook Lodge No. 599, B. of L. F. & E., meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month in Morris hall.
I. D. PENNINGTON, Pres.
C. H. HUSTED, Sec.
- RAILWAY CONDUCTORS**
Harvey Division No. 95, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue.
S. E. CALLEN, C. Con.
M. O. McCLURE, Sec.
- RAILWAY TRAINMEN**
C. W. Bronson Lodge No. 487, B. of R. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall.
C. W. COREY, M.
B. J. MOORE, Sec.
- RAILWAY CARMEN**
Young American Lodge No. 456, R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m.
W. C. STEPHENS, C. C.
N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.
- MACHINISTS**
Red Willow Lodge No. 557, I. A. of M., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
THOMAS DIBBOLD, Pres.
FRED WARSON, Fid. Sec.
FLOYD BERRY, Cor. Sec.

- BOILERMAKERS**
McCook Lodge No. 407, B. of B. M. & I. S. B. of A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.
- KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**
McCook Lodge No. 42, K. of P., meets every Wednesday, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
D. N. COBB, K. R. S.
H. W. CONOVER, C. C.
- ODD FELLOWS**
McCook Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
W. A. MIDDLETON, Sec.
- EAGLES**
McCook Aerie No. 1514, F. O. E., meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Kelley building, 316 Main ave.
C. L. WALKER, W. Pres.
C. H. RICKETTS, W. Sec.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS**
Branch No. 1278 meets first Monday of each month at 3:30 p. m., in carriers' room postoffice.
G. F. KINGBORN, President.
D. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.
- KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS**
McCook Council No. 1126, K. of C., meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Diamond's hall.
G. R. GALE, F. Sec.
FRANK REAL, G. K.
- DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA**
Court Granada No. 77, meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
ANNA HANNA, G. R.
NELLIE RYAN, F. S.
- LADY MACCABEES**
Valley Queen Hive No. 2, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Morris hall.
MRS. W. B. MILLS, Commander.
HARRIET E. WILKETS, R. K.
- G. A. R.**
J. K. Barnes Post No. 207, G. A. R., meets on the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
WM. LONG, Commander.
JACOB STEINMETZ, Adjt.
- RELIEF CORPS**
McCook Corps No. 98, W. R. C., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall.
ANGELLA McCLAIN, Pres.
SUSIE VANDERHOOF, Sec.
- L. O. F. G. A. R.**
McCook Circle No. 33, L. of G. A. R., meets on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
MARY WALKER, Pres.
ELLEN LEHEW, Sec.
- P. E. O.**
Chapter X, P. E. O., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at the homes of the various members.
MRS. J. A. WILCOX, Pres.
MRS. J. G. SCHOBEL, Cor. Sec.

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