

No Alum

Fifty Years the Standard

Dr. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER

Made from Grapes
Highest award Chicago
World's Fair

No Lime Phosphate



...Alaska Refrigerators...

are sold in McCook by

H. P. Waite and Co.

GRANT.

A nice rain, Wednesday and Thursday, makes the farmers feel better.

John Wesch was at the Traer, Kas., market with hogs, which netted \$9.25 per hundred pounds.

Miss Bernice Downing closed her school in district 51, last week. There was no program.

Ed Carfield is fencing his new place in Grant.

We understand that John A. Hoffman will wed a girl in Indiana in the future.

Mrs. Jacob Wesch, who has been sick for some time, is slowly recovering at this writing.

CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGREGATIONAL—Preaching at 11 and 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Christian Endeavor 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. The public is cordially invited to these services.
Rev. R. T. Bayne, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL—Preaching services at St. Alban's church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Communion—1st Sundays 11 a. m., 3rd Sundays 7:45 a. m., each month. All are welcome to these services.
E. R. Earle, Rector.

CATHOLIC—Order of services: Mass, 8:30 a. m. Mass and sermon, 10:30 a. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Every Sunday.
Wm. J. Kirwin, O. M. I.

METHODIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Sermons by pastor at 11 and 8. Class at 12. Junior League at 3. Epworth League at 6:45. Prayer meeting, Wednesday night at 7:45.
Bryant Howe, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Sunday school at ten o'clock a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. 6:45 p. m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study on Wednesday at 8 p. m. A most cordial invitation is extended to all to worship with us.
Francis E. Iams, Pastor.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday School at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by pastor. Junior C. E. at 1:30 p. m. Senior C. E. at 7:00 p. m. Prayer meetings every Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 7:30. All Germans cordially invited to these services.
Rev. Gustav Henckelmann, 505 3rd street West.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—219 Main Avenue—Services, Sunday at 11 a. m., and Wednesday at 8 p. m. Reading Room open all the time. Science literature on sale.

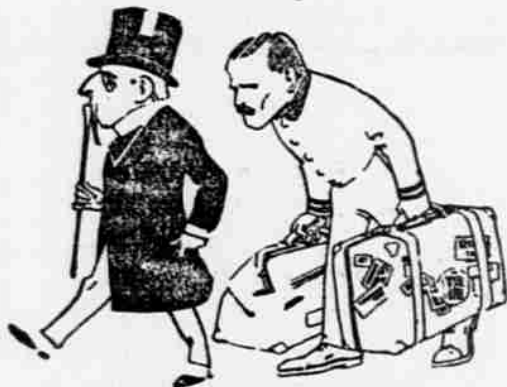
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Regular German preaching services in church, corner of E and 6th street east, every Sunday morning at 10:30. All Germans cordially invited.

Rev. Wm. Brueggeman, 607 5th st. East.

Bread in Politics.

From the days of Joseph down the only well populated country which had enough grain to satisfy its own consumers was Egypt, rich beyond the record of any other on this side of Paradise. Ferrero, in his history of Rome, shows the transcendent political importance of corn in all times. Feed your people, king or demagogue, else they will overthrow you. For the masses from furthest antiquity to most recent days, there has never been any torch of dissatisfaction, rebellion and anarchy like a shortage of bread.

Something Coming In



If you ADVERTISE in THIS PAPER. It will LOOK GOOD to you. Try it out NOW.

THE COCONUT TREE.

It Has an Irresistible Craving For Salt Water.

"In the tropics, where the coconut is wanted for planting, the nuts are picked up when they fall from the tree where they have hung for about fourteen months in ripening. It is a fact not generally known," says the Bakers Weekly, "that a majority of the nuts drop at night, which probably accounts for the small loss of life by cocoanuts falling upon the heads of the natives."

"The action of the heavy dew at night loosens the seal with which nature has provided the nut and allows it to fall. The nuts wanted for planting are either gathered into heaps or placed under sheds, where they are allowed to sprout before planting, in order that good, healthy 'sprout nuts' may be selected, thus avoiding the possibility of planting 'blind' nuts that would not sprout, in which case much time would be lost in starting the 'cocoanut walks,' as the orchards are called. When holes are dug about three feet deep and twenty feet apart the nut is carefully placed in the hole and covered with about one foot of soil. The hole is filled as the sprout grows until it reaches the surface, when it is left to itself, requiring no further attention. Should the place where the cocoanut is planted be any great distance from the seashore a quantity of salt is placed in the hole. It will grow in luxuriance, however, but a short distance from the shore, nearness to salt water being absolutely essential to its welfare."

"An interesting story is told by a gentleman who resided for some years in the tropics. He planted a cocoanut tree behind a board fence some distance from the sea. The tree grew perfectly straight until it reached the top of the fence, when it began to grow toward the ocean, leaning a foot or more. Then a shed was built quite near the fence, but several feet higher, and the tree again grew straight until the roof of the shed was reached, when it again leaned toward the sea, forming a very curious and odd looking tree."

"The irregular growth was wholly attributed to the influence of the salt air. No magnet is truer to the pole than the root of the cocoanut tree to the ocean, for when the root breaks through its husk it points directly toward the sea, no matter what the position of the nut when placed in the ground."

Look to the Future. What have the dinners of yesterday to do with to-morrow? Why spend your time turning over old straw?

BARTLEY.

Edward Blackson, who came here a short time ago from near Galesburg, Ill., in hope of benefiting his health, died at the home of Mrs. Beason in Bartley, Friday, and the remains, accompanied by his young wife, were shipped to Viola, Ill., Sunday morning.

Mrs. C. E. Mathews and children from Riverton, Neb., are here on a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Williams and other relatives and friends.

Robert George of Cambridge was a business visitor in Bartley, Tuesday of this week.

Frank Doak, formerly of this place, but now of Denver, Colo., is suffering from blood poisoning from a wound in his hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cox are down from Frontier county, visiting friends.

Mr. John Durbin is doing the carpenter work and Otto Webber the stone work on the new store building of Durbin & West.

Word is received from Honolulu that Ralph Clark has been promoted to foreman in the engineer service of the army and is superintending the building of forts at Honolulu. Ralph is the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Clark of this village.

The freeze Saturday and Monday nights has killed nearly all of the fruit here.

Frank Clark has secured the position of conductor on street cars from Council Bluffs and Omaha.

H. L. Brown is taking the enumeration of East Valley and Tyrone precincts. The people are responding cheerfully to the many questions asked.

The wrestling match pulled off at the opera house, last Friday night, between George Gion and Clarence Bush was a draw. After a struggle for one hour and a quarter. There was a good attendance to witness the tussel. The bout will be on again, Friday night, April 28, to settle the draws.

The high school will stage the play "A Daughter of the Desert" at the opera house, Saturday night, April 23. The parts have been well learned and the play will be worthy the attendance of any one who desires to witness something extra good.

RED WILLOW.

Potato planting has been the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Saxson and Mrs. Louis Longnecker were business visitors at McCook on Saturday.

William Meyers is around assessing.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Elmer were Sunday visitors at Louis Longnecker's.

Little Alice Longnecker is sick again with the prevailing epidemic, which inflames the eyes greatly.

Every one seems to feel better since the rain.

John Longnecker drove to McCook, on business, Saturday.

DON'T MOVE OUT



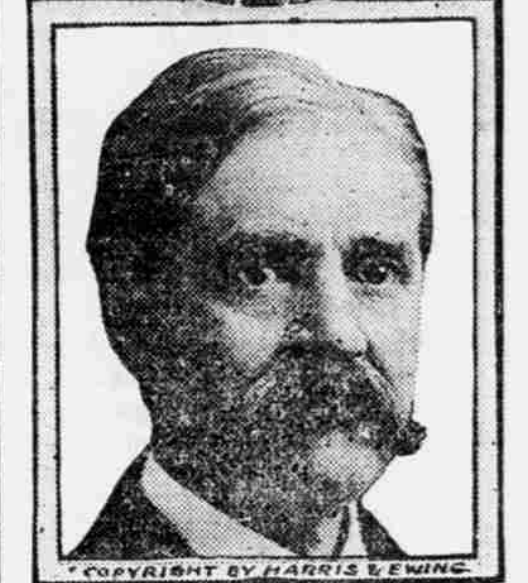
Let us print you some HAND BILLS

ADVERTISE

And Business Will Boom

New Plans Of Insurgents

THE new and startling insurgent movements now under way and the recent battle in the house of representatives, together with the significant fact that Gifford Pinchot, the deposed chief forester, and Ambassador Straus, ex-secretary of commerce and labor, have been summoned to Europe to confer with Colonel Roosevelt, have drawn the attention of the whole country to those members in both senate and house who some time ago declared that they were not being treated fairly in congress and proposed to fight for their rights to the last ditch. One of the



LA FOLLETTE, CUMMINS AND DOOLIVER THREE SENATE INSURGENT LEADERS.

new moves that are being widely discussed is the big conference of insurgents and reformers from all parts of the Union planned to be held in Washington, the purpose being to launch a nation wide movement against privilege. In the national capital it is hinted that the result will be the formation of a new national political party. The plans include a secondary conference in New York which will have largely to do with finance. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the "boys' judge," is slated to take a prominent part in the new movement.

A review of the history of the insurgent uprising in the senate and house should prove of interest at this time. The exact date of its beginning is not known. Some think it began in the house in the spring of 1908, when the appropriations committee undertook to defeat an item of \$350,000 in the sundry civil appropriation bill to pay interstate commerce accountants to examine the books of railroads. President Roosevelt threw down the gage of battle on that item. Representative Townsend of Michigan championed the appropriation, which was carried against the powerful influence of the appropriations committee by something like a half dozen votes. That gave President Roosevelt fresh courage, and he entered upon a contest for the enactment of other administration bills.

But whether the insurgent cause sprang from that interstate commerce item or from any one of half a dozen other legislative matters in that first session of the Sixtieth congress, on which the speaker's program was resisted by members of his own party. It steadily gained in momentum at the south end of the capitol. In the senate La Follette is the pioneer insurgent. He went there over four years ago with a national reputation as a Republican dissenter and lost no time in advancing ideas about railroad regulation and other corporation reforms which most of his Republican colleagues frowned upon. More than any other, unless it be Senator A. B. Cummins of Iowa, he had been preaching reform ideas and creating the powerful sentiment back in the states which has stood all insurgents in such good stead.

One of the greatest accessions to La Follette's standard in the senate was Cummins, although he has not always fought side by side with him. Nelson and Clapp of Minnesota and Dooliver of Iowa, all older senators in point of service, joined him eventually because of the exigencies of the political situation at home, where the insurgent sentiment had become rampant. These men, with Bristow and Beveridge, are generally classed as the dyed in the wool insurgents in the senate, while Senators Borah, Brown, Crawford, Bourne, Burkett, Dixon and Gamble are called "near insurgents."

The insurgents are not all fighting against the rules, as many believe.

History of The Uprising

There are two or three different brands of them. One is sometimes called tariff insurgents. Another is styled rules insurgents. Still others are insurgents on such matters as corporation legislation and conservation. In a general way they conceive themselves to be more in accord with the Roosevelt ideas in those particulars than are the regulars. However, practically all the insurgents, whether in the senate or the house, are for a reform in the rules, and that they are winning their fight in the house is shown by the successive defeats of Speaker Cannon. The test vote that deprived him of the opportunity of the appointing of the Ballinger investigators marked the beginning of his downfall, and then came the recent passing of the Norris resolution enlarging the rules committee, of which the speaker shall not be a member, after one of the greatest parliamentary struggles in the history of the American congress.

Senate insurgents, too, want a change in the methods of appointing committees. They would eliminate Senator Hale, who is the senior senator in service, and Senator Aldrich from the domination of the Republican caucus and of the committee on committees.

Republican leaders smiled in derision when the rumblings of discord and dissatisfaction with the house rules were heard in the Fifty-ninth congress. When the Sixty-first congress came the speaker soon learned that the little band of insurgents had grown to a force of nineteen men, all determined to fight in obedience to the mandate of their constituents. The insurrection had spread from Minnesota to Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska and throughout Iowa. Sparks from the fire went across the continent and found fuel in California and Washington, on the Pacific coast, and in Massachusetts, on the Atlantic coast. The house campaign was directed against the speaker and, as is well remembered, figured in the presidential campaign of 1908. The Democratic platform that year condemned the house organization. Some western Republicans came back to congress pledged to vote against the re-election of Speaker Cannon. He easily held enough of his party in line to win a re-election.

Some days later, when the adoption of the house rules was up, Democrats and insurgents formed an alliance which came near to spelling Republican defeat. By clever politics the speaker won over a handful of Democrats under the lead of Representative Fitzgerald of Brooklyn. They voted with the Republicans for the house rules with slight amendments, including a calendar Wednesday, and save the Republican regulars from an exceedingly embarrassing predicament.

Prior to that time there had been speeches and votes in the house which indicated a considerable following of tariff insurgents, but the insurgency



NORRIS, MURDOCK AND FOWLER, THREE HOUSE INSURGENT LEADERS.

of that brand became prominent during the extra session that dragged along through the weary summer months. Some representatives who had been and still are rules insurgents were not insurgents on the tariff. The more notable examples are Representatives A. P. Gardner and the late W. C. Lovering of Massachusetts, Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey and Evers A. Hayes of California. All these were substantially high tariff men. The low tariff insurgents from the house were nearly all westerners—from Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and adjacent states.



Pure in the can—Pure in the baking. Never Fails. Try it.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that C. R. Woodworth has filed in the city clerk's office his bond and petition for a permit to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the brick building on lot 11, block 16, in the Second Ward of the city of McCook, from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911.
4-7-3L. C. R. WOODWORTH, Applicant.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 9, block 22, in the First Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted me for the coming municipal year, beginning May 1, 1910.
JAMES W. LATHROP.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 8, block 27, in the First Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted to us for the coming municipal year beginning May 1, 1910.
J. P. McFANN, HARRY J. COX.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that Albert McMillen has filed in the City Clerk's office his bond and petition for a druggist's permit to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building on lot 7, block 22, in the First Ward of the City of McCook, from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911.
4-7-3L. ALBERT McMILLEN, Applicant.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 15, block 27, 117 Main Avenue, in the First Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted me for the coming municipal year, beginning May 1, 1910.
DAN P. CLOUSE.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 13, block 27, 113 Main Avenue, in the First Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted to me for the coming municipal year beginning May 1, 1910.
JAMES STEINMAN.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that I have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 9, block 21, in the Second Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted to us for the coming municipal year, beginning May 1, 1910.
MITCHELL U. CLYDE.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that we have filed in the office of the City Clerk of McCook, Nebraska, a petition asking that a license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building situated on lot 1, block 22, 224 Main Avenue, in the Second Ward of the City of McCook, Nebraska, be granted to us for the coming municipal year, beginning May 1, 1910.
GEO. E. MITCHELL, J. H. MITCHELL.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

McCook, Nebraska, April 7, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that L. W. McConnell has filed in the City Clerk's office his bond and petition for a druggist's permit to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors in the building on lot 7, block 21, in the Second Ward of the City of McCook, from May 1, 1910 to April 30, 1911.
L. W. McCONNELL, Applicant.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Ed. Jeffers and May Jeffers, defendants, will take notice that the Nebraska Central Building and Loan Association, plaintiff, has filed its petition against said defendants in the District Court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a mortgage given by said defendants to the plaintiff upon the following described premises situated in Red Willow County, State of Nebraska, to-wit:

"That part of the southeast and northeast of section numbered twenty-nine (29), township three (3) north, Range twenty-nine (29) west, described as follows: Commencing at a point in the east line of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine (29) north, range twenty-nine, thirty-three (33) feet north of the southeast corner of said tract; from thence running north to the east line of said tract three hundred (300) feet; thence west parallel with the south line of said tract two hundred sixty-five (265) feet; thence south to a point thirty-three north of the south line of said tract; thence east parallel with said south line two hundred sixty-five (265) feet, to the place of beginning according to the recorded plat thereof."

Which mortgage was filed for record April 23d, 1908, and duly recorded in book 39, page 625 of the mortgage records of said county.

Said mortgage was given to secure the payment of their certain bond for the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars (\$800.00) in monthly payments, failure to make which promptly when due makes the entire amount due and payable without notice. Defaults have been made in the payments falling due on the 28th days of Nov. and Dec., 1909, and Jan., Feb. and March, 1910, respectively, and there is now due on said bond and mortgage the sum of seven hundred seventy-nine and 75/100 (\$779.75) Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of ten percent per annum from this date and the plaintiff prays for a decree that the defendant be required to pay the sum of that said premises be sold to satisfy said amount.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 23rd day of May, 1910, Nebraska Central Building and Loan Association, Plaintiff. By JOHN E. KELLEY, Its Attorney.

The Sound Sleep of Good Health.

The restorative power of sound sleep can not be over estimated and any ailment that prevents it is a menace to health. J. L. Souther, Eau Clair, Wis., says: "For a long time I have been unable to sleep soundly nights because of pains across my back and soreness of my kidneys. My appetite was very poor and my general condition was much run down. I have been taking Foley's Kidney Pills but a short time and now sleep as sound as a rock. I eat and enjoy my meals and my general condition is greatly improved. I can honestly recommend Foley's Kidney Pills as I know they have cured me."

A. McMillen.

There is no cough medicine so popular as Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to cure coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis. A. McMillen.