

Mrs. Housewife:—There's a Happy Medium in Everything

Anything that is overdone or underdone is not good. This is especially true of baking—and it is just as true of baking powder. If you use the cheap and Big Can Kinds you are getting quantity at the sacrifice of quality. It cannot be as good—or as economical as Calumet—the medium price kind. If you use the High Price Kind, you are paying tribute to the Trust—the quality is no better.

The Cheap and Big Can Kind

In this can you get more substance but not more baking powder. It is great in quantity only—not in economy—not in satisfaction.

Here's the "Full Value" in BAKING POWDER



Calumet, in the Standard 1 lb. can, sells at a moderate cost—but is great in all-round satisfaction. You use less of it—it makes the baking lighter, purer—more delicious. One baking will prove its superiority—try it. Ask your grocer and insist on Calumet. Free—large handsome recipe book. Send 4c and slip found in pound can.

The Trust Kind

Great in price, little in quantity and the quality is no better—if as good.

Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago

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Great in price, little in quantity and the quality is no better—if as good.

Calumet Baking Powder Co., Chicago

R. F. D. NO. 1.
Miss Grace Huntsinger from Mankato, Kansas, is making a visit to her aunt Mrs. James Lee, and may remain all summer.

The Wilcox brothers have one of the finest stock feeding yards in this part of the country.

Willard Walker, who has a claim near Wray, Colo., visited James Lee and family, a few days since. He expects to be in charge of one of the Lee ice wagons soon.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Bay mourn the loss of their baby boy. The little one was buried in the German Lutheran cemetery on Ash creek, last Friday.

Mike Esch is putting in the foundation for a barn. The dimensions are 36x40 feet.

Joseph Downs, who recently bought the R. D. Rodgers 80 south of town, has moved onto the place.

A basket social marked the close of school in the North Star district, taught by Miss Fannie Whittaker, who has returned to her home in Missouri. The proceeds of the sale of baskets amounted to \$31.50, and will be used in buying maps and a globe for the use of the school.

J. P. Notley has finished plastering a fine two-story new dwelling house for Will C. Randel up on the Willow.

The Rogers orchestra presented the leading musical attraction at the McCook Methodist church, last Sunday evening. As a family of musicians they are hard to equal in this part of the state.

GRANT.

Farmers are all planting corn. Some have finished already.

A. R. Sheldon, salesman for the Gaar Scott Threshing Machine Co., was out to see the Wesch boys, one day last week, on business.

Jacob Wesch and sons are giving all their buildings a coat of new paint.

N. S. Bryan is having a large new porch added to his house.

A-sessor Albert Weeks was around to find out what we all have, last week.

Coleman Peters is in McCook on the lookout for a job.

H. H. Blunck, who went to Davenport, Washington, says he likes it fine out there. John H. Wesch and brother will join him this fall and will go on to the coast.

I. L. Elliott took George Marks to Hendley, Nebraska, Monday, in his auto.

A fine rain, Sunday night and Monday morning.

Real Estate Filings.

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office:

Joseph Bailey to Ada E Brown et ux, qcd to 15-17 in 5, 1st Bartley.....	600 00
Oliver Watson widr to Lee Watson, wd to ne qr 27-2-30.....	75 00
Charles F Lehn et ux to Bessie M Russell, wd to 5 in 7, 7th McCook.....	300 00
C F Lehn et ux to William J Russell, wd to 36-37 in 2, So McCook.....	700 00
Wilson S Wait et ux to John Garrett, wd to 1 in 1, 6th McCook.....	2500 00
Alfred N Swanson et ux to Otto Swanson, wd to 1/4 se qr 15-2-26.....	1000 00
Albyn C Hipple sing to Desoline A Olcott, wd to 5, 6 in 11 West McCook.....	2100 00
William S Snare et ux to John N Gaarde, wd to pt sw qr sw qr 20-3-29.....	1000 00
Bella Masters et ux to E W Harris, wd to e hf w hf 30-4-28.....	1 00
E W Harris et ux to John J Strunk and Elmer E Thompson, wd to hf int in same as above.....	1 00

Good results always follow the use of Foley's Kidney Pills. They give prompt relief in all cases of kidney and bladder disorders, are healing, strengthening and anti-septic. Try them. A. McMillen.

Come Out And Join the Boosters' Band!



Join the Boosters' Band and boost! Don't stay home and go to roost! Keep awake and make a spiel! Put your shoulder to the wheel! Try to help your town along! Boost it loud and boost it strong! Everybody lend a hand! Come and join the Boosters' Band!

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.

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 soil 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.

Her Boy's Book.
A certain woman is going to keep a diary of the clever things said and done by her boy. She expects to buy a large book and jot down all the interesting events in the child's life, keep it a secret, and give it to him when he is of age. The mother is of literary turn of mind, and this book, if ever completed, will be valuable to the owner, as many pleasant little childhood incidents occur that one forgets.

A Man's House.
What is a man's house but his nest, and why should it not be nest-like both outside and in—coarse, strong, negative in tone externally, and snug and well feathered and modeled by the heart within? Why should it be set on a hill when he can command a nook under the hill or on its side? Why should it look like an observatory, when it is a conservatory and dormitory?—John Burroughs.

Therefore, Forget Them.
The troubles of to-morrow disqualify us for the duties of to-day.

THE TRANSIT OF HALLEY'S COMET

An Expert Astronomer's Statement of What We May Expect From the Visit of This Wonderful, Awe Inspiring Celestial Monster to Our Skies.

By FREDERIC CAMPBELL, Sc. D.,
President of department of astronomy,
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

THE visit of Halley's comet to our skies is an event for which we have been waiting for thirty-seven years and more, for in 1873, when it had been retreating into the depths of space ever since its last preceding appearance in 1835, it was at last brought up "with a round turn" by the sun's attraction and compelled to start back.

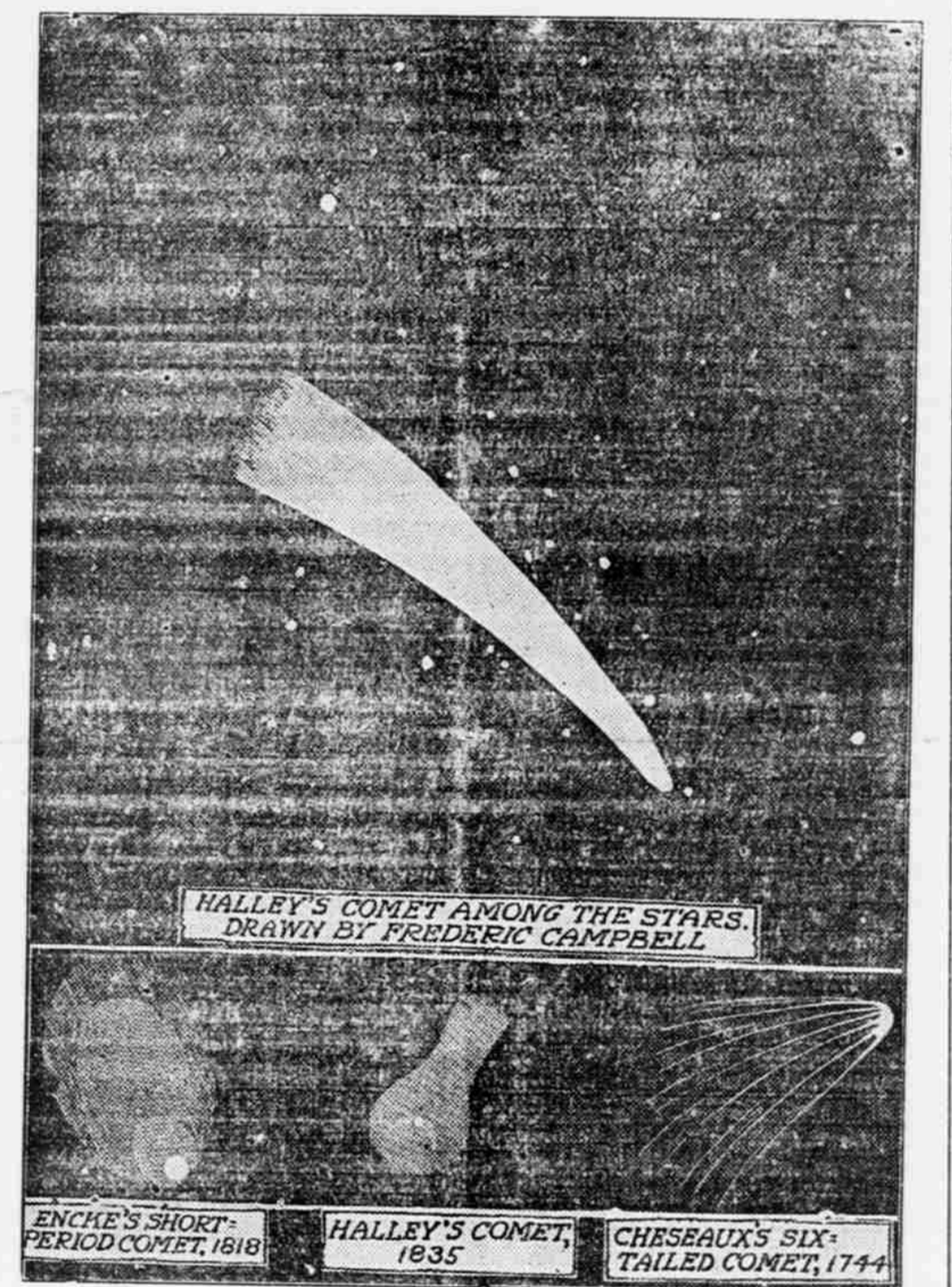
While every mile of the way in withdrawing from the sun's light and heat it had equally withdrawn from its restraining power, yet even 500,000,000 miles beyond our farthest known planet that power was still real, though immensely reduced, and finally prevailed over the comet's momentum so that it was forced to turn back. It did it, like a runaway child, reluctantly, and, although with each mile of its return it has felt increase of attraction in the sun and has thus been obliged to quicken its pace steadily, it has nevertheless refused to rush straight to the sun's bosom. Still retaining a fragment of that original momentum with which it came into our system ages ago—no one knows from where—it has persistently

The Earth Will Not Collide With Its Head, but Will Plunge Harmlessly Through Its Tail—Peculiar Radiance That May Be Seen in the Heavens.

almost as eagerly rushing toward the comet, its speed being about 1,150 miles a minute. And though the two, on the 18th of April, were still 55,000,000 miles apart, the combined movement of earth and comet has been steadily filling up the great gap at the rate of forty-three miles per second, and the great events that are to follow the middle of May are consequently at hand.

That there will be no collision is as evident as that an elevated train may safely cross a surface road above or a subway beneath. When the comet crossed the earth's path early in March—for it is even now within our orbit—it was 15,000,000 miles above us, and when it will pass out beyond the same, May 26, it will be 6,000,000 miles below us. Professor W. H. Pickering estimates that on the 18th of May we shall be 14,300,000 miles distant from the comet. From these figures a million or two may be clipped in the day or two following. The brilliancy, too, of the comet will be greatest on the 19th, no less than 4,966 times what it was when discovered by Professor Wolf.

But the 18th of May is the great day—the day of the transit and the day of the earth's plunge through the comet's tail. Nothing can transit the face of



VIEW OF HALLEY'S COMET IN 1810 AND 1835 AND TWO OTHER CELESTIAL WONDERS.

compounded that force with the force of the sun's attraction, and the result is the beautiful curve of an ellipse.

Now, it is because of faithfully following the elliptical path that the comet will not drop into the sun's fiery depths and go up in a puff of gas. Instead it swings around that body at a safe distance of 54,609,000 miles at the nearest and then proceeds to withdraw into space on the opposite side of the ellipse. It is there that it is going to meet the earth; there that it will pass us, the two bodies going in opposite directions; there that it will appear the largest; there that it will shine the brightest; there that its head will transit the face of the sun; there that the earth will plunge headlong through its tail. We are therefore coming to the most important days of this cometary visit.

So well had the great astronomer royal, Sir Edmund Halley, and others learned the ways of this sky monster that Professor Max Wolf of Heidelberg, Germany, knew to just what quarter of the heavens to open his camera for the long exposure of Sept. 11 last. When, after hours of waiting, he again closed it and went into the dark room and developed his plate he knew that he had rediscovered Halley's comet, and so he telegraphed to all the principal observatories of the world. In a few days the astronomers saw it in their powerful glasses, and they have been following it ever since with an interval of a few weeks excepted, when it passed the sun the last of March and removed from the evening to the morning sky.

"Will Not Collide With the Earth."
On the 19th of April the comet passed "perihelion," nearest the sun, was going its swiftest, 1,878 miles a minute, and determinedly rounding the curve to push on toward the earth, as if to drive straight into our orb and end all things for both bodies. At the same time the earth was coming around its curve in the opposite direction and

the moon unless it be a fleeting meteor, for the moon is the nearest celestial body. Only three bodies can transit the face of the sun—namely, the moon, thus causing an eclipse of the sun, and the inner planets Mercury and Venus. The last transit of Mercury occurred in November, 1907. The last transit of Venus was observed Dec. 6, 1882, and the next will be seen June 8, 2004, this entire century passing without that most interesting and significant phenomenon. But the head of the comet will transit the face of the sun on the 18th of May.

Where the Transit May Be Seen.

This is made possible by a remarkable combination of circumstances. For four months the comet has been north of the sun. On the very day that it passes it in going back from the morning to the evening sky it also passes south of the sun. This brings it directly across the sun's face. Professor See says that this will take place between 7 p. m. and 1 a. m., eastern time. Professor Pickering names 9 p. m., eastern time, as the hour. "Popular Astronomy" says that 11:19 p. m., eastern time, is the exact middle of the transit, but that it lasts in its entirety from 10:50 p. m. to 11:48 p. m. The center of the comet's head will pass about four or five minutes of arc above the center of the sun's disk, the diameter of the entire disk being thirty minutes.

Now, it is manifest that, vastly important as this event is, it will be entirely invisible to a large part of humanity by reason of the sun's being below the horizon at the hour named. France, England, Germany, Italy, Spain and all the eastern part of the United States will then be in the shadow of night. Only on our western borders is there hope that the transit may be witnessed, and in the Hawaiian Islands there is a much closer approach to certainty. Professor Barnard has estimated that the size of the comet's head as seen from the earth will be more than sufficient to cover the

sun's entire face. It would therefore seem that a remarkable phenomenon is at hand, very closely approaching an eclipse in character.

Mass of Meteorites In Its Head.

So it would be if the comet's head were solid, like the moon; but, though we are convinced that there is solid matter in it, being probably made up of a mass of meteorites held together by their mutual attraction, still we know it to be much more largely gaseous in its nature and shall have to wait and see whether it be sufficiently opaque to darken the sun or whether it is so transparent that the sun can shine right through it as though a thin cloud.

With a telescope having an object glass of fifteen inches in diameter a body of seventy miles in diameter at the distance of the comet would show black against the sun, and with higher power one of ten miles diameter would do the same. But it may be that those most favorably situated geographically will see just nothing at all. In all history there is but one recorded case of a comet transiting the sun's face, that of the great comet of 1882. When it reached the sun it disappeared entirely. And it seems likely, therefore, that in the present instance the sun will be darkened but little, if at all. Yet all comets are not alike, and some spectacle altogether unsuspected may present itself to the admiring gaze of all beholders.

Earth, comet and sun being in one perfectly straight line at the time of transit, were the comet's tail straight the earth would be involved in it at the same moment since it sweeps back from the sun into space, no matter which way the comet is traveling. But the tail is curved so that it will come sweeping upon the earth possibly a few hours later, and by that time the relations of the two bodies will so have changed by reason of their swift passing that we shall not pass through the middle of the tail, where it would measure at least 1,000,000 miles across, but through a portion where a smaller distance must be traversed in order to make our exit.

The Question of Danger.

The first question is, of course, that of danger. Will the earth and all things therein be destroyed, as the 30,000 inhabitants of St. Pierre were laid low in three minutes by the poisonous fumes of Mount Pelée? Our answer is that if the earth should graze the comet's head possibly its vapors would so fill our atmosphere that nothing could thereafter live. But at a point in the tail 14,000,000 miles from that head we are perfectly safe, as we should be indeed half or one-fourth that distance. The comet's tail is literally next to nothing. The little that it is will not affect our atmosphere in any unpleasant or harmful way. There is as much danger in a searchlight or a rainbow and infinitely more in the fumes of the chimneys and automobiles of a city. It is true that it is of a gaseous nature, but so extremely thin that the faintest stars can be seen through a million miles of its volume.

The next question pertains to the spectacle. If the transit may prove invisible, will the plunge through the tail prove equally so? It may, for in 1819 the earth went through a comet's tail without any one knowing it, and in 1861 it did the same, though it was remembered afterward that a strange aurora-like appearance had been observed at the time, a certain yellowness of sky, which was even thought worthy of record, though its connection with the comet had not been suspected. It is not unlikely that we shall have an experience somewhat like that. In the morning of May 18, before sunrise, the tail is likely to be seen extending from the eastern toward the western horizon. In the evening of the 19th, after sunset, the tail is likely to be seen extending from the western toward the eastern horizon, but late during the night of the 18th the entire heavens are likely to be seen carrying a faint and peculiar radiance, due to the fact that we are immersed hundreds of thousands of miles in the comet's tail. The chief thing to militate against the spectacle will be the moon, which that night is ten days old and will not set till 2:45 in the morning. But inasmuch as the peculiar sky radiance in 1861 was seen even in the daytime we may hope that fair Luna will be good enough, since she is generously granted half the nights of each month, not to spoil the marvels of so extraordinary an occasion as this.

When this great day of the comet has passed it will be seen for some time, night after night, in the western sky after sunset—first at about its largest, then rapidly growing smaller as it retreats into the depths of space and becomes once more invisible, not again to charm the eye, awaken the wonder and stir the awe of mankind until most of us have been long forgotten in our humble graves.

NOVEL MOTORBOAT SHOW.

Craft to Be Exhibited in Water and Under Canvas.

A novel motorboat show and water carnival under the direction of the Motorboat and Water Carnival association will be held on the pier and plaza at West Ninety-eighth street, New York, for one week, beginning on May 21.

The exhibits, many of which have already been arranged for, will be housed on the pier under canvas, and there will be three floats, 100 by 30 feet each, from which exhibitors may demonstrate their boats. There will be several days of racing on the Hudson, in which fast boats from most of the clubs on the river will compete for the prizes offered.

MARION.

Rev. Richards and wife of Danbury, and Mrs. Hamilton of Steamboat Springs, Colo., were in town, between trains, last week.

Several from town attended the band concert at Danbury, Saturday night.

The Epworth League program and social were attended by a crowded house.

C. E. Emerson, general car foreman of the McCook shops, was in town between trains, Wednesday of last week, and visited at the Jesse Smith home, north of town.

John Krogman and family of Norton, Kans., arrived last mid-week and will make their home here. Mr. Krogman will work for Powell & Nissoon.

John Work gave an interesting talk on socialism at the school house last Thursday evening. The house was fairly well filled and all listened with wrapped attention to his remarks on the timely topics of the day.

E. Galusha plastered G. S. Furman's house north of town, last week.

C. W. Dow and son, Alvin and John Grovert of Indiana stopped in town, a few minutes last Thursday, enroute from Cedar Bluffs.

Our Odd Fellows and their families are loud in their praise of the entertainment they received at the anniversary meeting and banquet at Danbury, the first of last week.

R. S. Gore had the misfortune to have both bones of his left arm below the elbow broken, last week, by being kicked by a horse.

Miss Ruby Weyeneth of Fairview is clerking in the bank.

Miss Daisy Albrecht from Atwood, Kans., is clerking in J. E. Dodge's store. Arthur Rozell and wife were McCook business visitors, Saturday.

Ed. Conners resigned his position as elevator man and left for Seattle, Washington, Monday.

The Modern Woodmen of America organized a lodge here Monday night with twenty-eight members. Several members of the Danbury camp took part and at midnight the W. C. T. U. furnished a fine supper to about fifty Woodmen. State Organizer E. E. Kester of Lincoln organized the camp.

L. D. Gockley is building a small addition to Roy Shotey's house.

J. H. Wicks was in Omaha on business the first of the week.

Advertised Letter List.

The following mail matter remains uncalled for at the McCook postoffice, April 27, 1910.

LETTERS.

Anderson, Mrs. Kate	Fair, Mrs. Louise
Gale, Mr. C. H.	Hundley, Mr. S. L.
Harris, Mr. Roy	Kinjam, Meril (Greek)
Rowland, Mrs. Glennie	Schuman, Mr. W. H.
Schuman, Mrs. Emily	Smith, Mr. Gene
Test, Roy A.	Wallace, Mr. E. E.

CARDS.

Berger, J. T. (3)	Curtis, Mr. John
Desanman, Annie	Hamilton, Mrs. J. W.
Jones, T. E.	Logan, Mrs. Lena
Newell, Mrs. Roy	Roberts, Mrs. E. J.
Satellite, Mr. Wm.	Smith, Mrs. Gene
Tully, C. H.	Wilson, Mrs. Ella
Waterworth, Mrs. Mary	Walker, Mrs. E.
	Wallace, Mr. E. E.

When calling for these, please say they were advertised.

LOX CONK, Postmaster.

Lifers.

That's my chief objection to most of the new labor-savin' machines; they're so senseless an' cold.—Ruth McNery Stuart.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Red Willow County, Nebraska, at McCook, Nebraska, for the construction and erection of the super-structure, the sub-structure and approaches, and for the furnishing of materials in connection with the same, for a certain wooden bridge to be built across the Republican river on the county line, between Red Willow and Hitchcock counties, between sections 19-20 and 24-25, said bids to be for the super-structure of said bridge per linear foot, for the sub-structure of said bridge per linear foot, for the super-structure of all approaches of said bridge per linear foot, for all piling used in the sub-structure of said bridge and approaches and for all caps, sway braces and other wood material used in the sub-structure of said bridge and approaches, per foot (board measure) according to the adopted plans and specifications on file in the County Clerk's office of Red Willow and Hitchcock Counties.

Each bid must be accompanied by \$20.00 in cash or a certified check for said amount, payable to Chas. Skalla, County Clerk of Red Willow County, to be forfeited to the two Counties in case bidder refuses to enter into contract with the two counties with proper bond, if the same is awarded to him.

All bids must be filed on or before 12 o'clock, Central Standard Time, June 1st, 1910. Said bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Central Standard Time, on the first day of June, 1910, at a joint session of the County Boards of Red Willow and Hitchcock Counties, to be held at the County Clerk's office at McCook, Nebraska. The two County Boards reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

BALDWIN, OTIS,
County Clerk of Hitchcock County.
CHAS. SKALLA,
County Clerk of Red Willow County.
First publication May 2-4-10.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

To John A. Murphy, John M. Baldwin, O. N. Bector, Elvira M. Dewey, Alta C. Seelye and Paul M. Seelye and to all whom it may concern: The commissioner appointed to locate a road commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 2, range 20, in Buffalo precinct, Red Willow county, Nebraska, running thence south three-fourths of a mile to the southeast corner of section 20, then east on section line three-fourths of a mile to a point 80 rods east of county line, thence south on quarter of a mile line 80 rods east of county line 2 miles, terminating at the southeast corner of section 30, township 2, range 20, in Buffalo precinct, Red Willow and Hitchcock counties, running thence on said county line one mile to a point 80 rods south of the southwest corner of section 20, township 2, range 20, terminating thereat and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 5th day of July, 1910, or said road will be established without reference thereto.—J. S. Hs.
County Clerk.