

COAL

COAL

BARNETT LUMBER CO.

SOFT COAL HARD COAL

The McCook Tribune.
By F. M. KIMMELL.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance

Eighteenth Ballot for Senator.

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Allen | 55 |
| Berge | 4 |
| Crouse | 2 |
| Currie | 7 |
| Hainer | 5 |
| Harlan | 1 |
| Hitchcock | 12 |
| Hinslaw | 13 |
| Kinkaid | 4 |
| Meiklejohn | 29 |
| Morian | 1 |
| Martin | 9 |
| Ransom | 35 |
| Rosewater | 16 |
| Sutherland | 1 |
| Thompson, D. E. | 34 |
| Thompson, W. H. | 11 |
| Van Dusen | 1 |

GOVERNOR DIETRICH has designated Monday, April 22nd, as Arbor day.

The provision in the military academy bill, which passed the senate, Wednesday for the prevention of hazing at West Point will probably prove effective. It requires the superintendent of the academy to make rules, subject to the approval of the secretary of war, for preventing the practice of hazing and provides that any cadet found guilty of participating in or encouraging the practice shall be expelled from the academy and will not thereafter be appointed to the corps or be eligible for a command in the army or navy.

PROFESSOR PANE of the Royal university of Naples has, it is said by New York physicians, succeeded in producing a serum for the effectual cure of pneumonia. Weakened pneumonic germs are injected into a horse, cow or donkey from time to time, until the animal becomes immune from catching the disease. Then blood is drawn from the immune animal and allowed to stand until the clot separates from the serum and the latter is used as the curative agent after the manner of diphtheria and other serums against infectious diseases. New York physicians report that in the cases they have used the serum there have been no fatalities.—Journal.

RAILROAD circles are not a little disturbed by the recent acquisition of a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific railroad. Virtual control of the Central Pacific is also in the combination, besides the Missouri Pacific, Kansas and Texas and Kansas City Southern. This gigantic combination will control more than 50,000 miles of road. The Harriman syndicate carried out the great deal, in which two-fifths of the entire outstanding shares of capital stock of \$197,832,000 were purchased. It is thought that this move will compel the "Q" to promptly push on its line to the coast. At least startling developments may be looked for during the present year in railroad circles.

\$25.00 to California.
February 12, 19, 26.
March 5, 12, 19, 26.
April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
Lowest rate in years.

Applies to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Jose and pretty nearly every other important point in California. Through tourist sleepers on all the above dates—get aboard at any station in Nebraska at which train stops; get off at Los Angeles.

See nearest Burlington ticket agent, or write J. Francis, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.—4-19.

Notice to Clean Up.
Property-owners and tenants are requested to clean alleys and remove all rubbish from properties owned or rented by them without delay.

C. B. GRAY, Street Commissioner.

How to Save Money.
If you don't know how, call on the secretary of the McCook Co-operative Building and Savings association, at the First National bank, who will give you a little folder telling all about it.

Wanted.
A limited quantity of skunk oil.
McCONELL & BERRY.

CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CATHOLIC—Mass at 8 o'clock a. m. High mass and sermon at 10:30 a. m., with choir. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. All are cordially welcome.
REV. J. W. HICKEY, Pastor.

SOUTH MCCOOK M. E.—Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Preaching, Sunday evenings, at 7:30. Prayer-meeting, every Thursday evening at 7:30. All are welcome.
T. G. GODWIN, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL—Services during summer: Sunday-school at 10. Evening prayer and sermon every Sunday at 8 o'clock. Sunday morning service, also Friday evening Litany, discontinued until further notice. Holy communion to be announced.
HOWARD STOVY, Rector.

CHRISTIAN: Bible school 10 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Christian Endeavor 7 p. m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study, Wednesday evening. Morning subject: "The New Covenant." Evening: "Life and Faith of Abraham." All are invited.
J. W. WALKER, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN—Bible-school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 and 7:30. Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. Morning subject, "What is the Kingdom Christ Come to Bring? When? Where?" Evening subject, "As it is in the Days of Noah." All are invited.
J. W. WALKER, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday-school at 12. Preaching at 10:45. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. Preaching at 7:30. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, at 7:30. All are welcome. Morning subject, "The Personal Attitude to Christ." Evening subject, "The Christian."
W. J. TURNER, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m. Object lesson, 10:45. Sermon, 11. B. Y. P. U., 7 p. m. Preaching, 7:45. Topic for B. Y. P. U., "If Christ Should Come Tomorrow." Morning subject, "Our Danger as a Nation." Evening subject, "Your Invitation." Mrs. White invites her Sunday school class to her home, Tuesday evening, February 12th.
GEORGE L. WHITE.

METHODIST—Sunday-school at 10. Preaching at 11. Junior League at 3. Epworth League at 7. Preaching at 7:45. Junior League will not be held at 3 p. m., but instead a citizen's meeting to consider plans for organizing a library and lyceum association. Revival services will continue all the week with two services each day at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m. Miss Clara A. Whittenmeyer, an evangelist of recognized ability and success, will preach each evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
L. M. GRIGSBY, Pastor.

Religious life in McCook seems to be suffering a partial eclipse, just now.

Rev. Turner of the Congregational church assisted in protracted services in Danbury, closing days of last week, arriving home on 5, Saturday evening.

Next Sunday, February 10th, will be quite generally observed among the churches and religious societies throughout the country as a Moody Memorial day, and at that time and effort will be made to secure funds towards the Moody Memorial endowment.

Domestic Science Meeting.

Smallpox is something none of us would look forward to with much enthusiasm. But the coming event of the Domestic Science and Stereopticon entertainments that will be held the 27th and 28th of this month, conducted by Mrs. S. M. Walker, state president of the W. C. T. U., and Mrs. C. E. Welton, district organizer, will be looked forward to with great pleasure, especially those who enjoy being nicely entertained and at the same time having before them a gifted speaker whose words are backed by illustrated pictures making it one of instruction and pleasure. We especially urge the pupils of the various schools to attend. The admission each night is only ten cents, which is in reach of all. The Domestic Science meeting is instructive as well as novel. Each one is expected to bring a pencil and paper. A cake will be baked and tested during the meeting. Ten cents admission is charged to defray expenses. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Places of meeting will be stated later.
MRS. H. M. FINITY.

Albert McMillen has purchased the Maxwell 20-acres adjoining his 80-acre farm. This gives him one of the finest 100-acre farms in the valley. Clarence Goheen will be the new tenant.

The Skin and the Lungs.

"That the skin is intimately connected with the lungs is proved by the fact that our minor ills of the respiratory tract—colds, for instance—are almost always traceable to a checking of the perspiration, so that the impurities of the blood poison us," says Harvey Sutherland, in Ainslee's. "Everybody knows the story about the little boy that was covered with gold leaf as a cherub for some Roman pomp and how he died in agony a few hours afterward. The poisons manufactured by his own organisms slew him, to say nothing of his suffocation. Burns involving more than one-third of the general surface are fatal because the excretory powers of the skin are lessened beyond the abilities of the other depuratory organs to make up for."

"Varnish an animal and it will die in from six to twelve hours, say some authorities. This incontrovertible fact is matched by another equally incontrovertible—that nobody ever heard of any case of tarring and feathering that killed the victim. He might have had all kinds of trouble in getting the stuff off, and he might have felt a shock to his pride, but he didn't die that anybody ever heard of. I never assisted at a ceremony of this kind at either end of the joke, and so I can't speak as to the completeness with which the body is covered with the tar, but from my general knowledge of the character of the people of the west and southwest, where such sports are freely indulged in, I should say that it would most likely be a thorough and comprehensive pigmentation. It may be that the man breathes through the quills of the feathers stuck on, but I doubt it. I should think tar would seal up the pores of the skin quite as effectually as varnish, and it is a paint warranted to wear in all weathers and not to crack or scale off."

The Kiss That Made Him Mad.

A Boston man, in speaking of certain foreign characteristics, told the following story: "A middle aged American couple traveling abroad some years ago called in Rome on a sculptor with whom they had been acquainted years before. The visit passed off pleasantly, but at its close the host gallantly, but none the less to her surprise and chagrin, kissed the lady as he said goodbye. The sculptor was an elderly man, but nevertheless it was a liberty, and she was not astonished to hear her husband ejaculate: 'Why, I never heard of such cheek! I've a good mind to go back and tell him what I think of him!'"

"After two or three remarks of a similar tenor, in which the note of anger was rising, the wife decided to pour oil on the troubled waters and so, laying her hand on his arm, said: 'I know, dear, he shouldn't have kissed me, but what does it really matter? What does a kiss count in a woman of my years? He is a very old man, and probably he was following the fashion of the country.'"

"Her husband turned an astonished face. 'Of course I don't mind his kissing you,' he raged, 'but' and his voice rose, 'it's his having kissed me that has hurt my feelings!'"

"The sculptor had followed the Italian custom and kissed both wife and husband."—New York Tribune.

Not the Bass Viol Man's Fault.

A capital story relating to good old times is still told in the Pen district of the eastern counties. As is well known by many and even now remembered by some, a bass viol was often procured to help the choirs in parish churches.

One lovely Sunday morning in the summer while the parson was droning out his drowsy discourse and had about reached the middle a big bull managed to escape from his pasture and marched majestically down the road, bellowing defiantly as he came. The parson, who was somewhat deaf, heard the bull bellow, but, mistaking the origin of the sound, gravely glanced toward the singers' seats and said in tones of reproof:

"I would thank the musicians not to tune up during service time. It annoys me very much."

As may well be imagined, the choir looked greatly surprised, but said nothing.

Very soon, however, the belligerent bull gave another bellow, and then the aggrieved parson became desperately indignant.—Cassell's Magazine.

A Mountain Accident.

A serious seeming accident with a fortunate termination is reported by a western exchange.

A man and his wife, while driving along a mountain road in Oregon, met with a curious mishap. The wagon was overturned, and the occupants fell out. The woman dropped into the branches of a tree 50 feet below, and the man went sliding and bumping fully 300 feet to the bottom of a ravine.

When he recovered his senses, he was comparatively unharmed and went to his wife's rescue, but it was an hour before he could extricate her from where she hung by her skirts.

SUGAR BEET ITEMS.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges writes from the United States to Germany, sending some data relating to the American beet sugar industry. It is declared that in factories where wood is used as fuel this is in weight 32 per cent of the weight of the beets worked. Heating with petroleum means a cost of one dollar per ton of beets worked, while with coal the expense is sixty-five cents, and in some cases still greater. Beets worked in many factories contain a considerable quantity of non-sugar, varying from 3.9 to five per cent, with a purity co-efficient of 84 to 81. The beets during several campaigns have varied from 13.9 to 15 per cent, and the white sugar extraction was about 11 per cent. In sections of the country where beets are cultivated for the first time many farmers neglect the crop, weeds are allowed to grow, and on some fields it is possible to grow a crop of wild oats on the same land as beets (?). Rotation of crops is unknown in the west; on the contrary, beets are cultivated upon the same soil year after year, in consequence of which practice the yield to the acre is slowly decreasing. The soils in some cases contain a very small percentage of desirable plant foods, samples examined showing the following variations: Phosphoric acid, 0.02 to 0.06; potassa, 0.40 to 0.70; nitrogen, 0.11 to 0.18; lime, 2.10 to 4.0. Irrigation appears on the whole to be popular, but no provision is made for soil drainage. The mountain streams frequently used for irrigation are entirely too cold for the purpose intended, and in some cases do considerable harm in retarding the beets' development.

THE VALUE OF BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

The great value of the beet factories to Colorado cannot be estimated by the paltry dollars which the invested capital in the buildings and machinery add to the taxable assets of the state, which as compared to the other interests directly arising from the location of a sugar plant in any community, is too insignificant for mention. As a safe criterion we can refer to Otero county which has welcomed two factories in the last year at a probable cost of two million dollars, which has been listed upon the county tax books. But let us look farther. These two refineries have brought to the county at least four thousand new people who have been enrolled as bona fide residents. The farming and agricultural lands have been enhanced in value at least three million dollars. The business and commercial interests of the county have been quickened by the increased capital, which has been placed in circulation. The slipshod custom of careless agricultural methods has been abandoned, and the theory of intense farming is being almost universally resorted to. The value of an acre of land depends upon the amount of cash it will pay its owner each year, and its value cannot legitimately rise above this basis. Here is where the great profit in general comes in from the establishment of the factory and the growing of the sugar beets. Land which has heretofore produced, when cultivated in ordinary farm crops of alfalfa and grain, from seven to ten dollars an acre net to the owner, is capable of producing when properly grown to sugar beets, from fifty to seventy dollars per acre, besides giving permanent employment to at least four times the number of laborers. Hence we can see in the starting of every factory the solution of two great problems, the increase in land values and maintenance of a fourfold greater population.—Sugar City Herald.

BEET PULP FOR BEEF.

Beet pulp from the sugar factory at Waverly, Washington, is being used to fatten 300 beef cattle on the stock farm of W. E. Mann, of that town. Mr. Mann, said yesterday: "I am feeding 300 head of 3 and 4 year olds most successfully on the pulp. The cattle consume on an average nearly 100 pounds a day in addition to hay. The animals are putting on flesh in fine shape—better than three pounds a day. The pulp from the beet sugar factory is excellent food. It can be kept in an ordinary silo and is good feed for a year, and with good care can be kept two years. I secured the stock I am now fattening from Ockanog county. I expect to begin selling in about 30 days, when the animals will be in prime condition. This is the first season I have experimented with the beet pulp as fodder. So far there is every indication of success." Mr. Mann has been much interested in the beet sugar industry since its inception in this country. He is one of the largest growers of beets for the factory.—Spokane Review.

A PREMIUM PLAN.

A movement is on foot to provide a number of premiums to encourage the culture of sugar beets in this section of the state. It is contemplated to give several premiums for beets raised on high land, and several for beets raised under irrigation. The plans have not been matured, nor the specifications worked out, but we feel reasonably safe in stating that the idea will be encouraged by our business men and others to such an extent that valuable premiums will be hung up for the best acre of beets of the highest test etc. This plan has been followed in other communities with such success and McCook businessmen will no doubt take an active hand in this matter in due time, when the project is presented to their consideration, as it



GOOD ADVICE

Drink less--Breathe more.
Eat less--Chew more.
Clothe less--Bathe more.
Ride less--Walk more.
Worry less--Work more.
Write less--Read more.
Preach less--Practice more.

And then buy your Dry Goods, Groceries,
Etc. at

HONEST JOHN'S

McCook, Nebraska
And you will
Never regret it

PRODUCE AS GOOD AS CASIL.

will be at once, in order that the plans may be set forth more definitely. It will pay McCook to encourage the culture of sugar beets. It will pay the farmers to undertake a larger acreage. This is an ideal county; ours are ideal conditions for its culture; no effort should be omitted to carry forward this enterprise.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.
Our letter on the labor questions in connection with the sugar beet culture, in last week's TRIBUNE, from the pen of J. G. Lowe, a prominent Kearney banker, contained one error. In the closing paragraph, the article states: "Twenty-five boys can hoe and weed ten acres of beets a day, ten hours to a day, at an average cost of eight cents an hour, which figures TEN DOLLARS an acre." This should have read TWO DOLLARS per acre. We will state in this connection, that Mr. Lowe has expressed himself as perfectly willing to answer any questions that may be asked him in connection with the matter of the sugar beet culture, in which he has had experience.

NEVER TOUCHES US.
The result of the recent campaign of the American Beet Sugar Company's Norfolk plant was not very good, from a financial point of view, owing to the low grade of beets, caused by the late rains. In all other respects, however, the run was very successful. The campaign lasted 70 days, from October 9, and there was no hitch in the operation of the machinery.

The National Beet Sugar Company's factory closed January 18, after a very successful and satisfactory season's run. Sugar produced during the season amounted to about 3,000,000 pounds; average percent of sweetness in beets, 18; average percent of purity, 86; average number of tons of beets to the acre 15. It is expected the acreage of beets, the coming season will be about three times the one just past.

Notice the two above items; in the first is the common complaint, of too much wet weather in the fall, that comes from the rain-belt sections of the country; while the second is the almost universal report that is heard from this land of sunshine.

Bridges rivers, tunnels mountains, builds cities, gathers up the scattered rays of one's ability. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Persons who cannot take ordinary pills find it a pleasure to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are the best little pills ever made. McConnell & Berry.

Low Rates, West and North-West.

At a time of year when thousands will take advantage of them, the Burlington Route makes sweeping reductions in its rates to the West and North-West—to Utah, Montana, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia.

Dates: February 12, 19 and 26.
March 5, 12, 19 and 26.
April 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30.
Rates are shown below:

| | |
|--|------|
| To Ogden, Salt Lake, Butte, Helena, Anaconda and Missoula | \$23 |
| To all points on the Northern Pacific Ry., west of Missoula, including Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, as well as Vancouver, and Victoria, B. C. | \$28 |
| To all points on the Spokane Falls & Northern Ry., and the Washington & Columbia river R. R. | \$28 |

Never has the Pacific North-West been as prosperous as now. Labor is in constant demand and wages are high. The money-making opportunities are beyond number—in mines, lumber, merchandise, farming, fruit-raising, fishing, and all the other industries of a great and growing country.—4-19.

Literature on request—free.
J. FRANCIS, G. P. A.,
Omaha, Neb.

\$500 For Letters About Nebraska.

The Burlington Route offers twenty prizes, aggregating \$500, for letters which can be used in encouraging immigration to Nebraska.

The first prize is a round-trip ticket from any Burlington route station in Nebraska to Yellowstone park, and a complete trip through the park, including stage transportation and five and a half days' accommodation at the hotels of the Yellowstone Park association—value \$100.

The second prize is a ticket to Denver, thence to the Black Hills, and \$25 in cash—value \$75.

Particulars can be obtained by addressing J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.—1-4-9ts.

Church & Marsh are feeding a yard of 100 head of steers, which in due time will find their way onto the block in their meat market, so their many customers are assured of the best corn-fed beef that can be produced. The firm is wide awake to the needs and demands of their trade.

Li Hung Chang seems to be about as hard to touch off as the ordinary Fourth of July pinwheel of Chinese manufacture.

St. Louis was the first city to recognize the importance of the trade of Oklahoma, and will be the first to reap the advantages of it.