

SENATOR MILLARD seems to be putting his ear down close to hear the people. Among his recent utterances on the great question now before the American people are the following quite wholesome words:

"I believe that all corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be under the supervision of the national government. I do not believe in taking steps hastily or harshly, and it may be that all that is necessary in the immediate future is to pass an interstate commerce bill conferring upon some branch of the executive government the power of effective action to remedy the abuses in connection with railway transportation.

"It may be that we shall find that the only effective way of exercising supervision is to require all corporations engaged in any monopoly in interstate traffic to produce proof satisfactory—say to the Department of Commerce, that they are not parties to any contract or combination, or engaged in any monopoly in interstate trade in violation of the anti-trust law, and that their conduct on certain other specified points is proper; and moreover, that these corporations shall agree, with a penalty of forfeiture of their right to engage in such commerce, to furnish any evidence of any kind as to their trade between the states, whenever so required by the Department of Commerce."

Organize Anti-Saloon League.

Dr. John Carns, superintendent of the Nebraska anti-saloon league, was in the city, last Sunday, and organized a local branch of the league in McCook, with Dr. A. P. Welles as president, Roswell Cutler as secretary and Dr. H. M. Ireland as treasurer. The usual committees were selected and the league placed in shape for service in the temperance field. A morning meeting was held in the Methodist church, an afternoon meeting in the Baptist church, when the business of the league was commenced and a meeting—a union affair—in the Congregational church in the evening, when the organization was completed. On Monday the doctor collected some of the sinews of war in the city for the use of the league in its work, which among other activities will hold several public meetings in the city during the coming year in the furtherance of the temperance movement in the city and state and country.

Democratic County Convention.

A Democratic county convention will be held in Indianola, Red Willow county, on Friday, October 13, at two o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may properly come before the convention. All Democrats are requested to be present and to participate in the proceedings.

MARION PLUMMER,

Chairman Co. Central Com. P. WALSH, Acting Secretary.

Rally Day and Communion.

Last Sunday was rally day in the Congregational church Sunday school and the event called forth a special and enjoyable program by the children and a special collection.

At the morning service of the church there was the usual quarterly communion service and the reception of members—six persons entering the fellowship of the church.

Take advantage of THE TRIBUNE'S extraordinary subscription offer found on second page of this issue.

FOR BOTH

One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

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is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.

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CARTS IN SCOTLAND.

They Were a Cause of Wonder in the Eighteenth Century.

In Scotland at the beginning of the eighteenth century produce was carried in sacks on horseback or on sledges, or—later in the century—on tumbrils, which were sledges on "tumbling" wheels of solid wood with wooden axletrees, all revolving together. These machines were often so small that in a narrow passage the carter could lift them bodily, for they held little more than a wheelbarrow. They had wheels a foot and a half in diameter, made of three pieces of wood pinned together like a butter flkin and which quickly wore out and became utterly shapeless, so that a load of 600 pounds was enormous for the dwarfish animals to drag. Yet even such vehicles were triumphs of civilization when they came into use when the century was young.

Carts are a later invention still, and when one, in 1723, first carried its tiny load of coals from East Kilbride to Cambuslang, "crowds of people," it is reported, "went to see the wonderful machine. They looked with surprise and returned with astonishment." In many parts of the lowlands they were not in ordinary use, even till 1760, while in the northern districts sledges or creels on the backs of women were chiefly employed to the end of the century. The wretched condition of the roads was the chief cause of the reluctant adoption of carts.

In the driest weather the roads were unfit for carriages and in wet weather almost impassable, even for horses—deep in ruts of mire, covered with stones, winding up heights and down hills to avoid swamps and bogs! It was this precarious state of the roads which obliged judges to ride on circuit, and a practice began as a physical necessity was retained as a dignified habit, so that in 1744 Lord Dund resigned his judgeship because he was no longer able to "ride on circuit."—Scottish Review.

LIFE IN ANCIENT GREECE.

No Remains Whatever of Grecian Domestic Architecture.

Of the domestic architecture of the Greeks nothing whatever remains, writes Jean Schoepfer in the Architectural Record Magazine. In ancient Greece private houses never had any architectural interest. A citizen of Athens or Sparta was too busy with state affairs to spend much time at home. He wanted to be in the public place where he could find his friends and fellow citizens. Moreover, the climate allowed him to live in the open air during the greater part of the year. It was on the agora that the citizens assembled in public meeting. It was there, from a rostrum, that the orators harangued the crowd; hence the need of a good voice and a clear enunciation; hence, too, the famous pebbles of Demosthenes. It was in the open air that Socrates and the sophists held their discussions alongside the Lyceum, under the plane trees or on a public place. It was in the academy gardens that Plato patronized and in open air gymnasiums that the youths practiced their athletic games. There was no reason d'être for a domestic architecture with such a people and in such a climate. It is not necessary to have palatial administrative buildings for governing a people that live in the public places. Besides, what significance would the term comfort, which is so full of meaning to us twentieth century westerners, living in cold, damp climates where fog, wind and rain prevail during half the year—what sense, we ask, would this word have for the robust Greeks of the fifth century B. C., whose children Aristophanes pictures to us on their way to school bareheaded, in spite of the falling snow, and singing as they go?

Took the Last Chance.

An old Scotch gravedigger was re-monstrated with one day at a funeral for making a serious overcharge for digging a grave.

"Well, ye see, sir," said the old man, in explanation, making a motion with his thumb toward the grave, "him and me had a bit o' a tiff twa or three years syne owre a braw watch I sell him, an' I've never been able to get the money out o' him yet. 'Now,' says I to myself, 'this is my last chance, and I'd better tak' it!'"

Was It St. Mark or Lazarus?

As Jesus was being led captive from the garden back of Jerusalem one form followed the guard. It was white in the moonlight and looked like an apparition. When the guard noticed the figure they sought to lay hands upon it, when the figure cast off the cloth around its form and escaped. St. Mark is the only historian who mentions this, and some writers think St. Mark was the figure. Others think it was Lazarus.

Graphic.

The end of a novel, compressed by the editor owing to lack of space: "Otokar took a small brandy, then his hat, his departure, besides no notice of his pursuers, meantime a revolver out of his pocket, and, lastly, his own life."—Deutsche Leschalle.

The Thrown.

"I'm taking my riding lessons in strict privacy." "Why not in public?" "So as to avoid the fierce white light that beats about the thrown."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Breaking Her Word.

She—Would you believe it? When the bride came to the word "obey" in the wedding service she stuttered terribly. He—Well, she might just as well break her word one time as another.—Yonkers Statesman.

EARLY CALIFORNIA SHIPS.

How Commerce Grew in Pioneer Days of the Golden State.

The first European vessel to enter the port of San Francisco of which there is any record was the Eagle, in 1816, commanded by Captain William H. Davis. She sailed from Boston via the Sandwich Islands and Alaska. She carried an assortment of goods which were a revelation to the natives, and their garments of skins and hides were substituted by the clothing of civilization. Payments were made in hides, tallow, soap and fish. The Eagle then became engaged in the sea otter trade and was very successful, as otters were plentiful in San Francisco bay and all along the coast. She made three trips, netting about \$25,000 on each trip. This stimulated others, and this discovery no doubt gave an impetus to commerce which made this port known to the world.

Commerce in those days of manna was carried on in what might be termed a "free and easy" manner. On many articles the duty was 100 per cent, which practically amounted to confiscation or made smuggling necessary in self defense. The Mexican officials generally opened the door. Frequently vessels were permitted to pass Monterey, the port of entry, going to Yerba Buena and, after selling as much of the cargo as possible, to return to Monterey for entry and dispose of the remainder.

The shippers were not sworn as to the value of the cargo. They gave fictitious invoices and by this means would get off on the payment of \$5,000 on a \$20,000 cargo.

It became so customary to swindle the government as scarcely to excite comment, except in cases where goods were concealed in false linings of the vessels and the government officials were outwitted.

URIC ACID IN THE SYSTEM.

A Medical Opinion on This Foe to Health and Life.

Haig holds that the man of average weight elaborates twelve grains of uric acid in twenty-four hours, and woe betide him if he does not excrete the full amount with due celerity. A little retained uric acid will give rise to headache, lethargy and mental depression. A greater retention will give rise to arthritis, lumbago and sciatica. The uric acid miser will end his days through bronchitis, Bright's disease, apoplexy, diabetes or cancer. Man cannot avoid his fate and cease being a uric acid producer. He can avoid, to some degree, swallowing the wretched stuff. What he cannot avoid swallowing he can, with care, excrete. If man had been wise and had continued to live where he belongs, near the equator, and had fed on fruit and nuts all might have been well. But, having wandered from the tropics, he must be wise or perish. Here are the rules that one must follow to be healthy and live long: First, swallow no uric acid and pass out each day regularly and punctually all that is formed in the body. Second, excretion of uric acid may be obtained by clothing warmly, by avoiding exposure to cold in every way (the morning cold tub is an especial abomination), by eating freely of potatoes (especially in cold weather) and by avoiding fruits. Bicarbonate of sodium, night and morning, for people who live in a climate similar to London's is a fine habit. In addition to all this, it is also advisable to secure the proper distribution of time between bodily and mental exertion and to dispense with dependence on tonics, stimulants and bracing climates."—New York Medical Journal.

Water Thieves.

Water thieves are not unique. Their prototypes existed at least as long ago as 1470. At that time a Londoner wrote: "This yere a wax chandler in Flete strete had bi craft perced a pipe of the condit withine the grounde, and so conveyed the water into his selar; wherefor he was jugid to ride through the Citee with a condit upon his hedde." There were other difficulties too. A century later (1574) it is recorded that owing to a sudden shower of rain the water in the Dowgate channel "had such a swift course that a lad, minding to have leapt over it, was taken by the feet and borne down with the violence of that narrow stream till he came against a cart wheel that stood in the water gate, before which time he was drowned and stark dead."

The Sun's Corona.

Thus far we know the corona of the sun to be a sort of outer envelope, so shielding us from the intense solar light and heat that it may be said without exaggerating that the sun has never really been studied comprehensively. Within the corona is an ocean of gas 5,000 miles deep, stained a ruby red by the crimson blaze of hydrogen. Flashes of flame leap from this ruddy mass often to a height of a hundred thousand miles and more.

In a Bad Way.

It was a New England parson who announced to his congregation one Sunday, "You'll be sorry to hear that the little church of Jonesville is once more tossed upon the waves, as sheep without a shepherd."—Boston Christian Register.

Done In Advance.

Artist—I sold a picture yesterday. Friend—Ah! What are you going to do with the money? Artist—It's already done with. My landlady bought it for half the board bill I owed her.

A long, slow friendship is the best; a long, slow enmity the deadliest.—Merrill.

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it is.—Franklin

THE DOMESTIC HUSBAND.

One View of the Man Who Haunts His Own Home Circle.

The foolishness of wives is shown in their warfare against the club, be it good or bad, and their indiscriminate laudation of the domestic man. The latter is not apt to be an alluring personality, for, oscillating between downtown and home, his circle of interests is necessarily narrow, and he inevitably takes up with more or less petty matters and becomes a domestic martinet or a tame cat. All the big civic interests that engage the energies of public spirited men in their leisure from business he ignores, as he does association with men identified with other worthy interests. The petty gossip of the home and the evening paper constitute the typical domestic man's mental sustenance in his moments of relaxation from the grind of money making, and apart from merely having him within reach it is hard to understand what pleasure the wife can take in this variety of husband, for he apparently feels under no obligation to make himself agreeable. It is not he who makes the meal cheerful by setting the conversational pace in the direction of amusing stories or interesting information, his usual contribution being fussy comment on some trivial domestic incident. More often he eats in silence and departs in the shortest time possible for the most desirable chair in the living room, there to remain for the remainder of his evening. Such a man, however good a provider he may be for his family, is a social vegetable merely, in whom no woman is justified in taking pride at this day, when the need in public affairs is for citizens who bear their share of the burdens peculiar to our nation and times.—Vogue.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Do so well today that you need not long for tomorrow.

Some men only want your confidence to give it to others.

If a man were his own enemy, what stories he could tell on himself!

Don't judge a man by his first friendships in a town; judge him by his last.

Don't give your friends indigestion by trying to poke people you like down their throats.

When we think of the ease with which we deceive others we should think of the ease with which others may deceive us.

Good news travels; not so rapidly as bad news, of course, but it travels. Do a good thing, and people will hear of it in time.

Everybody understands that an old boiler must be treated with care, but very few understand that an old stomach is as dangerous as an old boiler.—Atchison Globe.

Spencer and the Great Riddle.

To every aspect of the problem of life Herbert Spencer must have given thought, but he has plainly declared that the human intellect as at present constituted can offer no solution. The greatest mind that this world has yet produced—the mind that systematized all human knowledge, that revolutionized modern science, that dissipated materialism forever, that revealed to us the ghostly unity of all existence, that re-established all ethics upon an immutable and eternal foundation—the mind that could expound with equal lucidity and by the same universal formula the history of a gnat or the history of a sun, confessed itself before the riddle of existence scarcely less helpless than the mind of a child.—Lafcadio Hearn in Atlantic.

Queer Books.

Among the world's queerest books is "Pharamond; or, The History of France—A Fam'd Romance, in Twelve Parts." It was "written originally by the author of 'Cassandra and Cleopatra,'" and it was "Englished" by J. Phillips, Gent., and published in London in folio in 1677. "Pharamond" runs to 1,173 closely printed folio pages, which contain in all some 1,075,295 words. That is to say, it equals in length ten modern novels of about 100,000 words apiece. Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia" works out, interspersed poetry and all, at some 400,000 words, or four modern novels.

Dodola and Rain.

The Servian peasants have a curious old ceremony of invoking rain which they carry out during dry weather. The women of the village dress a girl in leaves and grass from head to foot and lead her from house to house. At each door the occupant pours a bucketful of water over her head, while her companions, who are mostly girls of her own age, chant prayers for the wished for showers. Invisible clouds of rain are believed by the peasants to follow the girl, whom they name "Dodola," and to refresh the fields and vineyards.

It Pays to Advertise.

An Oklahoma girl advertised for a husband and got him. The total expense for advertising, wedding outfit, etc., was \$11. He died within a year, leaving her an insurance policy of \$10,000. And yet some people claim that it doesn't pay to advertise.—Sparks (Okla.) Review.

Unanswered.

"Papa!" little Johnny began. "Now what do you want?" asked his suffering father, with the emphasis on the "now." "Will my hair fall off when it's ripe, like yours?"

The world, which took but six days to make, is like to take 6,000 to make out.—Browne.

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which promotes digestion. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly use and recommend it exclusively.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CATHOLIC—Order of services: Mass, 8 a. m. Mass and sermon, 10:00 a. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Every Sunday. J. J. LOUGHRAN, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. subject "Procrastination". Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:15 p. m. Preaching at 8:15 p. m. subject, "Temptation". All are welcome. L. F. SARFORD, Pastor.

METHODIST—Sunday school at 10. Sermons 11 and 8. Class at 12. Junior League at 3. Elphworth League at 7. Sunday school and preaching next Sunday in South McCook. Everybody invited. M. B. CARMAN, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. B. Carson will close his pastorate with this church next Sunday. He will speak in the morning on "The Romance of the Way." In the evening upon "The Highest Mission of Memory." A cordial invitation to all. A. B. CARSON, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday School at 10. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. C. E. at 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Welsh Revival." Evening subject, "Origin of Israel's Prophets." All are cordially invited. GEO. B. HAWKES, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL—Services in St. Alban's church as follows: Every Sunday in the month, Sunday school at 10 o'clock a. m. Morning prayer at 11 a. m. and evening prayer and sermon at 8. The third Sunday in the month Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m. All are welcome. E. R. EARLE, Rector.

Challenge From Lon Cone & Bro.

Lon Cone & Bro. are seeking the worst case of dyspepsia or constipation in McCook or vicinity to test Dr. Howard's new specific for the cure of those diseases. So confident are they that this remarkable medicine will effect a lasting cure in a short time, that they offer to refund the money should it not be successful.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction Lon Cone & Bro. will sell a regular fifty cent package of this medicine at half price, 25 cents.

This specific of Dr. Howard's will cure sick headache, dizzy feelings, constipation, dyspepsia, and all forms of malaria and liver trouble. It does not simply give relief for a time; it makes permanent and complete cures.

It will regulate the bowels, tone up the whole intestinal tract, give you an appetite, make food taste good and digest well, and increase vigor. Joy and happiness will take the place of that "don't care whether I live or die" feeling.

Take advantage of Lon Cone & Bro's challenge and secure a bottle of Dr. Howard's specific at half price, with their personal guarantee to refund your money if it does not help you.

Typhoid Rate and Pure Water.

In Vienna the typhoid rate of 125 deaths to 10,000 inhabitants fell to 4.1 after a pure water supply was obtained. In Dantzic the mortality fell from 10 per 10,000 to 1.5. In Munich, after the introduction of a good water supply and proper sewerage, the rate fell from 21 per 10,000 to 6.3, and in Boston from 17.4 to 5.6.

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