

# Home Baking

with

# ROYAL

# Baking Powder

The United States Agricultural Department has issued (and circulates free) a valuable report giving the results of elaborate experiments made by and under the direction of the Department, which show the great saving from baking at home, as compared with cost of buying at the bakers. All bread, cake, biscuit, crullers, etc., are very much fresher, cleaner, cheaper and more wholesome when made at home with Royal Baking Powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

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### "Thoughtful Economy"

is economy that takes a "peep" into the future. A prudent householder doesn't rush out and buy any kind of old flour. Not he. He comes around to our place before

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Every Sunflower Shoe

is made as carefully and conscientiously as if the success of the manufacturer depended on the satisfaction it gives the wearer—and it does.

More Sunflower Shoes for men are being sold every month, simply because they fit the foot, fancy and purse of the buyer to perfection.

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**WISH SHOES**

THE BEE HIVE  
McCook, Nebraska

### ADVERTISING A BOOK.

How the Author of "Valerie" Captured Parisians Long Ago.

We had some notes a little while ago on the methods which some authors have adopted for the advertisement of their books. A correspondent sends us an example of this sort of thing, which is the better worth quoting because we have never seen it quoted in this connection before. It is taken from a life of Mme. de Krudner, whose novel "Valerie" appeared shortly after Mme. de Staël's "Delphine." "You know quite well," the author wrote to a friend, "that neither talent nor genius nor the excellence of one's intentions is sufficient to insure a success. Everything demands some charlatanism." And the biographer proceeds to tell us how she translated her doctrine into action.

During several days, he writes, she made the round of the fashionable shops incognito, asking sometimes for shawls, sometimes for hats, feathers, wreaths or ribbons, all "à la Valerie." When they saw this beautiful and elegant stranger step out of her carriage with an air of assurance and ask for fancy articles which she invented on the spur of the moment the shopkeepers were seized with a polite desire to satisfy her by any means in their power. Moreover, the lady would soon pretend to recognize the article she had asked for. And if the unfortunate shopgirls, taken aback by such unusual demands, looked puzzled Mme. de Krudner would smile graciously and pity them for their ignorance of the new novel, thus turning them all into eager readers of "Valerie." Then, laden with purchases, she would drive off to another shop, pretending to search for that which existed only in her imagination. Thanks to these maneuvers, she succeeded in exciting such ardent competition in honor of her heroine that for a week at least the shops sold everything "à la Valerie." Her own friends, the innocent accomplices in her stratagem, also visited shops on her recommendation, thus carrying the fame of her book through the Faubourg Saint-Germain and the Chaussee d'Antin.—London Academy.

### HUNTING VIOLINS.

Tarasio Was Found Dead Surrounded by Valuable Instruments.

Violin makers now and again come upon pieces of wood of phenomenal resonance and beauty, and when they do we may be sure they give special care to the making and finishing of the instrument formed of the wood. Stradivarius, at any rate, did. In 1716 he had a piece of luck in this particular, and his luck went into an instrument with which he fell so much in love that he absolutely refused to sell it or allow it to be played upon by any hands but his own. He kept it locked up, and when he died at the advanced age of ninety-three he bequeathed it to his sons. By and by an enthusiastic collector named Salabue got on the scent of this instrument, and about the year 1760 he acquired it—at what figure is not known—from one of the great man's sons.

Salabue cherished it until his death, about 1827, and then a strange character appears on the scene as purchaser. This was an eccentric old fellow named Luigi Tarasio, who, abandoning his trade as carpenter, had started collecting old violins and was now searching in every nook and corner of Italy for the treasures of Cremona. He could neither read nor write, this enthusiastic collector, but he could tell a valuable fiddle the moment he saw it, and he estimated the worth of the Salabue "Strad" so well that after he had acquired it he kept it to himself with all the loving care that its maker had already shown for it. Tarasio lived entirely alone in a wretched garret in Milan, and one day in the year 1854 his neighbors found him lying dead among a confused heap of Cremonas. The old man had amassed a collection of some 250 instruments, the result of a thirty years "hunt," and, although he had started life a penniless carpenter, he died worth about £12,000.—Cornhill.

### Arctic Mosquitoes.

The presence of mosquitoes in myriads within the bare, uninhabited arctic circle is surely in some degree a mystery. The mosquito is a blood-sucker, but in these unvisited plains he is for the most part, and of strict necessity, a vegetarian. A few birds excepted (and the birds are furnished with impervious feathers), there is no local life whatever. The Lapp in summer drives his reindeer to the sea, and no native crosses the field if he can help it. Yet in this region, "seemingly the most unsuitable for its effective working," the mosquito flourishes, "a primeval and enduring curse, inexplicably developed to its utmost."—London Chronicle.

### Land of Surprises.

New Zealand is not exactly contiguous to or a part of Australia, as many seem to imagine, there being a slight difference of some 1,700 miles between them. Things go by contraries in the "land of the kangaroo." The farther north you travel the hotter it is—125 degrees in the shade in Queensland. Lignum vitae, which sinks in other waters, floats in Australian waters. The Christmas dinner is eaten in Melbourne and Sydney when it is over 100 degrees in the shade.

### What You Do.

Where you are is of no moment, but only what you are doing there. It is not the place that ennobles you, but you the place, and this is only by doing that which is noble.—Home Notes.

The Most Popular Tree.  
Ryer—Ever study forestry, De Voe? De Voe—Yes, I'm working on my family tree now.—Brooklyn Life.

## Niagara Falls Now In Danger

Treaty With Great Britain May Be Necessary to Save the Grand Old Cataract

THE widespread agitation in behalf of preserving the scenic beauty of Niagara falls has culminated in a movement for the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning it. At first petitions were addressed to the New York legislature and the government of the Canadian province of Ontario, but these bodies have been very liberal in granting franchises for development of the water power of Niagara for industrial purposes. Study of the question showed that the matter was one coming under the jurisdiction of the sovereign authorities on each side of the international boundary line. In order to prevent the great corporations which have been formed for the purpose of harnessing the cataract and generating electricity from drawing off all the water of the Niagara river at this point it was seen that the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain, acting with the advice and consent of the Dominion government, would have to take action. A few days ago delegations from the American Civic association and from the New York Merchants' association called on President Roosevelt and presented a petition praying for the negotiation of a treaty for the preservation of Niagara from destruction by electrical power generation companies. The president said he would do all in his power to preserve the grandeur of the falls and directed Secretary Root of the state department to take up the matter with the British and Canadian authorities.

When the task of harnessing Niagara and furnishing electricity generated by its power was first essayed the cry was raised that this would result in destroying the natural beauties which for so many years have drawn tourists thither from all over the world. But the cry was quieted then by the statements of experts that it would be many, many years before enough power houses could be installed and elec-



CANADIAN LABORER GOING TO WORK IN FRONT OF HOBSHOOE FALL.

tricity generated to affect visibly the amount of water going over the falls. Several hundred thousand horsepower of electricity could be developed, it was said, before there would be the remotest danger of detracting from the grandeur of the cataract by a diminution of the water supply. But the electrical development on the Niagara frontier has progressed so amazingly that in a short time, if all existing franchises are employed, the falls will be supplying for industrial use nearly a million horsepower of electricity, and such an increase in power development would soon mean a perceptible decrease in the majesty of the cataract.

The Niagara Falls Power company was the first to develop electricity from the water power of the falls on a large scale. At first this power was delivered only in the city of Niagara Falls. Then it was carried to Buffalo, twenty-two miles away. The Pan-American exposition of 1901 advertised the advantages of Buffalo and Niagara Falls for manufacturing on account of their possession of Niagara power, and in the two years following that exposition about 100 new industries located on the Niagara river between the famous cataract and the western limits of Buffalo. New companies were organized for developing power, and new power plants were erected on the brink of the falls or just below them. Those who desire to preserve the natural beauties of the region urge that no more water should be drawn from the river for power purposes and that no more franchises for that object should be granted. This might mean arresting the marvelous industrial development that has taken place in that vicinity in the past few years, but it is held that, if necessary, such a sacrifice should be made rather than imperil the preservation of one of nature's great wonders.

One of the most interesting of the engineering feats in connection with power development at Niagara was the construction of the plant of the Ontario Power company, which has a power house on the Canadian side of the river just below the Horseshoe fall. The engineers and workmen employed upon this undertaking had many adventures in the course of the construction work. A short time ago a party of engineers visited the plant and were served with dinner cooked entirely by electricity generated from the falls. It is this concern which expects to deliver electric power from the falls in Rochester and Syracuse, the latter city being 100 miles from the source of the supply.

### TWO ALPHABET LETTERS.

"J" and "W" Comparatively Recent Additions to the List.

It is a fact, not so well known but that it may be said to be curious, that the letters j and w are modern additions to our alphabet. The letter j only came into general use during the time of the commonwealth, say between 1649 and 1658. From 1630 to 1646 its use is exceedingly rare, and I have never yet seen a book printed prior to 1652 in which it appeared.

In the century immediately preceding the seventeenth it became the fashion to tail the last l when Roman numerals were used, as in this example, viij for 8 or xij in place of 12. This fashion still lingers, but only in physicians' prescriptions, I believe. Where the French use j it has the power of s as we use it in the word "vision." What nation was the first to use it as a new letter is an interesting but perhaps unanswerable query.

In a like manner the printers and language makers of the latter part of the sixteenth century began to recognize the fact that there was a sound in spoken English which was without a representative in the shape of an alphabetical sign or character, as in the first sound in the word "wet."

Prior to that time it had always been spelled as "vet," the v having the long sound of u or of two u's together. In order to convey an idea of the new sound they began to spell such words as "wet," "weather," "web," etc., with two u's, and as the u of that date was a typical v the three words above looked like this: "Vvet," "vveather," "vveeb."

After awhile the typefounders recognized the fact that the double u had come to stay, so they joined the two u's together and made the character now so well known as w. I have one book in which three forms of the w are given. The first is an old double v (vv); the next is one in which the last stroke of the first v crosses the first stroke of the second, and the third is the common w we use today. —New York News.

### GREAT VOYAGERS.

As a General Rule, They Came From the Smaller Countries.

Portugal is a small country, with a land area one-third less than the state of New York, but it has turned out in its time celebrated navigators, Cabral and Da Souza among them.

It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance in the history of ocean navigation that the chief navigators of Europe have usually been natives of minor kingdoms and without the advantages which would naturally accrue to a representative of one of the larger governments.

Christopher Columbus, as every schoolboy knows, was a native of Genoa at the time when the Italian peninsula was subdivided among numerous petty governments. John Cabot was a Venetian, who sailed in the service of England, as Columbus had sailed in the service of Spain. Amerigo Vespucci was a Florentine, who sailed originally in the service of Spain and afterward transferred himself to the Portuguese service and then went back to the Spanish service for a second time.

Vitus Bering, after whom Bering strait was called, was a Dane by birth, who served under the naval flag of Russia. Magellan, after whom Magellan strait was named, was a native of Alentejo, in Portugal, and was the first to complete the circumnavigation of the globe, in 1522.

Verazzani was a Florentine, whose voyages of discovery were undertaken under the protection of the flag of France. Hendrik Hudson was an Englishman, and it seems surprising to many persons in this day familiar with the pre-eminence of England as a maritime nation that he should have been in the service of the government of Holland when he discovered Manhattan Island.

### Bottles.

Ancient bottles of glass, stone and metal have been found in many parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. Perfume bottles of glass have been discovered in great numbers in the tombs of wealthy ladies of Egypt. Many bottles, tumblers and other drinking vessels have been dug from the ruins of Pompeii. The most common bottle of the ancients, however, was of leather, the skin of a calf, goat or ox being taken off the carcass with as few cuts as possible and made into a receptacle for holding water or wine. The largest glass bottle ever blown was made at Leith, in Scotland, in 1747-48. Its capacity was two hogsheds.

### Bad Habit.

"So you lost your position?" we ask of our young friend, who has demanded our sympathy.

"Yes; the firm told me I would have to quit."

"What reason was given?"

"I smoked cigarettes."

"Why, that seems hardly a sufficient reason for such drastic action."

"Yes, but I was smoking the boss' cigarettes, and he caught me at it."—Judge.

### Matrimonial.

Three Germans were sitting at luncheon recently and were overheard discussing the second marriage of a mutual friend when one of them remarked: "I'll tell you what. A man what marries de second time don't deserve to have lost his first wife."—Life.

"The highways of literature are spread over," says Holmes, "with the shells of dead novels, each of which has been swallowed at a mouthful by the public and is done with."

## Every Two Minutes

Physicians tell us that all the blood in a healthy human body passes through the heart once in every two minutes. If this action becomes irregular the whole body suffers. Poor health follows poor blood; Scott's Emulsion makes the blood pure. One reason why

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

is such a great aid is because it passes so quickly into the blood. It is partly digested before it enters the stomach; a double advantage in this. Less work for the stomach; quicker and more direct benefits. To get the greatest amount of good with the least possible effort is the desire of everyone in poor health. Scott's Emulsion does just that. A change for the better takes place even before you expect it.



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