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to say that it cannot be good because the price is so low. Prices do not soar because we are satisfied with a reasonable profit. To sell the best

Flour

at the smallest advance on cost is our object. Want to win trade by living the best value. That we do it is proved by these figures.

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

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

Let the greatest athlete have dyspepsia and his muscles would soon fail. Physical strength is derived from food. If a man has insufficient food he loses strength. If he has no food he dies. Food is converted into nutrition through the stomach and bowels. It depends on the strength of the stomach to what extent food eaten is digested and assimilated. People can die of starvation who have abundant food to eat, when the stomach and its associate organs of digestion and nutrition do not perform their duty. Thus the stomach is really the vital organ of the body. If the stomach is "weak" the body will be weak also, because it is upon the stomach the body relies for its strength. And as the body, considered as a whole, is made up of its several members and organs, so the weakness of the body as a consequence of "weak" stomach will be distributed among the organs which compose the body. If the body is weak because it is ill-nourished that physical weakness will be found in all the organs—heart, liver, kidneys, etc. The liver will be torpid and inactive, giving rise to biliousness, loss of appetite, weak nerves, feeble or irregular action of heart, palpitation, dizziness, headache, backache and kindred disturbances and weaknesses.

Mr. Louis Pare, of Quebec, writes: "For years after my health began to fail, my head grew dizzy, eyes pained me, and my stomach was sore all the time, while everything I would eat would seem to lie heavy like lead on my stomach. The doctors claimed that it was sympathetic trouble due to dyspepsia, and prescribed for me, and although I took their powders regularly yet, I felt no better. My wife advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—and stop taking the doctor's medicine. She bought me a bottle and we soon found that I began to improve, so I kept up the treatment. I took on flesh, my stomach became normal, the digestive organs worked perfectly and I soon began to look like a different person. I can never cease to be grateful for what your medicine has done for me and I certainly give it highest praise."

Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking inferior substitutes for Dr. Pierce's medicines, recommended to be "just as good."

To gain knowledge of your own body—in sickness and health—send for the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A book of 1008 pages. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 one-cent stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce 663 Main Street Buffalo, N. Y.

Dragging Down Pains

are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, comes irregular and painful periods, weakening drains, backache, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, etc. The cure is

WINE OF CARDUI The Female Regulator

that wonderful, curative, vegetable extract, which exerts such a marvelous, strengthening influence, on all female organs. Cardui relieves pain and regulates the menses. It is a sure and permanent cure for all female complaints.

At all druggists and dealers in \$1.00 bottles.

"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN in my womb and ovaries," writes Mrs. Naomi Baker, of Webster Grove, Mo., "also in my right and left sides, and my menses were very painful and irregular. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman and do not suffer as I did. It is the best medicine I ever took."

AID FOR STRICKEN CITY

FORTY CARLOADS OF SUPPLIES SENT BY NEBRASKA.

RELIEF PROMPT AND LIBERAL

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars Contributed in Cities Throughout the Country—Entire Nation Joins in Glorious work of Relieving Distress.

Omaha, April 21.—Five baggage cars of meats, groceries, provisions and clothing left Omaha for the relief of the stricken people of San Francisco and vicinity.

Two cars are loaded to their capacity with meats, about 50,000 pounds; two cars with canned soup, condensed milk, rice, flour, beans, coffee, bacon and corned beef and one car with miscellaneous articles, including canned goods and clothing sent to relief headquarters by the people of the city.

With the exception of the last car the donations represent the work of the organized relief committee, which at the beginning of the day had \$10,000 at its disposal. Transportation is free by the Union Pacific.

Dozens of men worked with might and main all day packing the goods, delivering them at the Union station, where they were placed in the cars set aside by General Manager Moller. These cars were attached to the Overland Limited passenger train. They will reach Oakland in sixty hours, whereas at least five days would be required for haulage by freight trains. The train that is carrying them is the finest thing in the Union Pacific's passenger schedule. The measures were taken to get the supplies to the stricken district without an hour's unnecessary delay.

Omaha realizes it is to this city as one of the great natural foodstuff centers and storehouses of the country that California is looking for the first receipts that will maintain life in the homeless and famine-bound populace. It is proposed from now on to send fresh supplies on nearly every through passenger train, and by the first of the week to send a freight train of at least fifteen cars loaded to capacity with things to eat and to wear.

NATION TO CARE FOR SUFFERERS

President Declines Offers of Assistance From Abroad.

Washington, April 21.—Every branch of the government service, from the president down, is bending every effort to bring to the earthquake sufferers relief. The cabinet considered the San Francisco situation and it was decided that Secretary Metcalf should proceed to that city as the representative of the national government and consult with the authorities as to what is needed to alleviate distress. Every available vessel in the vicinity of San Francisco has been directed to carry supplies of every description to the stricken city of San Francisco and render other assistance, while officers of the army on the Pacific coast and elsewhere have been given imperative instructions to ship tents, rations, medical and other relief supplies and to co-operate with the local authorities of San Francisco and the state officials to the common end. Offers of assistance from abroad have been very gratifying to the president, but he feels the United States is able to care for the San Francisco sufferers, and contributions from foreign countries will be declined.

Relief Prompt and Liberal.

Chicago, April 21.—Measures for the relief of the sufferers from the California earthquake continued with increasing energy throughout the country. Among the relief developments were the following: The United States Steel corporation, the Standard Oil company, Andrew Carnegie and William Waldorf Astor gave \$100,000 each; the legislature of Massachusetts voted \$100,000; Columbus, O., raised \$20,000 within an hour, and Pittsburg \$100,000. At a mass meeting in Boston it was resolved to raise \$1,000,000. The New York Chamber of Commerce fund has passed the \$400,000 mark, while Mayor Dunne of Chicago reports \$450,000 on his list, with much more in prospect. States, cities, villages and hamlets the country over are adding to the mighty fund being collected to relieve Californians so far as possible from the effects of the catastrophe.

Calvin Said Earthquake Might Come. Des Moines, April 21.—Dr. Samuel Calvin, state geologist and professor at the state university of Iowa, predicted the San Francisco earthquake to his class more than a week ago. At that time he told the students that the seismic shocks, such as that which destroyed the city, might come at any time, giving scientific reasons for his assertions.

Cedar Rapids Helps. Cedar Rapids, Ia., April 21.—Cedar Rapids sent \$5,000 to the Red Cross for earthquake sufferers. The American Cereal company is sending twelve cars of breakfast food. Citizens will send a carload of provisions and clothing.

MAJOR GENERAL WOOD.

His Rapid Rise in the Army and Brave Record.

Major General Leonard Wood, who has been criticised on account of the attack upon the Moros in the battle of Mount Dajo, has had a remarkable career, and his rapid promotion in the army has made for him many enemies. His advancement to the rank of brigadier general in the regular army by President McKinley aroused much criticism, and when President Roosevelt advanced him to the major general's rank the hostile comments broke out afresh. General Wood is not a graduate of West Point and was a surgeon in the army at the beginning of the



MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

Spanish war, when he organized and assumed command of the famous regiment of rough riders in which President Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel. General Wood holds a congressional medal of honor which was awarded him for bravery in a campaign against Apaches. His career is a notable illustration of the pranks of fortune. An old friend of General Wood once said: "Some time in the fall of 1897—I don't recall the exact date—I received a letter from General Wood. He wound up by saying that he was thinking strongly of making a trip into the Klondike country, which was then the sensation of the hour. The exact wording escapes me, but the inference was that the future looked rather blank—in short, that he would have to do something then, if ever, and the Klondike seemed to offer a chance. In less than four months after getting this despondent letter the Maine was destroyed, and the circumstances were in motion that were destined to put a general's stars on the doc's shoulder straps, and surfeit him with glory. If he had made the necessary arrangements in 1897 I dare say he would be sitting today in a miner's cabin."

OFFICER AND HEIRESS.

Romance of Lieutenant Scharrar and His Young Bride.

Love, bravery and beer formed a most unusual combination in the case of the beautiful Miss Wilhelmina Busch and the gallant Lieutenant Eduard F. Scharrar. The lieutenant is an officer of the German army. The girl with whom he fell in love is the daughter of the millionaire brewer, Adolphus Busch of St. Louis. He was an ardent wooer and it is said had proposed several times previous to the memorable day on which he took the brewer's daughter on a ride to Belleville, a suburb of St. Louis. She had not said "yes" before, but on this day he was particularly ardent and suggested marriage on the spot. They went to a hotel, and the would be bridegroom wrote on the register "Mr. and Mrs. Eduard Scharrar." How-



MRS. EDUARD F. SCHARRAR.

ever, no marriage took place at that time. While he was trying to arrange for one the young lady in the case called up her father by telephone, and he put in a protest, as the result of which they both returned to St. Louis without being married. Then the daughter was packed off in haste to the California home of the family at Pasadena. There followed a race across half the continent between the lieutenant and the more or less perturbed parent. Papa Busch took a special train, but the young officer got there first and persuaded the fair Wilhelmina to permit a second attempt at matrimony to be made. The marriage was duly solemnized.

RELIEF SUPPLIES ARRIVE

EVERY HUNGRY PERSON CARED FOR AT SAN FRANCISCO.

FIVE HUNDRED BODIES BURIED

Two Hundred Unidentified Dead Are Cremated—Property Loss is Estimated at \$300,000,000—Fire Is Out and Only Smoking Embers Remain.

San Francisco, April 23.—Everywhere throughout the burned as well as the remaining section of the city there is the greatest activity. Streets are being cleared of debris, laborers are repairing broken water pipes, sewers and gas mains; electricians are everywhere seeking to untangle the almost hopeless confusion of wires—in fact, San Francisco is in the first stages of its regeneration.

There are no hungry people here today. The gaunt specter has been banished by the generous response of the nation to the appeals that went out for assistance. Food by the carload and by the boatload poured into Oakland in sufficient quantities to overwhelm the committee which has in charge its distribution. So great was the volume of foodstuffs brought into the general depot at Oakland mole that the general committee made an appeal for skilled labor in the handling of these supplies. Grocers, butchers and commission men have been requested to secure men who are familiar in the handling of foodstuffs in order that the confusion attendant upon the distribution at the scores of stations established might go on without confusion. The homeless people are no longer obliged to subsist on bread and canned stuff entirely, as they had been during the previous days of their trying experience, but were given hot coffee, canned meats and even cakes and oranges.

Want Contributions Continued.

It must not be understood by the charitable people of the country that there is a surfeit of food for the sufferers. While the supply is abundant at this writing, it is well for the public to remember that the homeless thousands must be fed and cared for by the organized relief committees for an indefinite period. It is desired therefore that contributions be continued everywhere until the people who have been rendered helpless can care for themselves. The water situation, while causing inconvenience to the people, is no longer such a problem. About two-thirds of the remaining section of the city is being supplied with sufficient water for the pressing domestic needs, but of course there is not enough to be had for fire fighting purposes.

One of the noteworthy features of the situation is the remarkable promptness with which the work of systematically caring for the homeless has been thoroughly organized and put into operation. The fear that existed two days ago that the immense task of caring for the destitute and helpless people could not be organized quick enough to save thousands from hunger and possible epidemic exists no longer.

Bring Order Out of Chaos.

The administration of the city's affairs is progressing most harmoniously. Mayor Schmitz and General Funston are working in perfect accord. The system put into force by the mayor and General Funston is working out of confusion and the city is as orderly as before the fire. There are no complaints of the actions of either the federal troops or the municipal police. It is only of the National Guards of California that complaint has been made. Many citizens have reported extremely arbitrary acts of the militiamen.

Contributions of money continue to be made from every part of the United States. Chairman Phelan of the finance committee reported additional subscriptions of about \$162,000.

The grand total of all the moneys subscribed to date of which notice has been received here is \$4,154,000.

Five Hundred Bodies Buried.

The total number of bodies recovered and buried up to date is 500. No complete record can be had at this time, many bodies having been buried without permits from the coroner and the board of health. Whenever a body is found, it is buried immediately, without any formality whatever, and as these burials have been made at widely separated parts of the city by different bodies of searchers, who do not even make a prompt report to headquarters, considerable confusion has resulted in estimating the total number of casualties, and exaggerated reports have resulted.

South of Market street the loss of life was mostly brought about by the collapsing of many cheap and crowded lodging houses.

Two hundred bodies found in the Potrero district, south of Shannon street, in the vicinity of the Union Iron works, were cremated at the Six Mile house by the order of Coroner Walsh. Some of the dead were the victims of falling buildings from the earthquake shock and some were killed in the fire, but it is believed the majority died from ptomaine poisoning. So many dead were found in this limited area that cremation was deemed absolutely necessary to prevent disease. In the majority of cases identification was impossible, owing to the mutilation of the features. A systematic search for bodies of the victims of the earthquake and fire is being made by the coroner and the state board of health inspectors. The city

has been divided into sanitary districts and squads of searchers have been sent out to every quarter. The ruins of the burned buildings in the business and the older residence section have sufficiently cooled to make the search possible. The body of an infant was found in the center of Union street. It was learned that a number of people had camped at this place, and it is presumed the child died and was left when the party was forced to move. Three bodies were found in the ruins of a house on Harrison street, between First and Second. They had been burned beyond all possibility of identification. They were buried on the north beach, at the foot of Van Ness avenue.

Reports have been made by deputies sent out by the board of health of the finding of twenty-three bodies in various parts of the city. Few of them could be identified. The bodies were buried in various places and the graves numbered.

Health of Homeless Remarkably Good.

The health of the scores of thousands cramped in the open air is, under the circumstances, remarkably good. There have of course been several cases of pneumonia reported, and colds are quite common, but there is nothing like an epidemic of pulmonary troubles. An interesting item from the Golden Gate park district was the report of the birth of eighteen babies. These cases have received prompt and efficient attention and the mothers and children removed to the various maternity hospitals.

The turning on of water in the residence district will relieve the mind of all those living in houses of the fear of disease; it is those thousands camped in the parks and on every bit of open ground that must receive prompt attention. The work in these places is in the hands of the engineering officers of the United States army and is progressing satisfactorily. Eight temporary structures, 150 feet in length by 28 feet wide and 13 feet high, have been erected in the Golden Gate park, and in these sheds thousands found fairly comfortable shelter last night. As lumber and workmen to put it in place are on hand, more of these buildings will be ready tonight. The buildings have been divided into compartments.

Extent of Burned District.

The fire having exhausted itself, with the exception of the still flaming embers in a thousand places here and there through the burned district, the Associated Press, for the purpose of determining with accuracy the boundaries of the conflagration, sent out an automobile, which skirted the fire on all sides. The register of the machine showed it had traveled twenty-six miles, which, therefore, may be taken as the length of the lines on which the flames traveled. The extent of the area is seven square miles. This area included the commercial, financial and most of the densely packed residence mansions which had grown up with the progress of the city. Within this vast waste of smouldering embers were found three areas, where human beings still have their habitats as before the great conflagration. One of these was to be seen on the very summit of Telegraph hill, where perhaps a score of homes still stand. At the northwest corner of Jones and Green the residence of O. D. Baldwin, the real estate dealer in the Mills building, is still habitable. Across the way, at the northwest, Mrs. Edward Huber has preserved her home. On a southerly line of Greene, at 1009 to 1017, are to be found the residences of Mr. Kirkharris, George J. Phillips, B. J. Birdsall, William Hanke, Charles O'Brien and Martin Fussler. There are also six sets of flats in this vicinity which remain intact.

Some three hundred houses lying on the south and east slopes of Telegraph hill remain to attest the efficacy of the juice of the grape in quenching the flames when water failed, for in this quarter the householders, many of whom are Italians, saved their abodes by a free use of the red wine stored in their cellars. The red walls of the houses show the stains where the claret soaked sacks had been used to cool the heated walls of the buildings.

The one remaining spot unburned within the district is bounded by Montgomery, Battery, Jackson and Washington.

Loss \$300,000,000, Insurance 175,000,000

It was estimated by competent insurance authorities that the loss will aggregate \$300,000,000, and on this vast amount of property the insurance companies carried approximately \$175,000,000 insurance.

Property owners have had an opportunity to inspect some of their holdings and in a measure to ascertain what damage had been done. The new, modern steel buildings were found to be almost intact. In every instance it seemed that the earthquake had not damaged them. The steel frames were in perfect plumb and as strong as ever. Cornices and fancy trimmings fell, but that was all. Even when the fire swept through them, only the woodwork was damaged. The Fairmont hotel on Nob hill will be rushed to completion, the Claus Spreckles building, on Market and Third streets, will be occupied in a few days; the Union Trust building, on Montgomery and Market streets, has only lost the interior woodwork, and as soon as the men can put in the lumber it will be ready for occupation. The St. Francis hotel is in the same category and the work of renovating the interior will soon be commenced. An inspection of the Call building disclosed the fact that several floors of the building were in good condition, and could, after slight repairs, be used as formerly.

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