

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

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THE TRIBUNE, McCook, Neb.

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL CITY ELECTION.

The qualified electors of the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, are notified that a special election will be held in said city on Tuesday, June 5th, 1906, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m., and seven o'clock p. m., central standard time for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors of said city the following proposition:

Shall the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, borrow money and issue the bonds of said city in the sum of nine thousand dollars on the 25th day of June, 1906, in a series of \$500.00 each bearing interest at five per cent per annum, payable on the 25th day of June of each year after the issue thereof, the principal and interest payable at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska in the city of New York. Said bonds to mature on the 25th day of June, 1925, provided that any or all of said bonds may be redeemed at any time after the 25th day of June, 1911, at the option of the city of McCook. Shall the mayor and council of the city of McCook annually at the time required by law for making estimates for the levy of taxes for city purposes and in addition thereto levy a tax of two mills on the dollar valuation of the taxable property within the limits of the city of McCook both real and personal to pay the interest on said bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay said bonds to be known as the sewer tax. Said bonds to be sold at not less than par or face value and the proceeds applied to the construction of the main sewer of McCook sewer system. The proposition to be submitted upon the ballot to be "For Sewer Bonds and Sewer Tax." "Against Sewer Bonds and Sewer Tax." The voting place of the first ward will be the basement of the Commercial hotel and the second ward at the hose house.

Authorized by the mayor and council of the city of McCook.

W. A. MIDDLETON, City Clerk.

McCook TRIBUNE, May 4-11-18-25 and June 1st, 1906.

No Mother is knowingly careless in choosing food for her children. From



all the fibre and irritating impurities have been removed, while all the wholesome wheat is preserved.

In two pound packages. Sealed to protect its purity and flavor. All good grocers.

INDIANOLA.

Miss Teeters visited with Miss Jennie Shouse, last week.

John Hedges spent Sunday with his parents who live west of town.

Miss Annie Sargent left for Dodge City, Kansas, last Friday night.

Jack Johnston of Friend is a visitor in the household of James Carmichael.

Frank Fritsch and H. C. Whitmore shipped a car of hogs to St. Joe Monday morning.

Mrs. Gerver who has been visiting at her daughter's returned to McCook, Sunday night.

A. H. Bell is causing a new sidewalk to be laid in front of his residence in west Indianola.

Miss Adelaide Streff returned, Saturday from Orleans where she has been for the past two months.

W. A. Dolan and family expect to start for California, the latter part of the week, on a pleasure trip.

Word has been received here of the marriage of Luther Lee to a young lady living in McCook. No cards.

Mrs. M. Whittaker came down from McCook, Saturday morning, to attend the funeral of Grandma Russell.

Mr. T. Walker, real estate man of some eastern firm, was a passenger on No. 5 going to McCook, Tuesday.

I. M. Smith was a passenger on No. 12. Tuesday of last week, on his way to visit his daughter Mrs. Ben Coffey.

Mrs. Byfield and Miss Ethel Middleton drove down from McCook, last Saturday, and visited with E. S. Byfield.

Frank Howe has gotten back from Wray, Colorado, and will get plenty to keep him busy here in his line of work.

Jack Powers returned from North Platte, Sunday evening, where he had gone to attend the wedding of his friend, Dell Teel.

Mr. Haskins of Missouri Ridge bought a farm near Haigler and moved his family and house hold goods to the same on Tuesday, last.

At the meeting of Building & Loan Association, Saturday evening, a short session was held in which they elected their directors.

John Townley who accompanied his son Eddie as far as New York city on his return trip to "Merry England," arrived home one day last week.

Miss Lucinda Harvey who has been spending the winter with relatives in the vicinity of Danbury came to her home in Indianola a few days ago.

Mr. Rishell arrived in Indianola on No. 5, Wednesday evening, and will work at the carpenter trade. We can insure him plenty of work in that line.

An entertainment was given at the opera house Wednesday evening to a full house and came up to the expectation of the people. A good program was rendered.

Miss Anna Smith went to McCook, Tuesday evening, where she was joined by her cousin, Miss Gracie, and together they will go to Oklahoma on a visit to relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. Eskey and son Clifford left for California, Monday night after a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Keyes. Their home is in Prophetstown, Illinois.

Mike Morosic, Sr., returned from the eastern part of the State Tuesday evening, where he had been visiting his daughter Mrs. Traer, who accompanied him home for a short stay.

Mrs. William Mullinix and sister came over from Danbury, Sunday evening, intending to take No. 5 for McCook but missed the train so they had to drive the rest of the distance as a consequence.

Quite a number of the young people of this place attended the entertainment given by Miss Lydia McCool's school Saturday evening. A basket social was part of the program, which was carried out with good results.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Hedges died Tuesday morning and was buried at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The little one lived but two days. The young parents have the sympathy of all in the loss of their first born.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Beardslee left Indianola, Tuesday night for Colorado, where they will visit at different points. From there they will go to visit their children at Chicago and Jerseyville, Illinois. They will be gone all summer.

Word was received here, Monday, that Mrs. Doane, formerly Miss Jennie Barr and a teacher in the public school at this place, was dead at her home near Pueblo, Colorado. Her remains were taken to Holdrege for burial.

HOW THE TIGER KILLS.

Never Faces His Prey, but Attacks It on the Flank.

I have taken considerable trouble to find out how tigers kill large game. Some time ago I was asked to come and see a full grown bullock that had been killed by a tiger. On examining it I found the animal had its neck broken, and there were claw marks on the nose and shoulder, but nowhere else. There was no doubt that the tiger had jumped at the bull and landed on the shoulder, and when the bull turned his head to gore the tiger he must have put his claw out and with a sudden jerk broken the neck.

On another occasion I went to see a young buffalo which had been killed by a tiger and found the same thing had happened. There were similar marks on the nose and also on the near shoulder, which clearly indicated that this animal had been killed in the same way. Malays who have actually seen a tiger killing a buffalo told me they saw the same thing happen; also that in dragging off a heavy carcass, such as buffalo or bull, he gets most of the weight across his shoulder.

This must be fairly correct, as I have often followed a kill, and the marks left indicate that only a portion of the animal was trailing along the ground. I have known a full grown bull, which ten men could not move, dragged for two miles by a tiger in a heavy jungle, where roots of trees and swamp had to be gone through. In no case have I seen the pug marks facing the wrong way except when stopping to feed, which proves he must carry a portion of the animal over his shoulder.

The old idea of a tiger killing large game by a blow from his paw is nonsense; besides, in India a tiger never faces his prey, but attacks him on the flank unless charged. Another curious fact that may seem very like a fairy tale is that a tiger does not seem to mind a small lamp being tied over a kill about ten feet high, but will come and feed. I have known three occasions when this has been tried, and each time a tiger has come to feed upon the carcass.—London Field.

BRITISH BRIEFS.

England's first representative parliament assembled in 1265.

Caesar conquered Britain in the year 55 B. C. The Roman occupation continued nearly 500 years, or until 410 A. D.

In 1679 was passed the habeas corpus act, which, along with the right of trial by jury, is the great bulwark of Anglo-Saxon liberty.

The great plague was introduced into London in 1664 by bales of cotton imported from Holland; 100,000 persons succumbed to the disease in one year.

Cromwell's long parliament assembled in 1640; Charles I. was beheaded Jan. 30, 1646, and Cromwell became lord protector in 1653. In 1660 the Stuarts were restored to the throne.

Westminster abbey, where the kings and queens of Great Britain are crowned, was originally a Benedictine monastery. It was founded by Sebert, king of the East Saxons, about 616.

In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

Writers of Songs

Twenty Thousand Compositions Copyrighted Per Year and but Twenty Genuine Hits Made. National Fads in the Musical World.



HENRIETTE B. BLANKE.

CONSIDERING the fact that nearly 20,000 musical compositions are copyrighted each year at the office of the librarian of congress in Washington and at the same time about twenty of these become genuine hits, it is only reasonable that the music publisher feels as though he has drawn a prize in the lottery when a real hit is secured. There is some doubt as to the biggest selling hit on record, as conditions are constantly changing, and at the present time a song or instrumental number to be a hit must sell in the neighborhood of 300,000 copies, while a few years ago if a publication sold 100,000 copies it was acknowledged a hit. This is owing to strong competition and largely to the reduction in the price of sheet music. When sheet music sold at 50 cents a copy the publisher was perfectly satisfied if the sale reached 100,000 copies and was willing to pay the composer 5 and 6 cents royalty on each copy. Today the composer receives 2 and 3 cents per copy, and sheet music retailers for 8 and 23 cents a copy, which clearly explains why a song must sell many thousands copies to mean great profits to publisher and composer. Then, again, in the days of fifty cent sheet music the public would accept a song and cling to it for months or possibly years, but today a song or instrumental number may become a hit and be shelved in less than three months. This applies principally to popular songs, such as "Everybody Works but Father" and "Tammany," which sold faster than the printer



J. BODEWALT LAMPE.

could supply copies for a short time and were forgotten just as quickly. "After the Ball" probably netted more actual profit than any song published during the last twenty years, for the whole world was humming the refrain within a few months after it was issued.

In the past few years many hits have been recorded, such as "On the Banks of the Wabash," "The Blue and the Gray," "In the Good Old Summer Time," "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky," "Navajo," "Bedelia," "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree" and just now a ballad, "When the Mocking Birds Are Singing in the Wildwood," by Henriette B. Blanke, who, by the way, is one of the two women song writers in the United States today who enjoy the distinction of having written a 1906 song hit, the second woman being Miss Klare Kummer, composer of "Dearie." Instrumental numbers have proved an important factor in music publishing, the greatest successes probably being the marches by John Philip Sousa, which were suddenly dropped by the public after the Spanish-American war, and characteristic marches became popular, such as "Georgia Camp Meeting," "Smoky Mokes" and "Rastus on Parade." These negro compositions in turn gave way to the Indian intermezzos, such as "Hiawatha," "Laughing Water," "Navajo," "Big Indian Chief" and a score of others, which, according to many, savor very much of the genuine old ragtime.

The reign of Indian songs and Indian intermezzos was interrupted by the sudden popularity of Irish songs and Irish intermezzos, such as "A Bit o' Blarney," "A Sprig of Shillalah," etc., and then came the Mexican songs and the Mexican serenades, which have been more or less popular the past six months, until just recently the public decided that the Germans should have a chance, and as if by magic a new march entitled "Happy Heine," by J. Bodewalt Lampe, which is decidedly German, caught the popular fancy.

Music publishers, realizing this abrupt change in public taste, are now issuing German marches and German songs, expecting the German craze to last until some other nation, possibly Sweden, asserts its rights and establishes a new swing in melody that will become contagious. There is little or no jealousy shown when a melody becomes a craze, as the sons of Erin enjoy the melody of "Happy Heine" and dance with as much vim as they did to the strains of "A Bit o' Blarney."

OLD TIME LEGAL METHODS.

When the Evidence of Ghosts Sufficed to Hang Men.

The testimony of a ghost would not now count for much in a court of law, but the day has been when it has sufficed to hang a man. There was a ghostly accuser in a case with which the readers of Scott are familiar. Soon after the "45" an English soldier wandering near Braemar met a violent death. Years passed and then came a story of a communication from another world.

A farm servant declared that in the night a spirit had appeared to him declaring itself to be the ghost of the soldier, whose bones, it is said, lay still unburied. The Highlander must see to their decent interment and have the murderers, two men named, brought to justice. The Highlander promised, but did not keep his word, and a second and third time the spirit appeared and upbraided him for his breach of faith. Alarmed at last and no longer daring to delay, the man called a companion and went to the spot which the spirit had indicated and there found the bones of the murdered warrior concealed in a moorland tract called the hill of Christie.

The story of the Highlander came to the ears of an anti-Jacobite, who caused the matter to be brought to trial before the court of judicary, Edinburgh. There the tale was corroborated by a woman who had seen a naked figure enter the place on the night spoken of by the man. It was an age of superstition in a district more than commonly given to superstition, and the jury seemed disposed to find the two men charged guilty of the murder, but it happened that the principal witness spoke only Gaelic. "Now," said the counsel for the defense, "in what language did the ghost speak?" "In as good Gaelic as I ever heard in Lochaber," was the reply. "Pretty good for the ghost of an English soldier," said counsel, and that question and comment saved the necks of the men at the bar. The jury could believe in a ghost, but not in an English ghost speaking Gaelic.—London Standard.

NAMING A TOWN.

How Abilene Came to Be Selected by Mrs. Hersey.

Abilene was named by the wife of the founder of the town, T. F. Hersey. With her husband she had come to central Kansas in the spring of 1857. They lived in a log house on the west side of Mud creek and were the first settlers on the town site, although no town then existed nor was there one until 1860. Then C. H. Thompson, who had moved to the county from Leavenworth, bought from the Kansas Pacific Railway company a tract east of Hersey's and laid out a town.

When it came to the naming of the future city Mr. Thompson went to Hersey and asked him to suggest a name.

"No," was the reply, "let my wife do it. She is a great reader."

Mrs. Hersey was a graduate of a seminary in the east, and her little library, which she carried with her in her wanderings, was one of the treasures that bound her to the girlhood life. She was a devout Methodist and knew her Bible from "cover to cover." When she was asked to name the town she turned to the New Testament for suggestion. There, in the third chapter of Luke, first verse, she found this: "Now in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judaea * * * and Lysanias the tetrarch of Abilene."

"Call the town 'Abilene,'" said she. "It means 'City of the Plains,' and that exactly describes the location." So Abilene it was, and in the fight for the county seat, wherein it contested with Newport, Smoky Hill and Union City, all long since passed away, good fortune attended it, and the new town became the county capital for the 378 dwellers then in Dickinson county.—Kansas Star.

Fleshmaking Food.

Cream gruel, according to an eminent English authority, is the ideal nourishment for thin folk. A teaspoonful taken at night immediately before retiring is said to give marvelous results. To be at its best it must be perfectly made, then thinned with sweet cream. Taken in that condition and warm, it is agreeable as well as fattening and produces just that sense of satisfied hunger essential to ideal rest. It is claimed that perseverance in the treatment yields such apparent results that the cheeks can be seen to expand from day to day.

The Pepper Vine.

The pepper vine grows best in a wooded valley where there is plenty of moisture and abundant foliage to protect it from the heat of the sun. It is given a rude sort of cultivation. The growers plant it, keeping the grass from its roots, and when the tree near which it is planted has no lower branches strings or poles are placed in proper position to enable the vine to climb the tree. It needs no further attention.

Sarcasm.

"Yes, my dear; I believe in transmigration of souls. I may be a brute in my next life."

"Wouldn't that be discouraging—or don't you care for a change?"—Houston Post.

In Plain Words.

"What," asked the judge, "was the cause of the altercation?"

"I didn't see anny, yer honor, but it was him callin' me a liar that shtarted the fight."—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Bengal canal, 900 miles in length, is the longest artificial water course in the world.

WONDERFUL MIRAGES.

Those Seen in the Winter Twilights in Northern Alaska.

The most wonderful mirages ever beheld by mortal eyes are those that are seen in the twilight winter days in northern Alaska. These remarkable ghostly pictures of things, both imaginary and real, are mirrored on the surface of the waste plains instead of upon the clouds or in the atmosphere. Mimic lakes and water courses fringed with vegetation are to be seen pictured as real as life on the surface of the snow, while grassy mounds, stumps, trees, logs, etc., which have an actual existence some place on the earth's surface, are outlined against mountains of snow in all kinds of fantastic shapes. Some of these objects are distorted and magnified into the shapes of huge, ungainly animals and reptiles of enormous proportions. The fogs and mists are driven across these wastes by the winds, and as the objects referred to loom up in the flying vapors they appear like living creatures and seem to be actually moving rapidly across the plain.

At other times they appear high in the air, but this is a characteristic of the northern mirages that are seen near the seashore. When the vapors and mists are driven out to sea the images mirrored in them appear to be lunging through the waters at a terrific rate of speed, dashing the spray high in the air, while huge breakers roll over them and onward toward the mountainous islands beyond and against which they all appear to be dashing. Monstrous serpents, apparently several hundred feet long, sometimes with riders on their backs, men on horseback thirty to fifty feet in height, animals and birds of all kinds of horrible shapes and colors seem to be hurrying past, racing and chasing each other until they are lost in the twilight fogs or dashed to pieces upon the rocky islands mentioned above and which are twenty miles out to sea.

THE RED SQUIREL.

He Stores Very Little Food For Use In Winter.

In Maine—in fact, all over New England—red squirrels do not put by great hoards of any kind for winter use. When a Maine red squirrel has filled itself with acorns and beechnuts it will hide a few here and there—under leaves, in hollow logs, in cracks of rifted trees and among stone heaps.

An average red squirrel, having the run of an oak grove in the fall of the year, may in the course of two weeks hide away from two to four quarts of acorns, though they will be in perhaps twenty different places, and in no instance which we have noted has any nut been shelled.

The squirrel which plans a hoard of nuts and makes deliberate preparations for winter is the little chipmunk, or striped squirrel, which seeks winter quarters soon after heavy frosts and which remains in hiding all winter. The chipmunks often hide as many as two quarts of shelled beechnuts in one place. Their storerooms are, as a rule, under the ground, in sloping and sandy soil, the burrows having been dug with true engineering skill, so that no fresh air can draw them out.

It is believed that most observing woodsmen will say that the red squirrels of this vicinity seldom make large caches of provisions for winter consumption and never shell the stored nuts. In fact, the red species have no need to pay much heed to such matters, as they are abroad and active in the coldest days of winter as much as they are in midsummer, so precautions for food are not demanded. As the red squirrels subsist for a good part of the year upon the cones of pines and spruces, which hang to the limbs, they do not care how deep or hard the snow may be, feeling secure in finding all the food they want among the tree-tops.—Bangor News.

Courage.

The greater part of the courage that is needed in the world is not of a heroic kind. Courage may be displayed in everyday life as well as in historic fields of action. There needs, for example, the common courage to be honest, the courage to resist temptation, the courage to speak the truth, the courage to be what we really are and not to pretend to be what we are not, the courage to live honestly within our own means and not dishonestly upon the means of others.—Smiles.

Indian Ocean Serpents.

Among the most venomous serpents in the world are the marine snakes of the Indian ocean. They are the dread of fishermen, and it sometimes happens that vessels are obliged to thread their cables through barrels to prevent the reptiles from swarming on board. Great numbers of them may often be seen floating on the surface of the water as if asleep. They are exceedingly fierce and will commonly attack human beings without provocation.

When the Raven Was Milk White.

According to Mohammedan belief, the ravens which Noah took with him on the ark were both pure white. When the ark had been riding the billows of the flood for thirty-three days one of the giraffes died, and the carcass was thrown overboard. No sooner had it struck the water than the ravens pounced upon it. For this Noah cursed them, and since that day they have been coal black.

The Disappointment.

May—it was too bad that Miss Trills disappointed the audience at the amateur performance. Elsie—but she didn't. She was able to appear after all. May—Yes, but it was generally supposed that she would not be able to appear.

5¢ invested in a package of **Uneeda Biscuit** teaches you many truths: That soda crackers are the best of all food made from flour. That Uneeda Biscuit are by far the best of all soda crackers. That Uneeda Biscuit are always fresh, always crisp, always nutritious. NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY