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Whose Say-so is Best?

With nearly all medicines put up for sale through druggists, one has to take the maker's say-so alone as to its curative value. Of course, such testimony is not that of a disinterested party and accordingly is not to be given the same credit as if written from disinterested motives. Dr. Pierce's medicines, however, form a single and therefore striking exception to this rule. Their claims to the confidence of invalids does not rest solely upon their makers' say-so or praise. Their ingredients are matters of public knowledge, being printed on each separate bottle wrapper. Thus invalid sufferers are taken into Dr. Pierce's full confidence. Scores of leading medical men have written enough to fill volumes in praise of the curative value of the several ingredients entering into these well-known medicines.

Amongst these writers we find such medical lights as Prof. Finley Ellingswood, M. D., of Bennett Medical College, Chicago; Prof. Hale of the same city; Prof. John M. Scudder, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Prof. John King, M. D., late of Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Grover Coe, of New York; Dr. Bartholow, of Jefferson Medical College, of Pa., and scores of others equally eminent. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the worst cases of female weakness, profluvium, anteversion and retroversion and corrects irregularities, cures painful periods, dries up disarranged and weakening drains, sometimes known as pelvic catarrh and a multitude of other diseases peculiar to women. Bear in mind, it is not a patent nor even a secret medicine, but the "Favorite Prescription" of a regularly educated physician, of large experience in the cure of women's peculiar ailments, who frankly and confidently takes his patients into his full confidence by telling them just what his "Prescription" is composed of. Of no other medicine put up for women's special maladies and sold through druggists, can it be said that the maker is not afraid to deal thus frankly, openly and honorably, by letting every patient using the same know exactly what she is taking.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. How to preserve health and beauty is told in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is free. For a paper-covered copy send Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only; in cloth binding 31 stamps. Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

How's Your Liver?

It will pay you to take good care of your liver, because, if you do, your liver will take good care of you.

Sick liver puts you all out of sorts, makes you pale, dizzy, sick at the stomach, gives you stomach ache, headache, malaria, etc. Well liver keeps you well, by purifying your blood and digesting your food.

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NATURE IN THE OCEAN.

Creatures Devouring Each Other to Prevent Overproduction.

It is estimated that the cyclops will beget 442,000 young in the course of the year, and if these were all permitted to mature and reproduce themselves the seas would in a short time be a simple mass of living organisms. But the cetechilus, or "whale food," constitutes almost the exclusive food of the vast shoals of herrings and the sea living salmon and salmon trout. Their existence is one of the greatest economic triumphs of nature, for these minute creatures scour the sea of its refuse and keep it sweet, while they form the food of fishes, which in turn furnish wholesome food for millions of human beings.

Feeding on dead vegetable and animal matter, these entomostraca are converted into the food fishes of the world by one remove, being first assimilated by the herrings, then absorbed by the tunny, cod, mackerel and other fishes which follow herring shoals and prey upon the latter. They mainly swim on the surface of the water, and it is the search of them in this position which brings the shoals of herrings to the surface. Their countless numbers are also augmented by the microscopic larvae of fixed shells, such as the barnacle, which begins life in this form first as a one eyed swimming crustacean, then growing a pair of eyes and finally affixing itself.

In rivers these larvae are the sole food of all young fish and often also of older fish. In early spring the creatures in every stage—eggs, larvae and perfect though microscopic entomostraca—swarm in the water, on the mud and on the water plants, and were it not for nature's provision for keeping them in check so rapid would be their rate of multiplication that the whole character of the water would speedily be entirely changed.

AIR IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

The Same as In Other Places, but It Contains No Microbes.

It is an error to think that the chemical composition of the air differs essentially wherever the sample may be taken. The relation of oxygen to nitrogen and other constituents is the same whether it is on the heights of the Alps or at the surface of the sea. The favorable effects, therefore, of a change of air are not to be explained by any difference in the proportions of its gaseous constituents. The important difference is the bacteriological one. The air of high altitudes contains no microbes and is, in fact, sterile, while near the ground and some hundred feet about it microbes are abundant. In the air of towns and crowded places not only does the microbe impurity increase, but other impurities, such as the products of combustion of coal, accrue also.

Several investigators have found traces of hydrogen and certain hydrocarbons in the air, especially in pine, oak and birch forests. It is to these bodies, doubtless consisting of traces of essential oils, that the curative effects of certain health resorts are traced. Thus the locality of a fir forest is said to give relief in diseases of the respiratory tracts. But these traces of essential oils and aromatic product must be counted, strictly speaking, as impurities, since they are apparently not necessary constituents of the air.

Recent analysis has shown that these bodies tend to disappear in the air as a higher altitude is reached until they disappear altogether. It would seem, therefore, that microbes, hydrocarbons and entities other than oxygen and nitrogen, and perhaps also argon, are only incidental to the neighborhood of human industry, animal life and damp vegetation.—Chicago Chronicle.

Ancient Remedies For Hiccough.

The hiccough seems to be a modern and dangerous disease, but the ancients knew it and prescribed remedies that might now be tried advantageously. Galen recommended sneezing. Aetius approved of a cupping instrument, with great heat, to the breast. Alexander believed in an oxymel of squills. Alisharavius made use of refrigerant drafts. Rhazes put his trust in calefacients, such as cumin, pepper, rue and the like in vinegar. Rogerius looked kindly on calefacient, attenuant and carminative medicines.

Not Just What He Meant.

Lloyd George was addressing a meeting in Wales, and his chairman said: "I haff to introduce you to the member of the Carnarvon boroughs. He hass come here to reply to what bishop of St. Asaph said the other night about Welsh disestablishment. In my opinion, gentlemen, the bishop of St. Asaph is one of the biggest liars in creation. But he hass his match in Lloyd George."

Savored of the Truth.

"That's no lie," remarked the man with the newspaper.

"What's no lie?" queried the other party to the dialogue.

"This paragraph to the effect that 'wise men are more often wrong than fools are right,'" answered the other.—Chicago News.

Why Bodies Were Embalmed.

The Egyptians believed that the soul lived only as long as the body endured; hence their reason for embalming the body to make it last as long as possible. It is estimated that altogether there are 400,000,000 mummies in Egypt.

Bad men live that they may eat and drink, whereas good men eat and drink that they may live.—Socrates.

It is some compensation for great evils that they enforce great lessons.—Bovee.

Named In the News

Alger to Retire—Sherman, Indian Expert—Novelist Sinclair's New Book—Milwaukee's "Kid" Mayor—Prince von Bulow. Jefferson Davis.



RUSSELL A. ALGER.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, who has announced that he will retire from the United States senate at the conclusion of his present term in 1907, has been in public service for a long period. He was born in Ohio in 1836, became a lawyer, enlisted in the Union army when the civil war broke out, fought in sixty-six battles and skirmishes and was brevetted major general of volunteers at its close. He was commander in chief of the G. A. R. in 1889. In 1884 General Alger was elected governor of Michigan, and in 1888 he was a leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination. He received 143 votes on the fifth ballot at the national convention of that year. He was secretary of war under President McKinley and entered the senate in 1902.

General Alger is a rich man now, but he was a poor man at the close of the civil war. At that time he engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, with hardly a dollar, and with little credit, but with lots of pluck. His first crop of timber he shipped to a Chicago firm. It was valued at \$2,000 and was all he was worth in the world. An old time friend tells how Alger expected to boom his business by this first sale and how manfully he stood the shock of the news of the failure of the Chicago firm before he got returns. It was a total loss, cleaning him out completely, but he went to the holders of his paper and told them he would pay every cent and, as an earnest of his purpose, put up his watch as security. In due time he made good.

There was nothing slow and sedate about the campaign of the new "kid" mayor of Milwaukee, Sherburn M. Becker, who surprised the political wiseacres by defeating Edward S. Rose, hero of five successful canvasses for the mayoralty office. "Sherbie" Becker, as his friends call him, is thirty years old, but he looks very young and has been known as "the boy alderman," and Mayor Rose is said to have referred to him in a campaign speech as "a brat born with a silver spoon in his mouth." To this Becker retorted with: "The mayor was born with a tin horn in his mouth and has been tooting it ever since." Becker's youthful enthusiasm made things lively during his canvass. He attended dances of the Poles, Slavs and Bohemians, mingled with the young men and danced with the girls. He would not permit any one to contribute to his campaign fund outside of his immediate relatives, but he spent his own money freely, and just before election distributed 5,000 corn-cob pipes and packages of tobacco; hence the remark that the majority of his opponent went up in smoke.



MAYOR BECKER.

Mayor Becker is rich, is a Harvard man and the son of a bank president. His grandfather, S. S. Merrill, was a millionaire of the St. Paul railroad. Young Becker was the candidate of the Republicans, stands for municipal ownership and in the city council has voted in accordance with this principle, although in so doing he had to go directly against the interests of rich friends. He is married, has been around the world twice, has been miner and cowboy and is in love with the strenuous life.

The man most in the public eye at the present moment is "the man with the muck rake," and the type is represented in Upton Sinclair, whose remarkable story, "The Jungle," has won attention from President Roosevelt. "The Jungle" deals with conditions in "Packingtown," where the beef trust has its headquarters, and Mr. Sinclair's story is said to have caused President Roosevelt to set a number of trusted investigators at work to discover how much of truth and how much of fiction there were in the novel which has produced such a sensation. Mr. Roosevelt also invited the author to the White House to discuss the subject treated in his story. Before Doubleday, Page & Co. published "The Jungle" they commissioned a lawyer to visit Chicago and make an investigation of Packingtown. On the strength of his report they went ahead with printing the book. Mr. Sinclair has had a lively career. He is twenty-seven years old, was born in Baltimore and studied at the College of the City of New York and Columbia university. He paid his way through college by writing jokes and stories, wrote a book of 80,000 words when he was seventeen and before he was twenty had produced an output about equal to that of Sir Walter Scott. In 1900 he gave up college and went to Canada to write "King Midas." For four years he lived in shanties and tents, often subsisting on



UPTON SINCLAIR.

d. and game. During the next summer he wrote "Prince Hagen." The publishers rejected it, and during that time he nearly starved in New York. The story of this terrible experience was told in "The Journal of Arthur Stirling," a modern Grub street tragedy. Mr. Sinclair then became a Socialist and wrote "Manassas," the first of a civil war trilogy, in a shanty that he built near Princeton, N. J., which he has enlarged and where he now lives. "The Jungle" was the result of his Socialistic investigation. To obtain the information he spent a long time in the meat packing district of Chicago and thus obtained inside facts of the terrible living and working conditions that he describes.

Representative James Schoolcraft Sherman of Utica, N. Y., who was recently elected chairman of the Republican congressional committee, has been vice chairman of the committee for eight years. He is one of the best known Republicans of the house, in which he is now serving his ninth term. When the late Thomas B. Reed retired from political life Mr. Sherman, who was one of Reed's closest friends, was a prominent candidate for the speakership. He was born in Utica in 1855, graduated in 1878 from Hamilton college, was admitted to the bar in 1880 and in 1884 was chosen mayor of Utica, Mr. Sherman has been for some years at the head of the committee on Indian affairs and enjoys a reputation for wide knowledge of the history and present condition of the red men. Sherman institute, at Riverside, Cal., for the education of Indians, is named in his honor. He is one of the most affable of the members of the house and is generally popular among his colleagues.



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Prince von Bulow, the German chancellor, who fainted recently in the reichstag during a discussion on the results of the Moroccan conference, has a hard place to fill. It is said that during the sessions of the conference dispatches came in late, and he worked over them night after night. For three months he was busy from 8 o'clock in the morning until past midnight almost every day, and the strain proved too much for his physique.



PRINCE VON BULOW.

Von Bulow, to give him his full name and titles, is Prince Bernhard Henry Martin Charles, imperial chancellor, prince of the kingdom of Prussia and Prussian president of the council of ministers. He was born at Klein-Flottbeck, Holstein, in 1840 and is the son of a German statesman who was himself a distinguished diplomat and was once secretary of state for foreign affairs. The chancellor's career has been somewhat meteoric, and he owes his recent successes largely to the fact that he is about the only man who can control the kaiser. He made his way into the latter's good graces and has contrived to stay there in spite of every difficulty that has arisen. Somewhat less than a year ago, on the wedding day of the crown prince, the kaiser elevated him to the dignity of a prince and about the same time he inherited a fortune of over \$1,000,000.

The character of Jefferson Davis, now governor of Arkansas, but prospective member of the senate from that state, is described by the comprehensive word "picturesque." He is the very opposite of the dignified senator, James K. Berry, whose seat in the senate he is expected to take next year, as he has defeated Mr. Berry in the Democratic primaries, and the result is binding upon the Democratic members of the legislature, who constitute the majority of that body. Governor Davis instead of being dignified is hail fellow well met. His style appeals to the rural voters, and they pile up big majorities for him. When President Roosevelt visited Arkansas last fall the governor refused to do a high hat in honor of the presence of the chief magistrate. To friends who urged him to do so he said, "Why, the wood haulers wouldn't know me in those togs!"



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

When the hour for luncheon arrived Governor Davis refused to attend. President Roosevelt urged him to do so. It finally developed that Powell Clayton, former ambassador to Mexico, was to be one of the guests. Mr. Clayton is a resident of Arkansas, a reminder of the days of reconstruction. Davis insisted that the militia under Clayton killed his aunt.

"Well, governor," asked President Roosevelt, "can't we persuade you to join us? Is there anything personal in this?" "Oh, no," returned Davis; "nothing personal at all. It's only because that cuss killed my aunt!" Governor Davis was once criticized because while professing friendship for the common people he lives in a fine house in Little Rock. "Of course I have a fine house," said he, replying to his critics in a speech. "I got that house to entertain my friends, the plain people of Arkansas. The street cars pass right by. If the door isn't open, kick it in. If you don't find my wife in the front part of the house, you'll find her in the back yard making homemade soap."

THE BLUEFISH BRIGADE.

What Happens When the Blues Make a Charge Upon Menhaden.

"When menhaden or herring are driven upon the beach by bluefish, as they often are, so that they can be carried off by the cart load," said a fisherman, "there is very seldom found among them one of their pursuers, and if one is found it is likely to be a fish that is diseased or that has been hurt in some way. The bluefish follows to the very verge of the water, but there it stops, and it is so powerful and alert a swimmer that, close as it is, it still easily keeps clear of the land. The menhaden or herring are no mean swimmers. They could come as close and keep off the shore as easily as the bluefish do, but not when the bluefish are after them. Then they are like men pursued to the edge of a precipice. It is almost certain death to jump, but they must do that or turn and take the chances of breaking through the pursuing line.

"When the bluefish—there may be 3,000 or 4,000 of them together—sight a school of menhaden, they go for it like a brigade of heavy cavalry, cutting and slashing, snapping and biting right and left. The menhaden are simply overborne by superior weight, and there is nothing for them to do but flee. If they are driven toward the shore, the land is to them what the precipice would be to the man. They must take it or they must turn and try to fight their way through. Many do turn and try to swim under or over or around the savage bluefish, and some escape in this way, and some are snatched up, and some are maimed and then cast ashore, and many of them, crowding together, are so closely pressed that they are practically forced ashore.

"Sometimes fish that are not cast up very far flop down into the water again. A high wave may set some free. A fish thus liberated may find its fins so damaged that it can't swim, and it is cast up again. Weakened by its rough experience, it may fall a prey to some of the bluefish yet lingering offshore. It may escape."—New York News.

SERIES OF SHIPWRECKS.

The Most Singular Chain of Marine Accidents on Record.

The most singular series of shipwrecks on record began with the loss of the English merchantman Mermaid, which was driven on the rocks of Torres strait in October, 1829. The officers and crew clung to the shattered vessel, which was held fast upon a sunken ledge, until, a few minutes before the doomed ship went to pieces, a passing frigate picked them up.

The Swiftsure, as the latter craft was called, resumed her northward course, to be foundered in a terrific gale three days later.

Her combined crews were saved by the warship Governor Ready, en voyage to India, May 18, 1830. The last named, overtaken by a storm, was stranded on a barren coast, her three crews to a man succeeding in reaching the shore.

After staying a week on the inhospitable island they were taken off by the revenue cutter Comet, which a few days later sprang a leak and sank in spite of all efforts to save her.

Fortunately a rescue ship was again on hand, the four crews being saved by the Jupiter.

Even then, however, the chain of disasters was not broken, for the Jupiter just as she was entering the harbor of Port Raffle turned turtle and went down with scarcely a moment's warning. Her crews barely escaped by boat sent to their aid.

Thus the crew of the Mermaid was wrecked five times in one voyage, that of the Swiftsure four times, of the Governor Ready three times and the Comet twice.

The rescues had been purely accidental in every case, none of the ships having been sailing as a consort or even to the same port.

Though the weather had been tempestuous and the escapes barely made, not a life had been lost.

Safe.

In a mediaeval German tale it says that the parish council of a small village met one evening to discuss certain improvements in the water supply. In this debate the town's one watchman entered the room quietly, placed in a corner his lantern and spear and sat down to listen to the argument. Suddenly a councilman turned to him fiercely.

"Fritz," he cried, "what are you doing here? Who is to watch that nothing is stolen in the village?"

Fritz, with an easy smile, answered: "Who is there to steal anything? We are all here?"

An Odd House.

One of the best known houses in Northamptonshire, England, was designed to represent the days, weeks and quarters of the year. It has four wings, facing the four quarters of the heavens, to represent the four quarters of the year; 365 windows, one for each day; fifty-two chimneys, one for each week, and seven entrances, to represent the seven days of the week.

Pretension.

The world is his who can see through its pretension. What deafness, what stone blind custom, what overgrown error you behold, is there only by your sufferance. See it to be a lie, and you have already dealt it its mortal blow.—Emerson.

In England, under the Tudors, the man who gave to a beggar was fined and the recipient of the gift was punished.

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