The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

Subscription, $1 a Year in Advance

R. F. D. Service.

The word has gone out from post office circles that those having the advantages of R. F. D service must evince some interest in and appreciation of the same or the service is liable to be dropped. This service is costing Uncle Sam almost $30,000,000 annually. It is a luxury, and where rural districts fail to show that they appreciate the service; where there is no growth in business; where a degree of carelessness exists in the matter of good roads etc., the service is likely to be discontinued and transferred to other localities. There is a constant and growing demand for the service all over the country, and the most deserving are most likely to secure it.

Sioux Tribe No. 65, I. O. R. M.

The tribe met on Monday evening of this week and named the following officers for the coming term:

Sachem—Floyd Roberson.

Senior Sagamore—W. L. Cooper.

Junior Sagamores—J. Steinman and Berryman.

A public installation of the above-named officers will be given on Monday, July 2. A fine program is being arranged for this occasion. All will be cordially welcomed at this public meeting. Visiting Redmen are always welcome.

The Writ Was Granted.

An application for a writ of mandamus to compel the village of Curtis to revoke a saloon licence was heard by Judge Orr in chambers, last Saturday night. W. S. Morlan of McCook, J. A. Williams of Stockville and L. H. Latham of Curtis were the lawyers applying for the writ, J. L. White of Curtis and Starr & Reeder of McCook opposed the granting of the writ. There were some pretty boisterous developments in the case. Judge Orr granted the writ, however.

Disastrous Fire at Bartley.

Bartley had a disastrous fire, early Monday morning. Dodd & Dodd's general stock and brick store and the G. W. Jones building occupied by A. J. Crawmer with a stock of general merchandise were all destroyed. Dodd & Dodd lose $4,000 on building and $6,000 on stock. No insurance on stock, $2.000 on building. A. J. Crawmer's loss on stock $6,200; insured for $2,100. G. W. Jones' building $1 200; insured for $600.

Notice--County Institute.

The first two weeks of the McCook Junior State Normal school, June 11 to 22, inclusive will be the Institute weeks for Red Willow County. The model school under Miss Schlee's direction will be conducted during this time. All who expect to teach in this county the coming year must attend, since a state law makes institute attendance compulsory.

6 1 2ts. FLORA B. QUICK, County Sup't.

Telephone Notice.

Parties who are not now subscribers, who wish telephones, please make arrangements ht the office as soon as possible. C. I. HALL, Manager.

"Pat! Did you ever see the like in your loife?" "Niver but onct, and that was in Chicago." I mean those fine turnouts at the McCook Livery.

"Cash," "Received on Account," "Charge," "Paid Out" and other cash register printed supplies at THE TRIBUNE office.

WANTED—Laborers at the Brush Sugar Factory, Brush, Colorado. Good wages paid.

Shamrock 3rd.

Upon solicitation of many, I have consented to put Shamrock 3rd on the stand for a short season. Those desiring his services must apply at an early date. Shamrock 3rd is a black-brown Stallion 4 years old. Standard by breeding with blood lines second to none. Stands 16 hands high. Weight 1200 pounds. A horse of great substance and power, a more beautiful horse to look at is not found in the state of Nebraska. While he has great courage and is a free driver he is as gentle as a lamb, any woman can harness and drive him as my wife has frequently done. This will be the last and only opportunity you will have to breed to this great horse. I don't hesitate to say, taking every thing into account, he is the greatest and most desirable horse to breed to that is now or ever has been in Red Willow county. You will find him at the New Livery Barn at the west end of Dennison Street, McCook, Nebraska. Terms only $10 00 to insure foal. W. R. STARR, owner.

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER
CURES catarrh of the stomach.

HOLLISTER'S
Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets
A Busy Medicine for Busy People.
Brings Golden Health and Renewed Vigor.
A specific for Constipation, Indigestion, Live and Kidney Troubles, Pimples, Eczema, Impure Blood, Bad Breath, Sluggish Bowels, Headache and Backache. It's Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form, 35 cents a box. Genuine made by HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis.
GOLDEN NUGGETS FOR SALLOW PEOPLE

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

Its Sanitary Condition Not What It Ought to Be.

When such great sums of money are being expended by city governments that the inhabitants of towns may have a sanitary water supply it seems strange that the supply in rural towns should receive little or no attention. This latter population may seem relatively insignificant, but it comprises about 40,000,000 souls. This means that those 40,000,000 people are drinking the water most available without a thought of its sanitary condition.

These various sources of supply, whether wells, springs or small streams, are similarly unreliable for furnishing drinking water. The statistics of mortality in the country are very indefinite, but even these show that the rural population is not as free from illness as it should be. And though everywhere the rural death rate is lower than the urban death rate, yet the lowering in the country has not been as great as in the city. An examination of typhoid statistics shows that the death rate of other diseases is generally lower in the country than in the city, but the prevalence of typhoid is almost equal to if not greater in the rural districts than in the cities.

Several instances have been reported which show the rural typhoid rate to be ten times greater than the urban rate for the same district. To particularize, a certain district in central Pennsylvania proves this fact. It is made up of a rural population with 100 inhabitants to the square mile. It is a region of fine farms, wild mountains and woods, country residences and picnic groves. And in this valley there has been as much typhoid fever as in the city of Philadelphia.

Sad as this condition is, there seems to be no remedy for it. The sources of a city water supply are few and the city government easily controls the conditions affecting it. But what can be done when the sources of supply are numbered by the thousands? A mint of money and an army of chemists would not be sufficient to give the same care to the country supply that is given to that of the city.—New York Herald.

SNOWSLIDES OF ROCKIES.

Peril of Mountains Takes Its Toll of Life and Property.

Every year the life of a miner in the high mountain regions is menaced by the avalanche or snowslide, and every year brings its list of casualities and of hairbreadth escapes. The story of snowslides would fill a book and would be a thrilling, tragic and in some cases a grewsome one.

Men have ridden hundreds of feet on the back of a snowslide and have escaped unhurt. Others have been caught and buried so deep and in such uncertain spots that their bodies have not been discovered until the melting of the snow in the following spring.

Some have been caught as they were walking, but a few steps from the boarding house to the mine, or while emptying a car on the mine dump. Not infrequently men have found themselves temporarily imprisoned by the entrance of the mine being closed by a slide while they were at work and have had to dig their way out.

A Chinese cook at one of the Idaho mines stepped outside his kitchen door for a moment and was caught and hurled with the slide 1,000 feet down the hillside and his body was not recovered till the following spring.

Such incidents denote the extreme suddenness, power and velocity of the slide. Little or no warning is given, a roar, a cloud of snow obscuring the sight of the real slide, and in a moment thousands of tons of snow, mingled with trees and debris, are shot down the gulch or the slope of a mountain as from the mouth of a cannon. In a few seconds all is over and the scenery of the little valley is completely changed.—Mines and Minerals.

What a Letter Will Do.

A proofreader, anent the importance of trifles, read from his notebook these absurd sentences, each made by the omission of a single letter:

"The conflict was dreadful and the enemy was repulsed with great laughter.

"When the president's wife entered the humble sitting room of the miner she was politely offered a hair.

"A man was yesterday arrested on the charge of having eaten a cabman for demanding more than his fare.

"An employee in the service of the government was accused of having stolen a small ox from the mail. The stolen property was found in his vest pocket."

Observation.

An observant man in all his intercourse with society and the world constantly and unperceived marks on every person and thing the figure expressive of its value and, therefore, on meeting that person or thing, knows instantly what kind and degree of attention to give it. This is to make something of experience.—John Foster.

Tamed Poetry.

"I wish to submit a lyric, sir," said the timid young man. "My friends say it's a beauty—really sings itself."

"Humph!" said the cold hearted editor. "We couldn't use a poem like that. We want one that, once printed, will remain perfectly quiet and not keep our readers awake by singing itself at all times."

The true strength of every human soul is to be dependent on as many nobler as it can discern and to be depended upon by as many inferior as it can reach.

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

STORY OF THE FLOOD

THERE ARE MANY AND VARIED VERSIONS OF THE DELUGE.

The Great Event Is Chronicled Not Only In the Talmud and Koran, but In the Legends of Almost Every Race That Ever Lived on Earth.

One of the most powerful and vivid descriptive portions of the book of Genesis is that devoted to the wonderful story of the deluge. Together with the accounts of Adam's fall, the slaying of Abel and the turning of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt, every one remembers from childhood how Noah was warned of the doom impending over the children of men and how he constructed a huge ark in which he did live, himself and his family and two of every beast of the field and fowl of the air, for the space of 190 days, or until the waters subsided and the dry land appeared. But the Biblical recital of this terrible visitation of divine wrath is by no means the only one. In fact, the most skeptically inclined must believe that something of the sort actually occurred long ago, for it has been perpetuated not only in the Talmud and Koran, but in the legends of almost every nation and race that ever lived on the face of the earth, including the Chinese, the ancient Aztecs of Mexico, the Indian tribes of North and South America and even the savages of Africa.

The story, of course, varies materially in the multitudinous traditions, but the gist of it remains substantially the same—namely, that the earth was once visited by a great flood in which nearly every living thing was overwhelmed and lost. Thus in the Koran we read that Noah constructed the ark with divine assistance and was railed at for his pains by the wicked. When the time prescribed for the punishment of mankind arrived, water was seen to flow from the burning oven of Noah's wife, and immediately all the veins and arteries of the earth broke and spurted out water.

Noah was then admonished in these words: "Take and bring into the ark two couples of every kind of animal, male and female, with all your family, except him who has been condemned by your mouth, and receive the faithful and even the unbelieving, but few only will enter." The Koran also says that the ark was built in two years and that it contained three stories, the upper one for the birds, the middle one for the men and the provisions and the hold for the beasts. Canaan, the son of Ham, refused to be saved. Therefore Noah cursed him, and his posterity became black and were enslaved. The Persians assert that Ham incurred his father's malediction as well. When six months had passed the ark rested on the top of Mount Djondi (Ararat), after having made the circuit of the world. Tabari says that two sorts of animals left the ark which had not entered it—the pig and the cat. Concerning the latter we have this interesting piece of information: When the rats began to make trouble the voyagers complained to Noah. Whereupon the patriarch "passed his hand down the back of the lion, who sneezed, and the cat leaped out of its nose. And the cat ate the rats."

According to the Talmud, Noah and his family and one pair of each kind of beast were to be saved in the ark, but of every clean beast seven were to enter in. The rhinoceros, however, had to be left out, for the simple but sufficient reason that its neck alone was three miles long. Nevertheless all the rabbinic writers agree that the rhinoceros survived the flood; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the huge beast was taken in tow by a rope attached to its horn. Some authorities likewise declare that Noah extended his hospitality to another outsider in the shape of Og, the giant, who climbed on the roof of the ark and received his daily food through a hole bored in the side of the vessel.

Ararat has been known under this name for 3,000 years, and an Armenian writer declares that an entire country was so called after Arai the Fair, an ancient Armenian king, who lived about 1750 B. C. He fell in a bloody battle with the Babylonians, and the scene of his death was thenceforth known as Arai-Arat, or the Fall of Arai. Josephus refers to the mountain as Nazuana and declares that the remains of the ark were there to be seen carefully preserved.

Almost all the Asiatic traditions closely resemble the Biblical account. Berosus in his Chaldee history (B. C. 260) speaks of ten kings, who appear to correspond to the ten patriarchs in Genesis before the flood. The last of these kings was called Xisuthrus. Berosus relates that "Kronos appeared to Xisuthrus in a dream and warned him that all men would be destroyed by a deluge on the 15th of the month Daesios and commanded him to write down all the learning and science of men and to hide it in the sun city Siparis and then to build a ship and enter it along with his family and relatives and nearest friends and to take into it with him food and drink and beasts and winged fowl. When he was asked whither he was about to sail, he was bidden to reply, 'To the gods to pray them that men may prosper.'" Xisuthrus did as he was commanded, and when the flood showed signs of abating he sent out three birds in succession. The first and second came back, the latter with mud on its feet, but the third returned not. Soon after this the ship was stranded on a mountain, and Xisuthrus disembarked with his family, offered thanks to the gods and vanished. Subsequently the remaining survivors heard his voice in the heavens, bidding them fear God and to take his writings out of Siparis and from them instruct men.

HABITS OF THE RICH.

Samples of Millionaire Extravagance In the Metropolis.

Zola in his youth, before fame came to him, wrote some stories about millionaires, wherein it seemed to him he exaggerated shamefully in his descriptions of the costly homes and habits of the rich, but later on, when Zola became a friend of millionaires, he found that his accounts of their extravagance had fallen far short of the truth.

In the same way stories about the extravagance of American millionaires that sound like exaggerations may also fall short of the truth. Here, for instance, are some facts that an interior decorator of New York supplied the other day. They sound extreme, but let Zola be remembered.

A man bought for his hall twelve antique marble columns at Pompeii. Finding he could use only eight of the columns he had the remaining four destroyed, although he was offered for them twice what he had paid. He had paid $5,000 apiece.

Aubusson carpets, with a pile three inches thick, are often made to order at a cost of $40 a yard. Such a cost, though, is nothing beside what is ordinarily paid for antique rugs. They, measured by the yard, often cost $500 or $600 a yard.

Chairs of ivory inlaid with wood are occasionally sold at $500 apiece.

One millionaire's piano cost $150,000. A five inch band of ivory, four years in the carving, runs around the case, which was decorated by Everett Shinn.

The gold and silver plate of one household requires an expert to look after it. The man is a goldsmith, and his salary is $2,000 a year.

Billiard rooms sometimes cost $50,000 to furnish. The tables and cues are inlaid with ivory and gold.

Certain wines—Schloss Johannesberg, for instance, stamped with the crest of Prince Matternich—are sold at private sales to millionaires for $40 and $50 a bottle.

Automobiles of ninety or more horsepower, made to order, will cost from $30,000 to $40,000. Some millionaires keep a dozen or more automobiles, with a head chauffeur at $4,000 or $5,000 a year salary and two or three assistants at $25 a week each.

Then there is the ocean going yacht, which cannot be maintained in the most modest way at a smaller annual expenditure than $25,000.—New York Press.

A PESSIMIST'S QUESTIONS.

Why is it that a cleaning of windows is the signal for a rainstorm?

Why is John always late the night the cook is out and visitors are expected in the evening?

And why, oh, why, do visitors always come the one afternoon in the week when one is not dressed to receive them?

Why does a woman think she has so much better taste than her richer neighbor if she but had as much money to gratify it?

Why is it that a leak in the pipe is always discovered Saturday afternoon, when a plumber cannot be found until Monday morning?

Why is it that when one has made a purchase one sees ten minutes later something else which would have been better or cheaper or more becoming?—Philadelphia Ledger.

The English Police.

In the conduct of the police department in an English city we find a striking comparison with our American notion of police work. In Manchester, as in London, the policeman is always the servant of the public. As in London, he carries neither club nor revolver. His duties are very nearly the same as those of a New York officer, as in his method of his work that the striking difference lies. He is always quiet, always neat, always respectful, even deferential, in his treatment of the public. Such overbearing manners as we sometimes see in New York policemen would not be tolerated in Manchester—or in London, for that matter.—Success.

Origin of "Chauffeur."

There were chauffeurs long before automobiles. History tells us that about the year 1795 men strangely accoutered, their faces covered with soot and their eyes carefully disguised, entered by night farms and lonely habitations and committed all sorts of depredations. They garroted their victims, dragged them before a great fire, where they burned the soles of their feet and demanded information as to the whereabouts of their money and jewels; hence they were called "chauffeurs," a name which frightened so much our good grandmothers.—Paris Figaro.

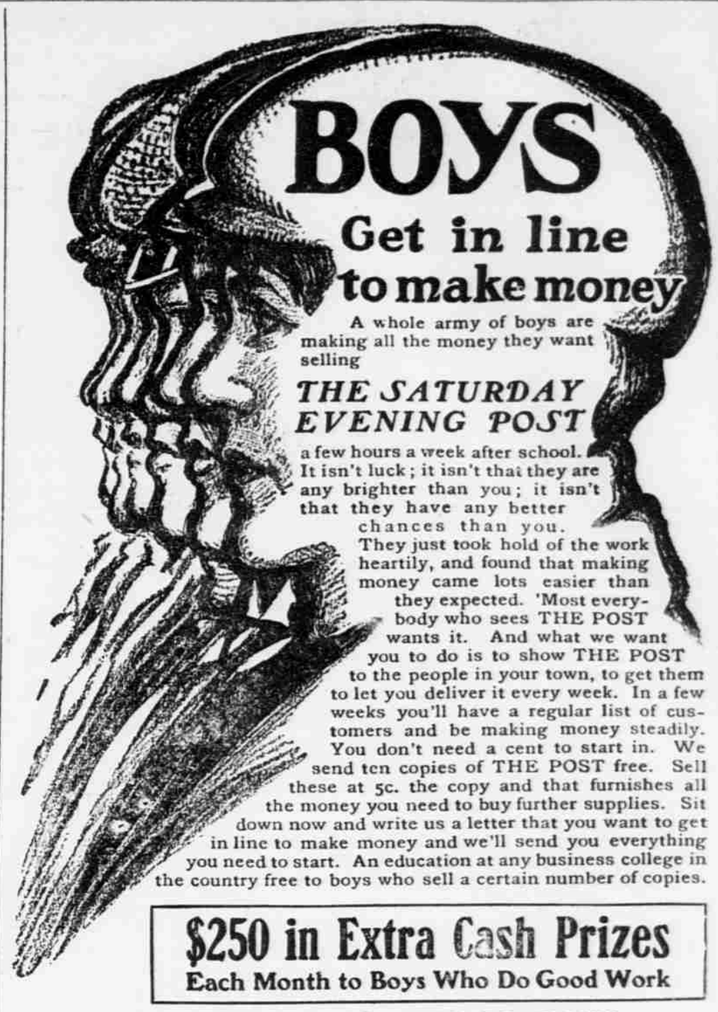
Child Love.

Welcome to the parents the puny struggler, strong in his weakness, his little arms more irresistible than the soldier's, his lips touched with persuasion which Chatham and Pericles in manhood had not. His unaffected lamentations when he lifts up his voice on high, or, more beautiful, the sobbing child, the face all liquid grief, as he tries to swallow his vexation, soften all hearts to pity and to mirthful and clamorous compassion.—Emerson.

Merely a Precaution.

"Now, Lester," said the old codger, addressing his callow nephew in an admonitory tone, "it is as proper that you should pay the fiddler as it is to liquidate any other debt, but it's a fine exhibition of extry width betwixt the eyes to inquire the fiddler's price before the dance begins."—Puck.

Use your gifts faithfully and they shall be enlarged. Practice what you know and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Arnold.



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Each Month to Boys Who Do Good Work

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
425 Arch St., Philadelphia

CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EPISCOPAL—Services on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock, Wednesday. All are welcome to these services.

E. R. EARLE, Rector.

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.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a.m., from the subject "The Sunday School." There will also be baptism of children. Children's Day exercises in the evening at 7:30. All are invited.

GEO. B. HAWKES, Pastor.

BAPTIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. B. Y. P. U. will meet at 7 p. m. S.C. Miller of McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas, will preach at 11 o'clock a. m. Children's Day exercises at 8 p. m. Prayer services every Wednesday at 8.

A. A. HOLMES, Pastor.

METHODIST—Sunday-school at 10 a.m. Lesson, Matt, 16:13 28. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Class at 12. Epworth League at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p m. A. O. U. W. memorial sermon at 3 p. m. Sunday-school and preaching in South McCook next Sunday afternoon.

M. B. CARMAN, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN—Sunday-school at 10 and Christian Endeavor at 11 o'clock every Sunday morning. All are welcome.

Elder J. G. Slick of Arapahoe will preach Sunday, June 10. Morning subject, "The Lord's Supper—Its Use." Evening subject, "The Power That Conquers."

W. E. Rambo will preach both morning and evening, June 17th.

SCHOOL CREEK.

A good rain is needed in this vicinity.

Fruit tree agents are beginning to come.

Valentine Gray is working for C. S. Quick.

Edd Vandervort is helping N. Smith with his alflafa.

George Wheelers moved in their new house, Tuesday.

Jim L. [illegible] and family of McCook spent Sunday with [illegible], Kilgore.

Mrs. Rankin of Indianola visited with Mrs. Sedden, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Sedden and Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. C. K. Dutcher spent Tuesday afternoon with

John and Charlie Dutcher accompanied their mother to McCook, Wednesday evening, where she took the train for Creston, Iowa, to spend the summer with her daughter.

COURT HOUSE NEWS.

COUNTY COURT.

Licenses to marry have been issued as follows since our last report:

Royal W. Emberling (43) of McCook and Mrs. Dollie Russell (23) of Bartley.

James E. Wilson (35) of Bennet and Catherine Longnecker (26) of Indianola.

William A. Cassell (28) and Edna Cathcart (26) both of McCook.

William N. Yocum (59) and Mrs. Elizabeth Yutzy (60, both of Cambridge.

Aaron A. Kryder (22) and Hazel M. Hatcher (19), both of Indianola.

A petition was filed for the probate of the will of John Bassler.

What's the good of keeping from him
Any good things you may see,
That will lift his load of labor
Like Rocky Mountain Tea.

L. W. McConnell.

McCook Market Quotations.

(Corrected Friday afternoon.)

Corn	$ 35
Wheat	60
Oats	25
Rye	40
Barley	25
Hogs	5 90
Eggs	12
Good Butter	15

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since last Thursday evening:

F. M. and J. G. Richey to J. H. Gerdis wd w hf 6-2-30	$ 6,200 00
G. B. Morgan to J. Moss wd pt se ne qr 19-1-27	800 00
A. C. Fleischman to A.K. Meyer wd nw qr 7-3-30	1,250 00
Powell & Nilsson to G. T. Plumb deed lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 1, Marion	180 00
J. B. Lillard to E. Lewis qcd se qr 6-1-30	1,500 00
U. S. to E.D. Bair pat lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, e hf nw qr e hf sw qr 7-4-30	
U. S. to R. A. Bair pat e hf sw qr lots 6 and 7 6-4-30	
O. M. Meyers to H. H. McIntosh wd sw qr 7-2-30	2,500 00
R. H. Johnson to R. O. Fisher wd e hf se qr 32-3-26	2,000 00
W. Peterson to J. B. Smith wd ne qr 10-4-30	525 00
W. Steinbraker to G. Broomgard wd lots 14 and 15, block 2, W.G. McC	600 00
G. B. Smith to H.C. Shouse wd and 1-5 to lot 22, block 28, Indianola	80 00
B. G. Gossard to H. Barbazett wd lots 2, 3 and 4, block 1, Fifth McCook	1 00
M. L. Loper to I. M. Peirce wd sw qr 20-4-29	3,600 00
O. E. Devore to W. Rider d sw qr 13-3, nw 13-4-30 and lot 10, block 7, McCook	1 00
U.S. to J.L. Gragg pat w hf nw qr 27-4-28	
U. S. to J. L. Gragg pat e hf sw qr 22, e hf nw qr 4-28	
A. G. Bump to J. W. Lathrop wd lot 9, block 24, First McCook	350 00
W. Lakin to K. Lakin wd w hf se qr 6-4-28	125 00
W. P. Clark to N. H. Wolf wd n hf ne qr 13-4-29	1,200 00
J. A. McKeown to J. D. Wilkin wd se qr 1-2-28	2,000 00
C. D. Flanagin to A. J. Langston wd ne qr and se qr of nw qr 10-4-27	4,500 00
G. A. Attwood to S. J. Attwood d n hf sw qr 3-4-29	225 00
T.T. Plummer to G.D Treendly wd lots 3 and 4, 29-3-30	1,000 00
B. M. Frees Tr to E. Rishel wd lot 3, block 17, Second McCook	1,000 00
L. L. Co. to E. Rishel wd lot 4, block 17, Second McCook	1,000 00
C. Snyder to E. Britt wd lot 9 and 10, Second McCook	1,200 00
M. Batchellor to W. D. Williams wd lot 7, block 24, McCook	1,250 00
J. C. Lafferty to S. J. White wd se qr 33-1-28	1,750 00
J. B. Blair to F. Blair wd e hf nw qr lots 1 and 2, 31-4-26	4,200 00
L. L. Co. to O. M. Hess wd lot 16, block 37, Indianola	10 00
B. E. Sherey to G. Sherey wd n hf lot 8 and lot 9, block 19, Indianola	300 00
G. Eckart to C. E. Hotze wd same	10 00
C. Snyder to E. Britt wd lots 9 and 10, block 28, Second McCook	400 00

When the baby talks, it is time to give Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Its the greatest baby medicine known to loving mothers. It makes them eat, sleep and grow. 53 cents. Tea or Tablets. W. McConnell. L.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Education of the School District of the City of McCook, in Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, until 6 o'clock p. m., on the twenty-seventh day of June A. D., 1906, for moving the West Ward school house in said city, the same being a four room, two story frame building, about forty-nine and one-half by fifty-six feet in size, from its present location, a distance of about one-fourth mile, over almost level ground, to a place selected by said board. Said building is to be moved in a careful and prudent manner and no unnecessary injury done thereto. The same is to be left standing on blocks, over the foundation, about four or five feet from the ground, so that it can be let down on the foundation walls. The person moving said building shall furnish the blocks on which it shall be left standing prior to letting the same down on the foundation. A certified check, payable to the order of said board, for not less than fifty dollars, by some responsible bank, shall accompany each bid. Said board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of the School District of the City of McCook, in Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, this 31st day of May, 1906.

C. W. BARNES, Secretary.

6-1-4ts