

NATIONAL MEDICAL COMPANY

LIQUID KOAL IS MANUFACTURED BY

E. L. Barragar, President. Capital, One Quarter Million.

Principal Office: Sheldon, Iowa. Branches: Minneapolis, Minnesota. Glendive, Montana. Lewiston, Idaho. York, Nebraska. Oklahoma, Oklahoma.

Liquid Koal Used as a Lice Killer

When diluted with water in the proportion of one part Liquid Koal to fifty parts water it is the best Lice Killer on the market. It is not expensive to use because it forms a perfect emulsion with water when mixed in this proportion.

Worms in Hogs

The hog is more infested with intestinal worms than any other domestic animal. These worms are created by impure accumulations along the intestinal track and generally produced by poorly digested food. The nature of the hog and his manner of eating renders him more susceptible of intestinal worms than any other animal. Under the present domesticated conditions he is not allowed the use of his natural instincts to obtain the necessary element that would destroy these intestinal parasites. Being shut up in a pen, he is not allowed to follow the dictates of his nature. The hog that is wormy can neither grow nor thrive, for the reason that the worms destroy all the effects of the nutrition furnished in the feed. Liquid Koal put in the drinking water in the proportion of one quart to a barrel and given them twice a week will destroy all intestinal worms and keep them free from their formation and multiplication. It strengthens the appetite and tones up the system.

Something You Ought to Know

A parasite is an organism which, during its life, lives within or on the surface of an animal for the purpose of existence, and from which it receives its nutrition and nourishment. The state or condition in which the animal is kept either hastens or retards the multiplication of them. They are injurious in at least three ways:

- 1.—As direct agents of loss from animal economy.
- 2.—As carriers of other forms of parasites.
- 3.—As carriers of the micro-organisms of infectious diseases.

Liquid Koal

LIQUID KOAL is a black, oily liquid. Liquid Koal is a liquid soap and will form a perfect emulsion with water.

LIQUID KOAL is endorsed by the leading veterinarians of the United States and by many of the State Agricultural Colleges and many of the Experimental Stations which are conducted by the government.

Science

teaches that no medicine ever healed a wound; that nature performs the healing process and medicine can only assist nature in doing her work, not only in healing wounds but also in throwing off diseases.

Those versed in medicine are aware that three-fourths of the money spent for medicine is virtually thrown away, either because of the improper use or the purchase of an improper article. But in purchasing Liquid Koal from any of our dealers you take no chances. If for any reason it does not treat successfully the following list of diseases, just go back to the dealer and get the price you paid; there will be no questions asked. We stand the loss and it costs the dealer nothing.

Following is a list of the diseases that Liquid Koal cures:

Hog Cholera	Lung Worm	Swine Plague
Intestinal Worms	Cow Cholera	Tuberculosis
Anthrax	Black Leg	Abortion in Cows
Corn Stalk Disease	Goitre	Glanders
Distemper	Pink Eye	Influenza
Foot Rot	Tape Worm	Lung Fever
Texas Fever	Poll Evil	Chicken Cholera
Roup	Thrush	Lock Jaw
Blind Staggers	Catarrh	Farcy
Mange	Bots	Scours
Nasal Gleet	Inflammation of Bowles	Scratches

LIQUID KOAL acts as an appetizer and vitalizer.

Two Things to Remember

- Use LIQUID KOAL to destroy parasites on the outside.
- Use LIQUID KOAL to destroy parasites on the inside.

\$500.00

deposited in the "Union Bank" at Sheldon, Iowa, to be paid anyone finding any of the testimonials we publish from time to time are not genuine.



Hog Cholera

is a free germ disease, the germ being first found in the alimentary canal, and as long as it is kept in that organ it is comparatively harmless. When, however, it penetrates to the lungs, liver and other organs, it causes fermentation, inflammation and destruction of live tissues furnishing food upon which it thrives and multiplies with rapidity, in some cases a generation an hour, causing death to the animal before the owner has discovered that it was diseased.

Thus, through reasoning, two facts stand out clearly: First, that hog cholera can not be treated successfully unless treatment is commenced before the germ has reached the period of rapid multiplication. Second, that a germicide must be administered, and therein lies the whole secret. As we pass down through the list of various germicides, we are compelled, one after another, to reject them, either because of inefficacy or inadaptability, until we reach LIQUID KOAL.

And why choose LIQUID KOAL? Because it is the only known germicide that will pass through the stomach to the intestines and from there to the blood, permeating the entire system, and still retain its germicide properties.

It is a compound embracing every practical germicide, antiseptic and disinfectant property found in coal, treated chemically, with an alkaline base, until every objectionable feature is eliminated, being non-poisonous and harmless to animal economy.

It contains creosol and quaiacol. It is these hydro-carbon compounds found in smoke that cure a ham, destroying by their germicidal properties all germ life.

The reader may ask, if these properties come from coal, why not use coal? The answer is, because coal yields those properties only by distillation at about 350 degrees of heat and it is reasonable to assume that a hog's stomach could not generate that amount of heat without becoming roast pork, seasoned with fried germs.

We would also call the reader's attention to the fact that the gastric juice of the stomach being an acid, an alkali is required as a neutralizer when the acid too strongly predominates, as in the case of hog cholera. In addition it would be expensive, as the owner of the animal would be purchasing six dollars worth of coal to obtain one dollar's worth of Liquid Koal.

LIQUID KOAL is in general use by veterinary surgeons throughout the whole country, embodying a wider range of use than any other preparation known to science.

For Sale and Guaranteed by **JAMES CAIN, M'COOK, NEBR.**

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera & Diarrhea Remedy

Almost every family has need of a reliable remedy for colic or diarrhea at some time during the year. This remedy is recommended by dealers who have sold it for many years and know its value. It has received thousands of testimonials from grateful people. It has been prescribed by physicians with the most satisfactory results. It has often saved life before medicine could have been sent for a physician summoned. It only costs a quarter. Can you afford to risk so much for so little? BUY IT NOW.

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

wonderful, curative, vegetable extract, which exerts such a marvelous, rhening influence, on all female ailments. Cardui relieves pain and regulates the menses. It is a sure permanent cure for all female ailments. Sold by all druggists and dealers in \$1.00.

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

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE McCook Co-operative Building & Savings Ass'n

of McCook, Nebraska on the 30th day of June, 1906.

ASSETS.	
First Mortgage Loans	\$ 83,630 00
Stock loans	2,100 00
Real estate	1,588 30
Cash	1,811 79
Delinquent interest and fines	9 75
Expenses and taxes paid	154 50
Total	\$ 89,294 34
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid up	\$ 80,687 95
Reserve fund	1,328 62
Unearned premiums	2,623 56
Other liabilities	302 21
Advance dues	425 00
Total	\$ 85,377 34

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1906.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1905	\$ 1,809 57
Dues	17,257 50
Interest, premiums and fines	7,046 81
Loans repaid	22,349 66
Real Estate	330 00
Tax sale certificates	98 04
Bills payable	5,765 00
Total	\$54,656 58
EXPENDITURES	
Loans	\$ 45,915 00
Expenses	335 05
Stock redeemed	2,950 10
Cash on hand	1,811 79
Real estate	1,918 30
Bills payable	1,490 00
Tax sale certificates	38 24
Total	\$ 54,656 58

State of Nebraska, Red Willow County, ss. I, F. A. PENNELL, secretary of the above named association, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement of the condition of said Association is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PENNELL, Secretary. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of July, 1906. STELLA FULLER, Notary Public.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county. To all persons interested in the estate of James P. Smith, deceased: Whereas, there is on file in the county court of said county an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of James P. Smith, late of said county, deceased, and Charles Smith has filed his petition herein praying to have the same admitted to probate, and for the issuing of letters testamentary, which will relate to both real and personal estate: I have therefore appointed the 13th day of August, 1906, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the county court room in said county, as the time and place for hearing said will, at which time and place you and all concerned may appear and contest that allowing of the same. It is therefore ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of this petition, and the time and place set for hearing the same, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks previous to the day set for hearing. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 18th day of July, 1906. [SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

GOG AND MAGOG.

Various Traditions Relating to These Two Famous Giants.

Who were Gog and Magog? English tradition says that they were the last of a race of giants who infested England until they were destroyed by some of the Trojans who went to the British isles after the destruction of Troy. Gog and Magog, it is said, were taken captive to London, where they were chained at the door of the palace of the king. When they died wooden images of the two giants were put in their places. In the course of time a great fire destroyed these, but now, if you go to London, you will see in the great hall of one of the famous buildings—the Guildhall—two immense wooden effigies of men called Gog and Magog.

But there are other traditions of the two giants. One is to the effect that when Alexander the Great overran Asia he chased into the mountains of the north an impure, wicked and man eating people who were twenty-two nations in number and who were shut up with a rampart in which were gates of brass. One of these nations was Goth and another Magoth, from which we readily get the names of the mythical giants. It is supposed, however, that the Turks were meant by Gog and the Mongols were the children of Magog. We shall find mention made of Gog and Magog in many books, including the Bible, but there are the great wall and the rampart of Gog and Magog, whatever may have been the fact that gave the names of the two giants to that portion of the structure.

FEES IN ENGLAND.

The Treasury Has Many Schemes That Swell Its Income.

When a young man determines to become a barrister and enters his name at one of the Inns of court in London or Dublin he has to pay to the government a fee of £25. And when he is a full fledged English or Irish barrister or a Scotch advocate he has to fork out a further sum of £50.

Should he desire to become a solicitor he is fined even more heavily. When he becomes an apprentice his fee to the government is £80, and his yearly duty when he begins to practice is, for the first three years, £3 in the country and £4 10s. in London or Dublin and after the third year £6 and £9 respectively. So that a solicitor practicing forty years in London will have paid the government over £400.

A law agent (Scotland) pays £60 at commencement of study and £55 or £85 on beginning practice in the sheriff's court or court of session.

If you want to change your surname of your own free will the government charges you only £10, but if you do it under the direction of some deceased benefactor it costs you £50. Bishops pay £30 for permits

elected and £30 more for the royal assent to their election, and the fees paid on receiving letters patent are: By a baronet, £100; a baron, £150; a viscount, £200; an earl, £250; a marquis, £300, and a duke, £350.—London Express.

The Ashes of the Dead.

James Russell Lowell was a great favorite in the literary circles of London. On one occasion at a large banquet the peculiarities of American speech were discussed with English bluntness. Lord S. called to Mr. Lowell loudly, so as to silence all other speakers: "There is one new expression invented by your countrymen so foolish and vulgar as to be unpardonable. They talk of the 'ashes of the dead.' We don't burn corpses. No Englishman would use a phrase so absurd."

"And yet," said Mr. Lowell gently, "your poet Gray says, speaking of the dead: 'Ever in our ashes live their wonted fires.' And in the burial services of the church of England it is said, 'Dust to dust and ashes to ashes.' We sin in good company." A cordial burst of applause greeted this prompt rejoinder.

The Severest Test.

The severest test of manhood is never found in good times, but only in hard times. It is not the man who has success when others are doing well, but it is the man who keeps up his courage and struggles on when everybody else is wavering or going down who is the hero in the sight of God and men. It is an easy matter to make good time when both wind and tide are in one's favor or when one is moving with the current, but it requires character and skill and daring to make head in spite of opposing forces or to work successfully against the current.—Exchange.

Distinguished.

Visitor (in penitentiary)—Who is that distinguished looking convict? Warden—He is known here as No. 1147. Visitor—He seems to hold himself aloof from his fellows. Warden—Yes; you can hardly expect him to associate with the common herd. His trial cost the state \$200,000.

The Only Way.

A person of little tact once remarked to the octogenarian Anber, "What a sad thing it is, this old business!" "Yes," agreed the old musician, "it is sad; but," he added, with witty philosophy, "up to the present time no surer way has been discovered to live a long time."

A Cautious Damsel.

"Dearest, with you by my side, I would willingly give up all I possess—wealth, position, parents—everything." "I know, George, but in that case what would there be left for me?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

C. L. WALKER The Up-to-date Painter and Decorator Wall Paper

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Let me figure on your painting. I can save you money.

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The M'Cook Tribune Only \$1.00 per Year

McCook Driving Park Association and Fine Stock Show

McCOOK, OCTOBER 4-6, 1906

Greatest Speed and Fine Stock Event in Southwestern Nebraska

SOME OF THE SPEED ATTRACTIONS

October 4	
3-minute Trot	\$200.00
2:30 Pace	200.00
1/4 mile Dash, running	75.00
October 5	
2:30 Trot	\$200.00
Free for All Pace	200.00
1/4 mile and Repeat, running	100.00
October 6	
3-minute Pace	\$200.00
Free for All Trot	200.00
1 mile Novelty Running	100.00

Write for particulars. C. B. GRAY, Secretary. A. BARNETT, President.