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HALE'S ECZEMA CURE

HALE CHEMICAL CO., Kirksville, Mo.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.
 We have received thousands of similar ones.
 My husband had Eczema on the face for ten years. He could not get any relief until he tried Hale's Eczema Cure, and now has almost cured him. I shall use your preparation in my practice.
ADELLA MOYER,
 Osteopath Physician, Little Rock, Ark.
 My little boy had a form of Eczema for five years. We had seven of the best doctors and none of them helped him. One box of Hale's Eczema Cure relieved him wonderfully. Five boxes have cured him.
MISS GARDMAN,
 San Antonio, Tex.
 I have been a sufferer with Eczema for forty years. Tried many doctors and various kinds of medicine, but could not get any relief. I have used one box of your Eczema Ointment, and I am now entirely cured.
CARRIE BOHON,
 Lake, Mo.
 I have used two boxes of your preparation, and it has cured me of Eczema.
A. H. STOKES,
 Evergreen, Ala.
 My wife tried most everything to relieve her of Eczema, but was unsuccessful until I procured a box of your wonderful Ointment, which has cured her entirely. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to anyone having skin trouble.
W. MELHORN,
 Monticello, Mo.
 I had Eczema very bad. My body was covered. With one box of your preparation I was cured in a few days.
ANNE GOODSON,
 Lake, Mo.
 One box of your Eczema Ointment has cured me. Enclosed find \$1.00 for another box, which I propose to keep on hand. I would not take \$1000 and be without it.
EUNICE MORTON,
 Durban, Mo.
 With all my heart I thank you for the good your wonderful remedy has done for me. Cured my skin disease in less than a week when all other medicines failed. I take pleasure in recommending the same. G. LANDALL, Granite Hill, Grants Pass, Oregon.
 Your preparation for Eczema is wonderful. I cannot say enough for it.
MISS H. F. FRAZIER,
 Dayton, Wyo.

THE HALE CHEMICAL CO., Kirksville, Mo.
 Gentlemen:— Kindly send me free of all cost and postage prepaid a sample box of HALE'S ECZEMA CURE.
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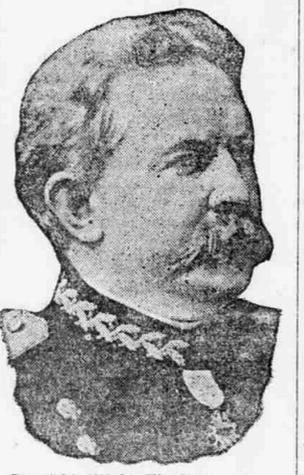
Uncle Sam in Cuba Again



CHARLES E. MAGOON.

It has been a matter of surprise that the second American occupation of Cuba was accomplished with so much smoothness and dispatch. It was the middle of August when the Cuban insurrection broke out, and it was the middle of September before it became evident that the United States might need to take a hand to restore order in the island. The situation developed so rapidly that it was only a few days after the landing of the American peace commissioners in Cuba that the decision was made to re-establish American authority in the island. The army and navy officers had had but little time to prepare for such a movement of troops and vessels of war as became necessary, yet the emergency found them ready for the task in hand. There was no delay in sending warships and marines and blue-jackets to Cuban waters, and the moment it was known that soldiers, too, would be needed orders were given for the regiments to be on the move, mobilization was begun, transports were provided and embarkation of troops proceeded with the utmost promptitude.

When the brigade of 750 marines under Major Wendell C. Neville was landed in Havana and conveyed by trolley cars to Camp Columbia the movement was accomplished with such precision that no hitch of any kind occurred, and the "webfooted soldiers" were stationed at their post of duty almost before the Cubans knew what had happened. When President Roosevelt telegraphed Acting Secretary of War Oliver, "Arrange for 6,000 troops to start for Cuba as soon as possible," the acting secretary was able to wire Secretary Taft at Havana shortly afterward, "Troops now moving," and to add that he expected to complete the shipment of the entire force in ten days. The difference between these conditions and those which prevailed when Cuba was first occupied by American forces in 1898 suggests that our army and navy have learned much from their experiences of the past eight years in Cuba, the Philippines and China and that much benefit has re-



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Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell, suited from the reforms instituted in the war department and the creation of the general staff. The law establishing the general staff went into effect Aug. 15, 1903. The body consists of officers detailed from the army at large under such rules as may be prescribed by the president. Its duties are to prepare plans for national defense and mobilization of troops in time of war, to investigate questions relating to the efficiency of the army and its preparedness for war and to assist the secretary of war and other officers in performance of duty.

The general staff is composed of one chief of staff and two general officers from the army not below the grade of brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty captains. It is the duty of the chief of staff to supervise all troops of the line, and he is under the direct authority of the president himself. The efficiency of the general staff is believed to have been increased by the separation of the duties of chief of staff and lieutenant general. Formerly the lieutenant general discharged the duties of chief of staff, and the head of this supervising body changed every time a lieutenant general went on the retired list and a new man took this place of honor. We have had four lieutenant generals—Chaffee, Bates, Corbin and MacArthur—in less than a year. A few months ago a new departure was instituted by the appointment of a comparatively young officer, Brigadier General James Franklin Bell, as chief of staff. He is the first officer to hold the post without being at the same time lieutenant general. He might have been a major general, but when a short time ago he could have been promoted to this rank he allowed his friend, General Jesse M. Lee, to have it because General Lee is older and would not have another chance, while General Bell has still fourteen years of active service and may have other opportunities for promotion to the higher rank. General Bell has been in active supervision of

the movement of troops for the occupation of Cuba and since his arrival in the island has been first in command there by virtue of his rank. He is a hard worker and has seen service on all kinds of duty. Born in Kentucky in 1856, he attended the public schools and then went to West Point, from which he graduated in 1878 with an excellent record to his credit. For some years he saw service in the west, and he commanded a troop in the bloody fight at Wounded Knee. His record in the west was that of a fear-



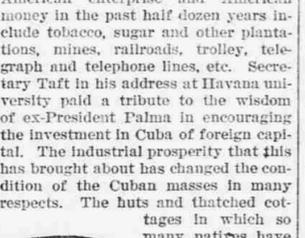
TYPICAL CUBAN HOME.

less and venturesome Indian fighter. He was on the Pacific coast when war was declared against Spain and sailed for Manila as a major of volunteer engineers and participated in the attack on that city. It was at Manila that he performed a feat which for bravery and endurance was unsurpassed in the annals of the campaign—that of swimming at night around the Spanish earthworks fronting on the bay in search of information. Congress evinced its belief that General Bell is no "tin soldier" when it awarded him a medal of honor for gallantry in action.

General Bell assumed the duties of chief of staff last spring just in time to supervise the arrangements for giving aid through the army to the stricken people of San Francisco. Brigadier General Funston was active in that work, and singularly enough he and General Bell are again closely associated in the occupation of Cuba. Though General Bell has been ordered there so as to supervise to the best advantage the disposition of troops and is the ranking officer present, the immediate command of the troops devolves on General Funston.

When the transport Sumner sailed from New York with 900 regulars for service in Cuba she had on board a young officer of engineers whose name is a household word not only in the United States, but all over the world. This officer was Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grand 3d, son of Major General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the department of the east. Being a grandson of one of the greatest soldiers of the time, he inherits a love for the smell of gunpowder, and his chief fear has been that his country would see no more war during his lifetime. He was born in 1881, and one of the last acts of his distinguished grandfather was to write a letter addressed to "The President of the United States" asking for the present Lieutenant Grant's appointment to West Point. It was handed to President McKinley in 1899, and thus the appointment of the elder General Grant desired was made. The young man made a fine record at the academy, better than that of his grandfather, but, as an old officer put it, "he will have to work some to beat him as a soldier." Lieutenant Grant has seen service in the Philippines and has been military aid to the president.

It has been estimated that there are about \$150,000,000 worth of American investments in Cuba. The industries which have been built up through American enterprise and American money in the past half dozen years include tobacco, sugar and other plantations, mines, railroads, trolley, telegraph and telephone lines, etc. Secretary Taft in his address at Havana university paid a tribute to the wisdom of ex-President Palma in encouraging the investment in Cuba of foreign capital. The industrial prosperity that this has brought about has changed the condition of the Cuban masses in many respects. The huts and thatched cottages in which so many natives have lived are giving place to homes of more ambitious proportions and better accommodations. Secretary Taft's success in the establishment of American authority for the



LIEUTENANT U. S. GRANT 3d.

second time without arousing hostility among the Cubans themselves will, it is believed, be continued in the administration of Judge Charles E. Magoon, whom President Roosevelt has designated as Secretary Taft's successor as governor during the temporary occupation of the island by the Americans. Judge Magoon has been a pronounced success as governor of the canal zone and minister to Panama, and he is a man whose abilities as a diplomat are reputed almost equal to those of the war secretary himself.

Farragut's Pig.
 David G. Farragut was but thirteen years old when he served as midshipman under Porter in the battle of the Essex against the Phoebe and Cherub. He was taken to the Phoebe as a prisoner of war, says his biographer, and came aboard crying from mortification. At the same moment, however, a British midshipman came alongside with a young pig in his arms. "A prize! A prize!" he was shouting. "Ho, boys, a fine grunter!" It was a pig that had been a pet in the steerage of the Essex, where it was called Murphy. Farragut at once claimed it as private property. "You are a prisoner, and your pig, too," replied the British midshipman. "We always respect private property," said Farragut, grabbing the pig and determined to hold on till forced to surrender. "Go it, little Yankee!" cried the oldsters present. "If you can thrash Shorty you shall have your pig." A ring was formed, and Shorty came at Farragut hammer and tongs, but the American was handy with his fists. He quickly laid his opponent low. The British blue-jackets cheered him heartily, and the pig was declared to be his.

Not Flattering.
 S. Baring-Gould, the English novelist, had the bitter pleasure of reading many not flattering obituaries of himself. Through an error he was reported dead, and the newspapers of his native land declared unanimously that he had left no good work behind. An American editor dined with Baring-Gould in London. The talk turned to the premature obituaries, and the American said, "How did you feel on reading them?" Taken aback, nonplused, the novelist grimly replied: "I felt like a lady who owned a parrot. This lady's cook came to her one morning in joyful excitement. 'Oh, ma'am,' she cried, 'the parrot has learned some new words.' 'Good,' said the lady. 'That bird is wonderfully teachable. It sits and drinks in every blessed word my husband says to me. What does it say now?' 'It keeps a-sayin','" said the cook, "'Shut up, you old fool!'"

Kean and the Showman.
 An amusing paper in Chambers' Journal on John Richardson, the illiterate and successful English showman of the last century, contains this story: It was during the earlier and less fortunate part of his pilgrimage that he numbered Edmund Kean among his company. The old showman was not a little proud of this association and used to give himself some credit for having had a hand in Kean's theatrical education. When Macready's name was becoming known in the dramatic world Richardson was asked if he had seen him. "No, muster," he said, "I know nothing about him; in fact, he's some vagabone as no one knows—one of them chaps as ain't had any education for the thing. He never was with me, as Edmund Kean and them riglers was."

The Oldest Bank Notes.
 The oldest bank notes in the world are the "flying money," or convenient money, first issued in China in 2637 B. C. One writer tells that the ancient Chinese bank notes were in many respects similar to those of the present day, bearing the name of the bank, the date of issue, the number of the note, the signature of the official who issued it and its value in both figures and words. On the top of these curious notes was the following philosophic injunction: "Produce all you can; spend with economy." The note was printed in blue ink on paper made from the fiber of the mulberry tree. One of these notes bearing the date 1399 B. C. is still preserved in the Asiatic museum at St. Petersburg.

The Equinoxes.
 "The popular belief that storms are more frequent about the time of the equinox, or when the sun crosses the line" in March and September, receives some slight degree of support from the investigations of European scientists," states an expert of the weather bureau. "In southwestern Europe March is the stormiest month, while in the British Islands and Norway January takes the lead in that respect; but, considering Europe as a whole, it appears that storms preponderate near the seasons of the equinoxes."

Good Dog.
 The brave Newfoundland had just rescued his young master from the boiling surf. "My dog, too," said L'Oignon pensively, "once saved my life." "Tell us about it," said Tete de Veau, with eager interest. "I sold him for \$3," said L'Oignon, "when I was nearly starving."

Full Price.
 Mrs. Skrimper—One can never believe one-half that is said in advertisements. Bisfold & Tating had an advertisement in yesterday's paper saying that everything was marked down. Mrs. Bargainhunter—Yes, I saw it. Mrs. Skrimper—Well, it was false. I bought two postage stamps there this morning, and I had to pay as much as ever for them.

The Song Bird.
 They say the birds are timid! Great heavens, to be so small and lovely in a world of hawks and snares and yet dare to sing as if the gods were good! In all the wide creation there is nothing braver than the heart of a singing bird.

Yet Both Made Hits.
 Director—Say, my man, how is it that Shakespeare's statue is standing on the pedestal marked Scott? Attendant—He must have got his base on an error, sir.—Brooklyn Life.

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