

## Is Disease a Crime?

Not very long ago, a popular magazine published an editorial article in which the writer asserted, in substance, that all disease should be regarded as criminal. Certain it is, that much of the sickness and suffering of mankind is due to the violation of certain of Nature's laws. But to say that all sickness should be regarded as criminal, must appeal to every reasonable individual as radically wrong.

It would be harsh, unsympathetic, cruel, yes criminal, to condemn the poor, weak, over-worked housewife who sinks under the heavy load of household cares and burdens, and suffers from weaknesses, various displacements of pelvic organs and other derangements peculiar to her sex.

Frequent bearing of children, with its exacting demands upon the system, coupled with the care, worry and labor of rearing a large family, is often the cause of weaknesses, derangements and debility which are aggravated by the many household cares, and the hard, and never-ending work which the mother has to do in order to keep the home. Dr. Pierce, the maker of that world-famed remedy for woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—says that one of the greatest obstacles to the cure of this class of maladies is the fact that the poor, over-worked housewife can not get the needed rest from her many household cares and labor to enable her to secure from the use of his "Prescription" its full benefits. It is a matter of frequent experience, he says, in his extensive practice in these cases, to meet with those in which his treatment fails by reason of the patient's inability to abstain from hard work long enough to be cured. With those suffering from prolapsus, anteversion and retroversion of the uterus or other displacement of the womanly organs, it is very necessary that, in addition to taking his "Favorite Prescription" they abstain from being very much, or for long periods, on their feet. All heavy lifting or straining of any kind should also be avoided. As much out-door air as possible, with moderate, light exercise is also very important. Let the patient observe these rules and the "Favorite Prescription" will do the rest.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound.

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is my baby girl, now two weeks old," writes Mrs. J. Priest, of Webster City, Iowa. "She is a fine healthy babe and we are both doing nicely. I am still taking Cardui, and would not be without it in the house."

## POLICE OF PARIS.

### How the Third Brigade Spies Upon the Whole Force.

Vance Thompson describes in Everybody's the famous Third brigade of the Paris police, whose business is to supervise the police. It is composed of an officer de paix, a principal inspector, a brigadier, five subbrigadiers and about seventy-five picked men. About half are assigned to watch the patrolmen. He is a bold policeman who commits any of the little sins dear to the patrolman's heart. There is hardly a chance that he will not be detected in time. Reprimand follows, after that fine and lastly dismissal. There is always a long "waiting list" of candidates, sound young fellows fresh from the army, and the city can choose its new servants among the best.

The other half of the Third brigade is engaged in work of a more typically Latin kind. It investigates all complaints made against the patrolmen by chiefs and citizens, and it maintains a regular system of espionage upon the private lives of all policemen.

"This, of course, is the Latin way of doing things," writes Mr. Thompson. "Wrong as it may be in principle, it serves to weed out the men of bad character and bad habits and bad associations, and it prevents that monstrous alliance of the police and the lawbreakers."

The Third brigade in turn is watched by a smaller body of detectives, who report directly to the prefect of police.

## DESERT THIRST.

### Its Five Phases, Two of Which Mean Certain Death.

Half of the people dying from desert thirst perish in thirty-six hours, a quarter within forty-eight or fifty hours and all others of which the history is known within eighty hours.

The phenomena of desert thirst may be arranged in three stages—namely, normal thirst, functional derangement and structural degeneration. These three stages are made up of five phases—the clamorous, cotton mouth phase, the shriveled tongue, the blood sweat and the living death. There is hope in saving the lives of the victims whose thirst is diagnosed in the first three phases, but for the fourth and fifth death is certain.

The clamorous phase of desert thirst may be relieved by water, or in some instances fruit acids or similar substances. The second, or cotton mouth, phase should be treated by giving the victim quarts of water taken in small sips and flooding his body. Practically the same treatment may be applied to the third, or shriveled tongue, phase, with the addition of a medicine to counteract the fever and a tonic for the heart. Water would only prove a damage in the fourth, or blood sweat, phase, and even if it were possible to satisfy the thirst of the victim his mental condition would never be clear. Death from thirst is often painless.—Los Angeles Times.

## The Valley of Quillota.

"Whoever," says Charles Darwin in his "Voyage of the Beagle," called Valparaiso the valley of paradise must have been thinking of Quillota. Quillota is a thriving town twenty-six miles from Valparaiso in a northeasterly direction. Any person, he declares, who sees only the country around Valparaiso, barren of vegetation, would never imagine that there were such picturesque spots in Chile. "As soon as we reached the brow of the sierra the valley of Quillota was immediately under our feet. The prospect was one of remarkable natural luxuriance. The valley is very broad and quite flat and is thus easily irrigated in all parts. The little square gardens are crowded with orange and olive trees and every sort of vegetable."

## According to Contract.

A man who was very miserly hoarded up his stacks of hay year after year in the hope of making double the price he was offered for them. A well known hay and straw buyer in the district one day asked the price of a stack. An enormous price was asked, which the buyer accepted.

"How about the terms of settlement?" asked the old miser.

"Well, you see," said the buyer, "my terms are to settle when I fetch the last load away."

"That's a bargain," said the miser, slapping the other's hand. The old chap watched every load go away except the last, and that the buyer never did fetch away.—London Standard.

## No Salute For a Dirty Prince.

The crown prince of Germany had as a child a great dislike of being washed. The emperor tried various means to cure him, and he at last hit on the right one. The young prince came running to him one day in a great rage, saying the sentry had not saluted him as he passed.

"To be sure," said the emperor. "I gave orders they were not to salute a dirty prince, but only a clean one." The child's pride was hurt, and he took to the bath.

## He Must Have Had Faith.

The church was packed, even the aisles lined with chairs. Just before the benediction the thoughtful clergyman, who loved order as he did the gospel, thus admonished his hearers: "In passing out please remain seated until the ushers have removed the chairs from the aisles."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Man often feels himself independent of all the earth, but let the sunshine and rain fall for a little while and he realizes how meanly dependent he is.—Salisbury Democrat.

## THE AMERICAN BISON.

### Millions of Buffaloes Once Ranged the Western Plains.

The early explorers who describe the buffalo numbers do not give us anything more exact than superlative expressions, such as "countless herds," "incredible numbers," "teeming myriads," "the world one robe," etc. I have endeavored to get at a more exact idea of their numbers.

The total area inhabited by the buffalo was about 3,000,000 square miles. Of this the open plains were one-half. According to the figures supplied me by A. F. Potter of the forest service, the ranges of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and Oklahoma (a total of about 750,000 square miles, or half of the plains) were, according to the census of 1900, carrying 24,000,000 head of cattle and horses and about 6,000,000 head of sheep. This means that when fully stocked they might sustain a number of buffalo at least equal to the number of cattle and horses. The buffalo had to divide their heritage with numerous herds of mustang, antelope and wapiti. On the other hand, a buffalo could find a living where a range animal would starve, many of the richest bottom lands are now fenced in, and we have taken no account of the 6,000,000 sheep. Therefore we are safe in placing at 40,000,000 the buffalo formerly living on the entire plains area.

Their prairie range was a third as large, but it was vastly more fertile—indeed, the stockmen reckon one prairie acre equal to four acres on the plains. Doubtless, therefore, the prairies sustained nearly as many head as the plains. We may safely set their population at 30,000,000. The forest region was the lowest in the rate of population. For its 1,000,000 square miles we should not allow more than 5,000,000 buffalo. These figures would make the primitive number of buffalo 75,000,000.

Many other calculations based on different data give similar or slightly lower totals. From these facts it will appear very safe to put the primitive buffalo population at 50,000,000 to 60,000,000.—Ernest Thompson Seton in Scribner's.

## JUSTICE OF THE HEARTH.

### A Standard That Might Well Be Adopted by All Society.

Over the dinner table a husband was telling his wife of the financial misdealings of one of their social acquaintances, a wealthy and popular man. He had contrived the ruin of a certain company and its subsequent reorganization, a process which had put money into his pocket and taken money from innocent stockholders.

The husband touched the facts lightly, because he thought that a woman could not be interested in them or understand them in detail. This woman's understanding throughout her husband's narrative was occupied with one or two simple questions.

"Is he to be punished?" she asked. "Punished? How? His conscience won't punish him—indeed, he probably thinks he has obeyed the rules of business. The law technically is broad enough to cover his case, but it is hard to get evidence. You see, the district attorney must—"

"Excuse me for interrupting, dear. Explain that to me later, I think we shall not dine there next Wednesday. I will write a note to Mrs. Berry."

"Not dine there? Why not?"

"Because he is not a fit man to receive in our house or for us to visit."

"But nonsense! He's just as good a fellow, just as respectable—"

"One minute. By your own words you prove that he is a wicked man, taking what is not his. I listened to your story until there could be no doubt that you yourself condemned him by the facts, which I do not understand. If what you say is true he and I meet no more as equals."

And her judgment stood. Of course her neighbors and friends pursued the usual course of accepting a man in social relations whom their husbands distrusted in business.

But the standard of the hearthstone—shall it not some day be the standard of all society?—Youth's Companion.

## "Dead" Leaves Not Dead.

Leaves do not fall from the tree because they are "dead," which we may take as equivalent to saying because they are no longer receiving the constituents of their being from the sap and from the air, but as a consequence of a process of growth which develops just at the junction of the leaf stem with the more permanent portion of the tree, certain corklike cells which have very little adhesion, so that the leaf is very liable to be broken away by influences of wind and changes of temperature and of moisture.

## His Guess.

"What would you do if you had a million dollars handed you?"

"Well, of course I can't say precisely, but the probabilities are that I'd become mean and grouchy, break away from all my old friends and put in the rest of my life trying to skin mankind out of another million."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

## Slandering a Saint.

"Fifteen years ago," said the aged brother, addressing the congregation, "I gladly gave my heart to the Lord." "And that's the only cheerful gift he ever made," whispered the deacon whose business it was to collect the annual subscriptions.

Boldness is ever blind, therefore it is ill in counsel, but good in execution.—Bacon.

## A HOPELESS SITUATION.

### Odd Climax That Was Not a Part of the Play.

Frank Gillmore, the actor, tells the following story about his aunt, Miss Sarah Thorne, who was leading woman at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, many years ago.

"Miss Thorne was given a part in 'The Masked Prince,' the second piece of the evening," said Mr. Gillmore. "Glancing through her part hastily at breakfast, she noticed that there was one scene in which she had so little to say that it could be learned just before going on. She decided to skip that scene and get to the longer passages.

"When night came, and my aunt made her appearance, she did very well in the first scene. In the second scene occurred the passages she had skipped in the morning. She rushed to the corner in which she left her book, but it was not there. Finally, the stage manager, receiving no response to his repeated calls, sought her out and pushed her on the stage. There she was, before a large audience, without the slightest idea of what she was supposed to do or say. The scene was a courtroom. At a high desk sat the presiding judge, letter perfect in his part, because he had it ready to read from the papers in front of him. A trial was taking place, and Miss Thorne, to her horror, discovered that she was to be the principal witness, on whose answers hung the entire plot of the play. The judge adjusted his spectacles, looked at his part, and said in solemn tones, 'The witness will now state what she saw the prisoner do on this particular night.'

"What was she to answer? She glanced around helplessly. She hadn't the faintest idea what she had seen the prisoner do on that particular night. The critical moment had arrived; some one must speak, but she couldn't. Her eye alighted on one of the characters in the play who looked particularly reliable. He looked like a person who could get one out of any sort of difficulty. So, pointing at him, she exclaimed in impressive tones, 'Ask that man!'

"The entire cast seemed disconcerted by this remark. They did not know precisely what ought to be said, but instinct told them something was wrong. The judge, thinking he might have made some mistake, turned over a couple of pages of manuscript and, having convinced himself on this point, again addressed the witness. My aunt glanced at the uncomfortable gentleman and, no other idea coming to her, again exclaimed, 'Ask that man!' This concentration of public attention was too much for him, and he sneaked off the stage with a feeble 'Excuse me.' Of course the situation was a hopeless one, and the curtain had to be rung down.—Success.

## The Spanish Main.

"What do you understand by 'the Spanish main?'" Such was the problem propounded at the club lunch table, and many and varied were the answers. In the "Wreck of the Hesperus" it was remembered that there spake up "an old sailor who had sailed the Spanish main," and it was recalled that in the "Ingolsby Legends" one says, "My father dear he is not here; he seeks the Spanish main." There was, however, a certain vagueness about the speakers' views as to what particular thing was meant by the word, some thinking one thing and some thinking another, and only one speaking with the authority of "an old sailor who had sailed the Spanish main." Such a discussion tends to show how satisfied most of us are to half know a thing or to think that we know without troubling about verification.—London Chronicle.

## The Shopping Sex.

The Englishwoman never knows when she enters a shop what she wants. She is swayed by impulse, grabs wildly at everything she likes or thinks she likes and probably comes back and grumbles the next day. She is also completely lost if the shopwalkers do not dog her every footstep to implore her to "look at this charming toque" or condescend to "glance at this special line in cheap skirts." But the American woman resents any suggestion that she does not know what she wants, likes to be left severely alone and if interfered with may abruptly leave the shop. But, while she is less irritating than the Englishwoman, she is far more exacting.—London Express.

## The Old Great Eastern.

The last days of the Great Eastern were certainly sad, considering the purpose for which she was designed and the great work she did in cable laying. For some time before she was broken up on the mud of the river Mersey, near Liverpool, she was on view as a show ship. One firm of Liverpool clothiers hired her for a season, and in addition to using her for its advertising purposes made use of her for catchpeny shows. In the large cable tank a circus was fitted up and performances given at so much a head, while other exhibitions of the Coney Island type were spread all over her deck.

## The Eastern Eye.

The eyes of the yellow people are not oblique, notwithstanding that they appear to be. The line adjoining the commissures of the eyelids divides the eye into two equal parts, and is exactly at right angles with the axis of the nose. It is not always so; the exception is much less frequent than in the whites, for, as a general rule, it is in the latter that the eyes are not at right angles with the axis of the nose.

When death, the great reconciler, has come, it is never our tenderness that we repent, but our severity.—George Eliot.

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Realizing the fact that the majority of persons making sales are doing so with the object of bettering their condition and improving the quality of their breeding stock, I will send the Breeders' Gazette one year free of charge to every person for whom I call a sale during the balance of 1906.

E. J. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

## CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made on the 21st day of June, 1905, by J. E. Lawthers to Reeves & Co., upon the following described property, to-wit:  
One No. 326 Reeves 20 H. P. straw burner, jacketed engine, manufactured by Reeves & Co., with all fixtures and appendages with or belonging to same.  
One No. 321 Reeves' 33x56 mammoth cylinder separator, manufactured by Reeves & Co., with all fixtures and appendages belonging to same.  
One No. 344 Reeves' Farmer's Friend wind stacker, manufactured by Reeves & Co., with all fixtures and appendages belonging to same.  
One No. 12610 Parson's self feeder and band cutter.  
One No. 5478 Peoria double tube weigher.  
One No. 367 Reeves' engine tender.  
One 16-foot 8-inch 4-ply Gandy belt. One 21x30-foot 8-ounce tarpaulin. One No. 2 lifting

Jack. One tank, pump and hose.  
Said Reeves & Co. will sell said property for cash to the highest bidder at public auction on the 5th day of November, 1906, on the farm of Henry S. Beck, situated in section 19, town 1, range 23 west, in Red Willow county, Nebraska, at 3 o'clock p. m. of said day.  
Said mortgage was filed in the office of the county clerk of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of June, 1905. There is now due on said mortgage and the notes, hereby foreclosed, the sum of one thousand nine hundred forty-one and sixty-five one hundredths dollars (\$1941.65); said mortgage has elected to declare the whole debt secured by said mortgage due, as by its terms and the terms of the notes secured thereby provided.  
No proceedings at law has been had for the collection of said debt or any part thereof.  
Dated this 9th day of October, 1906.—10-12-06.  
REEVES & CO.  
Mortgagees.