

County Commissioners' Proceedings.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

McCook, Neb., January 14, 1908.

Petitions of county officers asking for deputy and clerk hire for the year 1908, were read and considered and on motion granted fixing the number and compensation as follows:

County treasurer, one deputy..... \$700 00
County clerk, one deputy..... 700 00
County clerk, extra clerk hire, if needed 600 00

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to refund to the following named persons the amount set opposite their names, being the amount of poll tax illegally assessed to them in 1907, and paid by them under protest for the reason that they were fifty years of age and exempt from poll tax:

T. F. Rowell \$2, J. C. Ball \$2, A. G. Dole \$2, E. E. Devoe \$2, James N. Rupp \$2, Oliver Jeffries \$2, Eren Simonson \$2.50.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to refund to the following named persons the amount set opposite their names, being the amount of poll tax illegally assessed to them in 1907, and paid by them under protest for the reason that they were members of the fire department and exempt from poll tax:

E. F. Osborn \$2, E. O. Value \$2.
The annual settlement of the following road overseers were examined and on motion clerk was instructed to draw certificates on road districts as follows:

C. H. Harman, road overseer dist No. 6..... \$57 25
P. N. Fough, road overseer dist No. 11..... 45 00
Wm. Boyd, road overseer dist No. 19..... 61 50
G. B. Cooper, road overseer dist No. 15..... 56 25

The following claims were audited and allowed and on motion clerk was instructed to draw warrants on the county general fund, levy of 1907, in payment thereof as follows:

M. Mathes, keeping pauper..... \$12 85
Mrs. Mary Volker, board for pauper..... 21 00
And on the road fund, levy of 1907, as follows:
Charles B. Lee, road work..... \$ 3 00
H. H. Ebert, nails and supplies..... 12 55
John H. Ball, road work..... 3 00
Henry Votz, road work..... 3 00
I. A. Lemasters, road work..... 12 00
John H. Wesch, road work..... 3 00
James Havens, same..... 3 00
Jacob Wall, same..... 6 00
Peter Gillen, same..... 7 50
Guy Hartman, same..... 3 00
William Randel, same..... 3 00
C. B. Masters, same..... 4 50
Mathew Stewart, same..... 4 50
Fred Masters, same..... 3 00
Chas. Masters, same..... 10 50
Geo. W. Wheeler, hauling and grading..... 69 00
J. W. Dutcher, road work 2 1/2 days..... 67 50
Henry Powell, road work..... 6 00
E. S. Dutcher, building bridge and road work..... 115 00
J. C. Pedman, road work..... 6 00
S. H. Burchett, same..... 6 00
Albert Smith, same..... 7 50

A duly certified list of the persons selected by the commissioners, from which to draw a jury, was filed with the clerk of the district court.

On motion board adjourned to meet January 15, 1908. F. S. LOFTON, Chairman. Attest: CHARLES SKALLA, Clerk.

McCook, Neb., January 15, 1908. The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, present F. S. Lofton, S. Premer and C. B. Gray, commissioners, P. E. Reeder, county attorney, Charles Skalla, clerk.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

The additional depository bond of the First National Bank of McCook was examined and on motion approved.

On motion the county treasurer was instructed to refund to G. W. Predmore the amount of \$2, being the amount of poll-tax illegally assessed to him in 1907, in Willow Grove precinct and paid by him under protest, for the reason that he was also assessed for poll tax in Perry precinct for said year.

The board having made a careful examination of the accounts of A. L. Cochran, county treasurer, find that he has received as fees from June 14, 1907, to January 8, 1908, both inclusive: \$292 11

Paid deputy..... \$ 20 40
Paid county treasurer..... 1441 32
Paid excess fees and commissions in treasury..... 500 29
Total..... \$292 11 \$292 11

The board having made a careful examination of the accounts of H. H. Berry, justice of the peace, Willow Grove precinct, find that he has collected in fines and paid into the county treasury the sum of \$121.50.

On motion the action taken on January 14th, in regard to the sheriff's salary was reconsidered and the matter laid over until Friday, January 17th.

On motion board adjourned to meet January 17, 1908. F. S. LOFTON, Chairman. Attest: CHARLES SKALLA, Clerk.

McCook, Nebraska, Jan. 17, 1908. The board of county commissioners met in regular session, present, F. S. Lofton, S. Premer, and C. B. Gray, commissioners, P. E. Reeder, county attorney, Charles Skalla, clerk.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

The two additional depository bonds of the Citizens Bank of McCook were examined and on motion approved.

The official bond of Chas. W. Kelley, county surveyor, was examined and on motion approved.

On motion the resignation of E. F. Osborn as deputy sheriff was accepted.

On motion the salary of the sheriff was fixed at \$1,200 a year.

On motion board adjourned to meet February 10, 1908. F. S. LOFTON, Chairman. Attest: CHARLES SKALLA, Clerk.

Real Estate Filings. The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since our last report:

Grace B Evans, wid, to Charles F. Lehn, qcd to lot 10, blk 22, McCook..... \$ 1 00
Estelle E Preston et al to Charles F. Lehn, qcd to lot 10, blk 22, McCook..... 1 00
Charles F. Lehn and wife to Ella Lee, wd to lot 18, blk 15, McCook..... 3000 00
William Doyle and wife to Ella Lee, wd to lot 5, blk 19, McCook..... 750 00
Clark T Loper and wife to Ella Lee, wd to lot 4, blk 27, 2nd McCook..... 500 00
Samuel C Roach and wife to Ella Lee, wd to lots 8, 9, blk 9, McCook..... 2500 00
Jacob Frank and wife to Gaspar Frank, wd to lot 8, blk 33, 2nd McCook..... 750 00

Lincoln Land Co to Fred Hunt-work, wd to lots 3, 4, blk 2, add to Bartley..... 150 00

Raphael O Light, sugl, to Franklin E Richard, wd to lots 11, 12, blk 2, 1st South McCook..... 100 00

Lincoln Land Co to Franklin E Richards, wd to lot 3, blk 11, 4th McCook..... 175 00

United States to William N Downs, pat on nw qr 20-2-28. Lincoln Land Co to Albert G Bump, wd to lot 4, blk 4, 6th McCook..... 250 00

Jacob Long, sugl, to James A Hess, wd to lots 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 4, 1st South McCook..... 1300 00

James A Hess, sugl, to Oliver Jeffries & Arthur Dinmill, wd to lots 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 4, 1st South McCook..... 900 00

Jennie Bush, wid, to Alfa S Seely, qcd to lot 21, blk 32, Indianola..... 1 00

Florence A Cramer to William M Carmichael, qcd to n hf, sw qr 33-4-28..... 1 00

John R Neel and wife and William F Neel, sugl, to Edward S Byfield, wd to lots 11, 12, blk 28, Indianola..... 550 00

C C Heskett and wife to Robert B Wilson, wd to w hf, nw qr 22-3-29..... 3000 00

United States to Mary B Hupp, pat to se qr 8-1-26..... *

Aid For Weak Schools. State Superintendent McBrien has prepared his certificate to the auditor showing the amounts due the several counties that are entitled to share in the appropriation of \$50,000 under the act providing state aid for school districts whose funds are not sufficient to maintain a school for at least seven months. The law provides that no state aid shall be given any public school district unless it has voted the maximum tax levy authorized by section 5437, chapter 79, compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1905, and until the accounts of such districts have been audited and approved by the county superintendent of the proper county. No district shall receive in any one year any state aid under the provisions of this act in excess of one hundred and twenty dollars, which amount shall be applied exclusively to the payment of teachers' wages. From the tabulated statement on file in the office of the state superintendent it is shown that the need of an appropriation to assist weak districts of the state is far greater than even the most enthusiastic supporters of the law thought possible. Seven hundred and eight districts in forty-five counties have qualified under the law for state aid, and the total amount asked for exceeds \$90,000. The amounts due each county will be made in two payments, the first in January and the second payment on or before the last Monday in June. The following counties are entitled to share in this appropriation to the amount set opposite their names:

Red Willow..... \$1,854
Chase County..... 2,859
Dundy County..... 1,745
Frontier County..... 1,593
Furnas County..... 630
Hayes County..... 2,303
Hitchcock..... 2,569
Gosper County..... 25

DANGER IN DELAY. Kidney Diseases Are Too Dangerous for McCook People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney troubles is that they get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Cure your kidneys with the certain and safe remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills, which has cured people right here in McCook.

Mrs. A. G. Rider, living in the eastern part of McCook, Neb., says: "I have suffered for a number of years from kidney trouble. My back was very lame and sore and there was a dull, throbbing sensation directly over the left kidney. I was unable to lie on my left side without experiencing sharp twinges through this region. Shortly after I noticed the first symptom of kidney trouble, the kidney secretions became irregular, too frequent in action, causing me to rise many times during the night and contained a sediment. As a result of not sleeping well, I became weak and run down, had little ambition and my household duties became a dread. I was advised to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial by a person who had used them with good results. I used them for some time according to directions and the result was a complete cure. I have felt like a different person since using Doan's Kidney Pills, which I procured at McConnell's drug store."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Have You Houses To Rent? Then you should be supplied with rent receipt books. THE TRIBUNE has just what you want—compact and complete.

AN UNBEATEN CUTTER

The Daring Was the Fastest Racer In Our Navy.

HER MOST FAMOUS VICTORY.

It Was Over the Crew of the Iron Duke, a British Man-of-war, and Was Decisive—Why the American Banc Played the British National Air.

The fastest racing boat that ever brought shakels and glory to the American navy or to any other, for that matter, was the cutter Daring.

When she went down with the Vandalla in the great storm which sank almost every vessel in the harbor of Samoa she left behind her an unbroken record of victories.

None of these was more sensational than the one she easily plucked from a crew of the Iron Duke when the Daring was attached to the Wisconsin, then on the Asiatic station. Appropriately enough, the crushing defeat was administered in centennial year, 1876, and it was the more significant because the English boat had given the challenge and had fairly rushed upon its fate.

When a bluejacket wants a race he goes about it in his own peculiar fashion. He doesn't write out a challenge and send it with due formalities. He does not appoint a committee to extend it. He does not "post notice in a conspicuous place."

He simply lowers his boat, climbs into it to the number of twelve or fourteen, pulls toward the ship whose crew he wants to race, tosses his oars as he comes under her bow, and there you are. The challenge has been given in the sight of the whole harbor.

This sort of invitation doesn't mean that the other crew is to hustle into its boat for a race right then and there. On the contrary, there is a lot of preliminary work yet to be done, much of it being of a strictly financial nature.

Thousands of dollars change hands over these races. The officers themselves are generally ready to back the honor of their own ship with substantial proof of their loyalty.

As for the average sailor man, he digs up every cent he can rake and scrape. As a winner of these shakels the Daring, as before mentioned, is of blessed memory, except to her rivals.

Of these latter none was more confident than the Iron Duke crew. The Wisconsin was already at anchor when the British vessel came into the harbor one fine day, her advent being greeted with the usual attention every newcomer commands.

She hadn't been in very long before she loved a boat. The men on the Wisconsin idly watched. They continued to observe, but without much concern, as the British cutter was pulled toward the Wisconsin, heading across her bows.

Then the unexpected happened. To the surprise and intense delight of the Americans, up went the British oars, and a little thrill of excitement swept the widening ripple around the harbor. A challenge had been given. A race was to come.

And it was a race that meant a whole lot more than a mere contest between two crews. It involved a contested principle of boat building.

The British believed in a substantial, seaworthy, solid craft. The Americans made their cutters lighter and more graceful, contending at the same time that the fine lines which made their boats beautiful did not make them the less seaworthy.

The day for the race was set, a course of three and a half miles designated and the wagers piled up on both sides. But when the day came there was a high wind, making the going so rough that the Americans, thinking that it wouldn't be a pretty race, proposed putting it off.

Not much! The British thought they saw through the proposal. They imagined the Americans were afraid, and they saw a glorious opportunity to prove their wisdom in sacrificing beauty to seaworthiness. They were as firm as nobody but an Englishman can be. The race must go on.

And it did. You bet it did! And the Daring came skimming in a whole half mile ahead—a half mile, if you please.

While the Iron Duke's crew were plugging through the waves by main force the Daring cut across them and over them like the thing of delight she was. And, while she was as dry as a parlor car, the Iron Dukes were bailing to keep themselves afloat.

Well, you can imagine whether there was joy aboard the Wisconsin. But the officers could afford to be generous in victory, so the band was ordered to play "God Save the Queen."

A British naval officer was standing with an American officer on shore watching the finish, and when the band struck up he turned to the American in bewilderment.

"That's funny!" he said. "Your boat comes in ahead, and yet they're playing 'God Save the Queen.' I don't understand."

"Well," said the American, "if God won't save the queen now she might as well give up. Nothing earthly can."

The Daring was built at New York about 1871 and was so far superior to the boats she competed with that another cutter was constructed on very much the same lines, but with what were thought to be some improvements. She was called the Magic, and, next to the Daring, she was the best racing boat in the navy. But up to the time of her loss the older boat was unbeaten even by her newer rival—Washington Post.

MARRIAGE 'N' TIBET.

Courting and Wedding Etiquette in the Forbidden Land.

In A. Henry Savage Landor's account of "The Forbidden Land" we read that among the Shokas, when a young couple consider marriage advisable, the young man, dressed in his best clothes, proceeds to the house of his intended father-in-law, carrying wine, grilled grain, dried fruit, sugar candy and other sweetmeats.

If the bridegroom is thought a suitable match, the parents of the girl receive the young man with due consideration and partake heartily of the food and drink proffered by him.

The marriage is there and then arranged, the bridegroom further disbursing to the father a sum of not less than 5 rupees and not more than 100. This is supposed to be the money equivalent to the sum spent by the relatives of the girl in bringing her up.

The marriage ceremony then follows, and this is simplicity itself. A cake called "delang" is baked, of which the friends of the two families partake. If either the bridegroom or the bride refuses to eat a share of the cake, the marriage is broken off. If they both eat some of the cake and later any discussion arises between them, all those who assisted at the function are called as witnesses that the marriage took place.

Often even this primitive ceremony of eating cake is dispensed with, and Shoka marriages begin and continue as happy and faithful unions without any special form of service or rite to solemnize the tie.

A breach of the seventh commandment is severely visited not only on the guilty man, who is well beaten, but on his parents. The Shoka men proceed en masse to the parental dwelling and completely denude it of all furniture, stores of grain and merchandise.

They confiscate the sheep, goats, yak and all their valuable saddles and loads and present the whole proceeds to the person who has been wronged by the guilty pair as some sort of recompense.

Frequently the unfortunate and innocent relatives of the evildoer are bound and even beaten to death by the villagers.

These severe measures are resorted to to maintain a high standard of morality and honor, and there is little doubt that, primitive as these methods may seem, the good results obtained more than justify them.

An institution which the author speaks of as surprising in a primitive people, but nevertheless, to his way of thinking, eminently sensible and advantageous, is called the Rambang, a place or club where girls and young men meet at night for the sake of better acquaintance prior to entering into matrimony. Each village possesses one or more institutions of this kind, and they are patronized by well to do people, who recognize the institution as a sound basis on which marriage can be arranged.

Rambang houses are either in the village itself or halfway between one village and the next, the young women of one village thus entering into amicable relations with the young men of the other, and vice versa.

Uncle Henry's Experience. "It's all nonsense and a waste of time," said Uncle Henry, "to tell a young man what kind of wife he ought to pick out when he gets ready to marry. Nine times out of ten he has picked her out already, and if he hasn't he doesn't need anybody's help."

"What do you know about it?" he was asked.

"I know something about it by observation," he answered, "and a little by experience. When I had reached the age of twenty-five, with a fair income and good prospects, I thought it was time for me to marry. I had almost decided to ask a certain Naomi Hawthorne, but didn't altogether like the family, and was in an uncertain frame of mind about her, when some of my friends began to take it upon themselves to assist me. They told me that Naomi was the very girl for me; that I couldn't find a better wife if I were to hunt all over the country, and so on. In short, they praised her so highly that I made up my mind I'd follow their advice. I began paying attention to her, and in a few weeks I popped the question."

"Well?" said Uncle Henry, with some reluctance, "she said she wouldn't marry me if I was the last man on earth."

—Youth's Companion.

Bubblyjocks. Probably everybody has heard of the little boy in Scotland who was asked if his life were happy. "Aye," he replied, but doubtfully, and added that he was "sair hauden doon by von bubblyjock." If this laddie had been the only one so held down, the story would not have been so important, but it is all the world's story. We should all be good and wildly happy—many of us feel that we should be great—if it were not that we were so sair hauden doon by a bubblyjock. (Adam, of course, named the bubblyjock a turkey; Eve knew when she saw it cruising toward her with the fat, overbearing gait of a bully and before she heard its absurd voice that it was the bubblyjock and no other.) Bubblyjocks are not lions. They do not kill and devour; they torment. They do not attempt life, but the joy of life. They cannot prevent our doing as we please, but they can gobble at us and threaten us, so that we work in defiance and not in joy, grimly instead of whistling. Like the little boy, we eat our oatacake and with a sort of appetite, but we keep one eye on the strutting bubblyjock—Atlantic.

SPENT LAST EIGHT YEARS IN MISERY

Boston Banker Says His Life Has Been Hopeless for that Length of Time.

Carleton H. Hutchinson, a leading banker and broker of Boston, with offices at 8 Congress Street, in that city, has recently come out with a very strong statement.

In the widespread discussion over Cooper's new theory and medicines which has spread over the country so rapidly, Mr. Hutchinson has taken the side of those who say that Cooper's theory is correct and his medicine all that he claims.

Mr. Hutchinson's emphatic statement is as follows: "Anyone afflicted with chronic ill health and a general run-down condition caused by stomach trouble, who does not try this man Cooper's medicine, is very foolish. I say this after a most remarkable experience with the medicine."

"I heard of Cooper's success first when he was in Chicago, as I have a private wire to that city in connection with my business. Later, when he came East, I learned more of him and his theory that stomach trouble causes most ill health. I have had no faith in anything not prescribed by a physician for each particular case after careful diagnosis, but after eight years of constant suffering, during which

time I spent over \$1,500 with absolutely no relief, I felt that it would at least do no harm to try the medicine which I was hearing so much about.

"During these eight years I have been forced to go without solid food for five and six weeks at a time. I always had a sour stomach, was troubled with formation of gas, and led the usual miserable life of the dyspeptic. I was dull, tired, nervous and gloomy all the time, and was always constipated.

"I have taken Cooper's medicine a comparatively short time. For the past month I have not had the slightest sign of stomach trouble. I can eat anything with no bad effect whatsoever. I have a fine appetite, am gaining flesh very rapidly, am cheerful, full of energy, and my nervousness has disappeared. My bowels are in perfect condition for the first time in eight years.

"I don't hesitate to say that I would not take \$50,000 and be back where I was. My relief and thankfulness is beyond description."

We sell Cooper's famous preparation described in the above statement.

—A. McMillen.

CITIZENS BANK OF McCOOK, NEB. Paid Up Capital \$50,000. Surplus \$12,000. DIRECTORS: V. FRANKLIN, JAS. S. DOYLE, A. C. EBERT.

The McCook Tribune One Dollar Per Year

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between James W. Colson and Albert W. Utter, doing business under the firm name of D. W. Colson and Company, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

REFeree's SALE. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Minnie Matilda Miller, plaintiff, against Albertina Rogers, Roy Rogers, John S. Miller, Freda Philipp, Albert Philipp, Daisy Philipp, and Edwin Philipp, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the southwest quarter of section two, the northwest quarter of section one all in township two, north range ten, and lot one and two in block ten in the fourth addition to McCook, all in Red Willow county, Nebraska. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the 11th day of February, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate.

NOTICE OF REFeree's SALE. By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Albertina Rogers, plaintiff, against John S. Miller, Minnie Matilda Miller, Edwin A. Philipp, Albertina Philipp, Harvey Philipp, Daisy Philipp, Freda Philipp, and Roy Rogers, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter and lots one and two, section two, township two, north range ten, and lot one and two in block ten in the fourth addition to McCook, all in Red Willow county, Nebraska. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the 11th day of February, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an order of sale issued from the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, under a decree in an action wherein Jane E. Whitney is plaintiff and William H. Trinkles, Trinkles, his wife, first real name unknown to the plaintiff, and Frank W. Whitney were defendants, to me directed and delivered, I shall offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the east door of the court house, in McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of February, 1908, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., the following-described real estate, to-wit: Commencing one hundred feet south of the northeast corner of lot (4) four in block (10) ten, in West McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, according to the recorded plat thereof, thence west one hundred forty feet, thence south one hundred feet, thence east one hundred forty feet, thence north one hundred feet to the place of beginning, to satisfy said decree, costs and accruing costs. Dated this tenth day of January, 1908.—J. L. Peterson, Sheriff.

F. D. BURGESS Plumber and Steam Fitter. Iron, Lead and Sewer Pipe, Brass Goods, Pumps, a Boiler Trimmings. Estimates Furnished Free. Basement of the Postoffice Building. McCOOK, NEBRASKA

The best of everything in his line at the most reasonable prices is Marsh's motto. He wants your trade, and hopes by merit to keep it. D. C. MARSH The Butcher Phone 12.