



THE WHITE HOUSE.

The home of the presidents was begun in 1792 and was first occupied by President Adams in 1800. In 1814 it was burned by the British and was rebuilt four years later. The original building is a two story freestone edifice painted white. It is 170 feet long by 86 feet wide and has an Ionic portico. In 1903 the executive offices, which are shown in the upper picture, were erected. The main entrance to the White House is shown in the lower cut.



THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

The construction of the capitol was begun in 1793, and the cornerstone of the central portion of the building was laid by President Washington in September of that year. On Aug. 24, 1814, the capitol was partly destroyed by British troops, who set fire to all the public buildings. The cornerstone of the wings was laid on July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore, and Daniel Webster officiated as orator. These wings, or extensions, were completed in 1859. The total cost of the capitol was about \$14,000,000.

Legislative Act Is Void.

Money loaners may proceed to obtain deficiency judgments, notwithstanding the act of the legislature of 1897. Chapter 95 of the session laws of 1897, relating to deficiency judgments, which repealed sections 847 and 849 of the code of civil procedure and to amend sections 848 of the code of civil procedure by striking out the last five words of said section, namely, "unless authorized by the court" is declared void by the supreme court in the case of Benjamin F. Morre, appellant, against Robert F. Neese et al., appellees, a suit appealed from Sioux county. Following is the syllabus of Commissioner Ames' opinion: "When the legislative journals show affirmatively that a bill which has passed one house has been amended in the other before final passage thereby and that such amendments have not been concurred in by the house in which the measure originated, and also show affirmatively that such amendments have not been receded from with the assent of a majority of all the members elected to the house by which they were made, the bill is void as a measure of legislation."

Elect Officers and Members.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture elected the following officers and members at their meeting in Lincoln last week: C. H. Rudge, Lancaster Co., President. G. W. Hervey, Douglass Co., Vice President. V. Arnold, Richardson Co., 2nd Vice President. E. Z. Russell, Washington Co., Treasurer. W. R. Mellor, Sherman Co., Secretary. President Rudge selected the following as his board of managers: H. L. Cook, St. Paul, Chairman. G. W. Hervey, Omaha. O. P. Hendershot, Hebron. Peter Youngers, Geneva. I. W. Haws, Minden. The following were selected as mem-

bers of the Board for the ensuing two years: J. D. Ream, Custer county. H. R. Howe, Nemaha county. W. F. Johnson, Clay county. Chas. Mann, Dawes county. V. Arnold, Richardson county. S. C. Bassett, Buffalo county. George F. Dickman, Seward county. W. R. Mellor, Sherman county. Peter Youngers, Jr., Fillmore county. G. W. Hervey, Douglas county. Jos. Roberts, Dodge county. William Foster, Lancaster county. R. M. Wolcott, Merrick county. E. Z. Russell, Washington county.

Check on Changing Depots.

The Railway commission this morning adopted the following orders of importance to all the state: No change of freight or passenger depots or flag stations from their present location, or suspension of the sale of tickets, or the receiving or forwarding of freights from stations now in use for such purpose will be permitted without the consent of this commission.

Permission for the location of depots and the construction of same must be secured from this commission. Application for such permits must be accompanied by all information necessary for a full and proper understanding of all interests to be affected thereby. The commission reserves the right to pass upon the location of all switches and spurs.

No switches or spurs in use in this state shall be removed or abandoned without the consent of this commission.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

THROUGH HOLLAND.

A Day's Travel In the Land of Windmills and Canals.

Here is a pretty description of a day's travel through Holland: "At Amsterdam I left the train and boarded a boat bound for the Heider, the northernmost point of north Holland, where the low lying islands curve round to the horizon, looking as if they had been appointed ocean outposts to Friesland. The voyage might take a day, but what of that? There is only one way to travel in Holland—by water. The boat glides through the brimming canal and passes the clean towns and the many windmills. Life persists, passengers and cargoes come and go, but you are no longer at war with the world or in trouble with it. You are a spectator, idling through a summer day, wrapped in aloofness, content merely to be moving through the moist and luminous air. When the environs of Amsterdam are left behind and the water side houses give place to the reeds that bend as the backwash overtakes them and the factories fade into vast, bright meadows, the spirit of this land, wrested from the sea, obsesses the traveler. I forgot to count the windmills, was indifferent to the locality of the hut where Peter the Great studied shipbuilding and was content with prepping to choose a habitation from among the dwellings whose gardens are washed by the waters of this great North canal.

"We passed through Texel, on one side Dutch farmhouses, compact, four square, stretching in an endless line along the waterway, on the other side the meadows, and beyond them, far away, the sweeping line of the dunes. They rise above the North sea, and on their sandy sides and heights men are forever on the watch against the encroachments of the ocean. They plant the shrub called helm that binds the sand together, making a bulwark against the rage of the waves. 'God gave us the sea, but we made the shore,' says the Dutchman. These flower fruitful and pastoral meadows that outstretched as we glided northward were once submerged in water. The fight against the sea never ceases. As we moved northward the three great dikes loomed out. I gazed out at these high bulwarks, patrolled and watched by day and by night, and mused on the legend that at Amsterdam there is one master key a turn of which in times of peril from foreign invasion will drown the land again.

"And as I mused there swept past a barge. The great sail was hoisted. The family, a mite of the 50,000 canal population who live out their lives on these floating houses, were gathered round the tiller, where mynbeer smoked and steered. The barge is the symbol of this sea conquering people. Below the Heider I landed. Beyond is the fort, with the fringe of islands outposting Friesland, the fishing fleet and the gunboats, and the channel between the mainland and Texel opening to the world. As I crossed the bridge I saw the sight of sights. There was no fuss, no shouting, no spilling of wine at that launch. The barge moved from her cradle, shot downward, took the water in a rush, pretended to capsize and all at once acquired. She had found her master."—Chicago News.

Whistler's Portrait of Irving.

"Why did Whistler paint Henry Irving as Philip?" some one once asked me. How dangerous to ask "why" about any one so freakish as Jimmy Whistler! But I answered then and would answer now that it was because, as Philip, Henry, in his dress without much color (for the common point of view), his long gray legs and his Velasquez-like attitudes, looked like the kind of thing which Whistler loved to paint. Velasquez had painted a real Philip of the same race; Whistler would paint the actor who had created the Philip of the stage.

I have a note from Whistler written to Henry at a later date, I think, which refers to the picture. It is common knowledge that the sitter never cared much about the portrait. Henry had a strange affection for the wrong pictures of himself. He disliked the Bastien-Lepage, the Whistler and the Sargent, which never even saw the light. He adored the weak, pretty-pretty picture by Millais, which, I must admit all the same, held the mirror up to one of the characteristics of Henry's face—its extreme refinement.

The most remarkable men I have known were, without a doubt, Whistler and Oscar Wilde. This does not imply that I liked them better or admired them more than the others, but there was something about both of them more instantaneously individual, audacious and wonderful than it is possible to describe.—Ellen Terry in McClure's.

Vanity Makes Misfits.

A tailor tossed into a corner a suit that had turned out a misfit. "It is men's vanity that makes nine-tenths of the misfits," he growled. "How so?"

"Why, when a man comes in here to be measured he won't stand in his natural way. He is too vain. We go to take his chest measure, and to have the satisfaction of hearing a big number yelled out he puffs out his chest like a pigeon, and then his coat and waistcoat are too big for him. He does the same with his back, stiffening it if he is humped to a military erectness. The same with his shoulders—if they slope he raises them to his ears, and if they are round he throws them back till the shoulder blades clash together. And if his stomach protrudes he draws it in. Thus our measurements are all wrong, and the suit, thanks to the man's vanity, must go to the misfit dealer."—New York Press.

A NEST HARD TO FIND.

Remarkable and Artistic Home of the Humming Bird.

The home of the humming bird is one of the most remarkable and artistic creations of all bird architecture. It is a tiny, delicate cup, made of the softest plant down, saddled upon some rather slender branch so deftly that it seems a part thereof. The saliva of the birds is used to compact and secure the material and likewise to coat the exterior with the gray green lichens so generally found upon trees. This makes it so assimilate with the surroundings that it is a very difficult object to discover. And thereby hangs a tale. A gentleman had told me that if I would call upon him he would show me an occupied nest of a humming bird in his orchard. When I came, he was out of town, but I thought I would see if I could not find the nest myself. So I made inspection from tree to tree, and presently the female hummer began to fly about me anxiously. We played a game of hot and cold until it became evident that the nest must be in a certain low apple tree which had many dead, lichen covered branches. Some of these came down nearly to the ground, and for quite awhile I stood by the tree, running my eyes along each branch in order, trying to make out the nest, while the female kept darting frantically at my head. It must have been nearly a quarter of an hour before I discovered that I was standing almost touching the nest with my hands, having been looking right over it all the time. It contained two fresh eggs, this being in the early part of June. The branch upon which it was built was completely overgrown with lichens, and the nest, being covered with them, too, was wonderfully disguised, though there were no leaves to hide it.—From "Experiences With Humming Birds," by H. K. Job, in Outing Magazine.

THE SMALLEST SCREWS.

To the Naked Eye They Look Like Specks of Dust.

The smallest screws in the world are those made in watch factories. They are cut from steel wire by a machine, but as the chips fall from the knife it looks as if the operator was simply cutting up the wire for his own diversion. One thing is certain—no screws can be seen, and yet a screw is made by every third operation.

The fourth jewel wheel screw is next to invisible, to the naked eye resembling a speck of dust. With a glass, however, it can be made out quite distinctly. It has 200 threads to an inch. These little screws are four one-thousandth of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double in size. It has been estimated that an ordinary thimble would hold 100,000 of them.

About 1,000,000 of them are manufactured in the course of a month, but no attempt is ever made to count them. In determining the number 100 of them are placed on a very delicate balance and the number of the whole quantity calculated from the weight of these. All the small parts of the watch are counted in this way, probably 50 out of the 120.

When they have been cut the screws are hardened and put into frames, about 100 to the frame, heads up. This is done very rapidly, but entirely by the sense of touch instead of by sight, so that a blind man with a little experience could perform the task. The next step in the process is to polish the heads in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time. The plate on which this is done is covered with oil and a grinding compound, and on this the machine moves them very rapidly by a reversing motion until they are in perfect condition.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Drama of London's Fog.

There is a whole world of drama bound up in the chronicles of London's fog. This misty and mysterious visitant, far older than Gog or Magog, which used to visit the watches of the night when the metropolis barely lifted itself out of the surrounding marshes, has a fund of comedy as well as tragedy. Countless murders have been committed under its sheltering cloak, men and women have been waylaid, children have been torn from their mothers and wives from their husbands, but on the other hand there are a few incidents of a less harrowing character.—Strand Magazine.

Curved Spokes.

There is no doubt that an iron wheel with curved spokes is much more attractive to the eye than the ordinary variety, but it is not on account of its appearance that it is constructed in this manner. Wheels that are cast invariably contract a little in the process of cooling, and those made with straight spokes are always liable to crack. The curved variety, by allowing a certain give and take in the metal, avoid this danger.

But It Went.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the magistrate, "for the crime of overspeeding you will pay a fine of \$10 or be took to jail for ten days." "That's not a correct sentence," murmured the prisoner. — Philadelphia Ledger.

The Way to Draw an Elephant.

Little Gladys—Granny, go down on your hands and knees a minute, please. Fond Grandmother—What am I to do that for, my pet? Gladys—Cause I want to draw an elephant.—Chicago News.

Love of money is the disease which renders us most pitiful and groveling.—Longinus.

True blessedness consisteth in a good life and a happy death.—Solon.

AWFUL CREATURE WAS NINETY FEET LONG

Recent Grewsome Experience of a Chicago Man Is Sample of a Series of Such Cases

During L. T. Cooper's recent visit to Chicago, where his new preparation and theory created the usual sensation, many hundreds of people brought enormous internal parasites to the young man, which had left the system after taking his medicine. Among these people was Mr. Emil Winkler, who brought to Cooper a tapeworm that proved to be over ninety feet in length. Mr. Winkler, who resides at 182 East Ohio Street, Chicago, had this to say of his experience: "For five years I have been more or less complaining. I have had severe headaches, and any food that I would eat would nauseate me. I would have had dreams almost every night; dizzy spells would compel me to quit work. Black spots would appear before my eyes when stooping over and rising quickly. I would feel tired most of the time; in fact, I had no life in me to speak of for the last five years. I tried various treatments, and one

physician in St. Louis was recommended to me, and I was under his treatment some time, but as usual I obtained no relief. "So many people asked me to try Cooper's preparation that I decided to do so, and after using it for a few days, this awful thing passed from my system. I feel much better already, and I want to say right here that I thank Mr. Cooper a hundred times for what his medicine has done for me. I would not take \$5,000 and have that thing back in my system again." Mr. Winkler is a fair sample of the experience of many during Cooper's stay in Chicago, and this no doubt helped to account for the enormous sale of the Cooper preparation in this city and others, recently visited by the young man. We sell and will be pleased to explain the Cooper preparations. —A. McMillen.

Advertisement for THE CITIZENS BANK OF McCOOK, NEB. V. FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT. A. C. EBERT, CASHIER. JAS. S. DOYLE, VICE PRESIDENT. THE 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 SALE UNDER CHATTEL MORTGAGE. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage, dated on July 27th, 1908, and duly filed in the office of the county clerk of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 29th day of July, 1908, and executed by C. P. Bush to Harry Scott & Co., to secure the payment of the sum of twenty-eight hundred and eighty dollars, and on which there is now due the sum of seventeen hundred dollars. Default having been made in the payment of said sum and no suit or other process of law having been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof, therefore I will sell the property therein described, viz: One Reo-Horse, power Curtis Engine, No. 1042; 1 150-ft. drive belt, 1 tank pump and hose at public auction at McCook Hardware Company's store in the town of McCook, Neb., on the 12th day of February, 1908, at one o'clock p. m. of said day.—H. S. SCOTT & Co.

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, Freida Philippi, Albert Philippi, Daisy Philippi, and Edwin Philippi, defendants, on the 11th 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 of range twenty-nine, and lots 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. Dated this 7th day of January, 1908. J. S. LEHEW, Referee.

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. Philippi, Albertina Philippi, Harvey Philippi, Daisy Philippi, Freida Philippi, 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 of range twenty-nine, west of the sixth principal meridian in said Red Willow county; 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 McCook in said county at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate. Dated this 7th day of January, 1908. J. S. LEHEW, Referee.

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, are 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. H. PETERSON, Sheriff.

Advertising is strictly a business proposition. THE TRIBUNE'S subscription book is open to any advertiser's inspection.

F. D. BURGESS Plumber and Steam Fitter. Iron, Lead and Sewer Pipe, Brass Goods, Pumps, and 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.