

Some Names In the News

Charles M. Daniels and His Swimming at the Olympic Games—Senator Warner of Missouri.

Bishop Potter's Kind Heart—His Successor, the Right Rev. David H. Greer.



CHARLES M. DANIELS, the champion swimmer, who won honors for America at the Olympic games in England, breaking the Olympic record in the 100 meter swim, has astonished the public by sensational performances on several previous occasions. At the Olympic games in St. Louis in 1904 he made a world's record, swimming 220 yards in 2 minutes 41.5 seconds. He gave the foreign swimmers another surprise at the games in Athens in 1906, when he swam away from them and took the 100 yards race. Daniels is a member of the New York Athletic club and in winning the world's amateur championship has done much to popularize swimming as a sport in this country and to give it a leading place in the programmes of organizations devoted to athletics. His style is much praised by experts, and his ability as a swimmer is all the more remarkable because he started to swim only about six years ago. His father, a member of the Knickerbocker club, brought him to its pool and intrusted him to the care of Professor Alex Meffert, asking the coach to teach his boy how to swim. Daniels says that the first time he got in the pool he swallowed enough water to sink a warship. But after that he determined to learn the watery art and spent day after day practicing.

After a careful study of the various strokes used for speed swimming Daniels put into practice certain ideas of his own that he had gained while practicing. He learned the English racing stroke and compared its results with several other strokes that are used in various parts of the world. Finally he came to the conclusion that the crawl and the trudgen strokes were the best ones to use in racing.

The death of Bishop Henry Codman Potter of New York has called forth



BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER.

many anecdotes indicating the broad sympathies and kindly heart of the eminent scholar and divine. On the very day before he was taken sick he had gone out to carry some flowers to a poor sick woman living near his summer home at Cooperstown, N. Y. The bishop was noted for his humor, and during the most dangerous stage of his illness he was able to crack a joke now and then. A young newspaper woman who had arrived in New York from the west was once sent to interview Bishop Potter as her first assignment.

She made an appointment by telephone, but on account of other engagements was unable to be on time. However, when she arrived she found the bishop ready to receive her. He cordially invited her to be seated and inquired as to the exact nature of the desired information.

Then in his characteristic manner he dictated his statement. After the reporter had finished writing she courteously offered to read what she had written. The bishop insisted that he knew it was correct and allowed it to go without hearing it.

As the reporter arose to take leave she said graciously:

"I thank you, Bishop Potter, and appreciate how much it means for a busy person like yourself to give your time to reporters."

Patting her on the shoulder in a fatherly manner, he replied:

"My dear little woman, we are both earning our living."

The breadth of Bishop Potter's views was indicated in the following recent utterance in reply to a question as to the present religious outlook:

"I am pers' d'ed," he said, "that the movement of religious thought today in all lands is a movement progressive toward a larger light and higher ideals. A great many communions are unloading formularies or dogmatic statements which are characteristic efforts to substitute an inflexible book for an inflexible man, the modern scholar having realized that no revelation can really have a divine author unless it is progressively illuminative. This is the point to be made clear by such a discussion. Personally I am in no doubt as to the future triumphs of the

Christian religion nor as to its supreme adaptation to the wants of man, but that it will have to go through great modifications in many doctrinal statements and dogmatic positions is undoubtedly true."

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., LL. D., bishop coadjutor, who will become the successor of Bishop Potter as head of the New York diocese, was chosen to his present post in 1903, and his consecration to his high office was the occasion of an impressive assemblage. It was just twenty years previous that Bishop Potter had been consecrated, and he, too, was at first coadjutor bishop, being assistant to his uncle, the late Right Rev. Horatio Potter. Bishop Greer and Bishop Potter were in full sympathy in their ideas of church administration and the functions of Christianity in its organ-



BISHOP DAVID H. GREER.

ized form in the community. Bishop Greer is a liberal in his interpretation and application of creeds and is progressive and original in evolving new ways of making the church more helpful to all classes in the community, as was strikingly shown while he was rector of St. Bartholomew's parish. The work done by this noted church embraces a wide field of activities, and it was brought to its present level of usefulness largely during the rectorate of Bishop Greer, which extended from the year 1888 to that of his consecration as bishop. He was born in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1844 and studied at Washington college, Pennsylvania, and at the Episcopal seminary at Gambier, O. He is finely preserved and is often seen in the environs of New York on horseback, being very fond of open air exercise, which has done so much to keep him vigorous. He looks more like a business man than a clergyman and is an ecclesiastic whose experience and surroundings have given him an exceptionally broad development.

Senator William Warner of Missouri, chairman of the committee charged with the duty of notifying Judge William H. Taft of his nomination for president, was elected to the United States senate to succeed Francis Marion Cockrell and was the first Republican to be sent to the senate from Missouri for over a quarter of a century. His choice was the outcome of a prolonged and noted contest. Senator Warner was born in Wisconsin in 1839. He was left an orphan at the age of six years and at ten began to make his own living by working in a store. In five years he had saved enough to give himself two years in college, all the higher education he has enjoyed. Then he taught school and studied law.

Just after he was admitted to the bar the civil war broke out, and he joined the Thirty-third Wisconsin volunteer infantry, rising to major. After the war, in 1865, he settled in Kansas City, Mo., then a frontier village. He has practiced law there ever since, having been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar.

He has been active in politics throughout his career and has been city and circuit attorney, mayor, United States district attorney, member of congress and an unsuccessful nominee of his party for governor. In 1888 he was commander in chief of the G. A. R., and President Roosevelt offered him the post of pension commissioner, but he refused it.

At the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, Major Warner was captain of a company in a Wisconsin regiment. He stood between the lines of the opposing forces and read the Declaration of Independence as the soldiers marched. He was cheered by both Federals and Confederates.

Her Aim.

"Why does Maude bleach her hair? She deceives nobody."

"She isn't trying to. She's merely giving every one an indication of her real character."—New York Life.

SHOOTING THE SUN.

Simplest Way of Locating a Ship's Position at Sea.

The average transatlantic traveler displays very little interest in the navigation of the vessel beyond watching the ship's officers, sextant in hand, making observations, says a writer in Travel Magazine. Very few have any idea of the process by means of which the modern navigator is enabled to accurately place the ship's position at a stated time on the chart. Out of sight of land a ship's geographical position is determined either by keeping a careful record of the course steered and the distance run, known as dead reckoning, or by the combined use of chronometer and sextant—that is, by observation of the heavenly bodies. The operation of finding the latitude and longitude of observation can be performed in a number of ways, of which the simplest and most convenient is by measuring the altitude of the sun above the horizon at noon, as is indicated on the vernier of the sextant and spoken of at sea as "shooting the sun." An arithmetical computation by the aid of logarithms is thus quickly made which shows exactly how far the ship is north or south of the equator, or, in other words, the latitude.

Finding the longitude, however, is a somewhat longer process. An observation is made either in the forenoon or afternoon, the chronometer time of the horizon contact of the sun's image being noted. A calculation is then made which gives the exact time at the spot where the ship happens to be, and, as the chronometer carried aboard shows the exact time at Greenwich, the prime meridian of longitude, the difference between the two expresses in hours and minutes (easily convertible into degrees and miles) the distance east or west of Greenwich.

Having thus, roughly speaking, found the latitude and longitude, a dot placed on the chart at the exact point where the lines of latitude and longitude cross denotes the ship's position.

A MAN'S HAT.

Why Is It Always Regarded as a Fit Subject For Jokes?

"I wonder why it is," says a young gentleman who spends most of his leisure time studying human nature at a populous street corner, "that a man's hat is always regarded as a fit subject for jokes? Anything that happens to his shoes is a serious matter, and, although his vest, especially if it is out of the usual in design or color, is sometimes made the subject of pointed remarks, disaster to any other garment is regarded as a matter of sympathy.

"But if he goes to church and puts down his hat at the end of his pew, where somebody kicks a dent in it and knocks it five feet down the aisle, or if he places it carefully beside him in a lecture room or theater and a preoccupied young woman comes in and sits down on it people laugh without seeming to feel the slightest sympathy for him or his sky piece.

"A man chasing his hat through the street on a windy day will always attract a grinning, unsympathetic crowd ready to lay bets on the distance the hat will travel before he catches up or on the amount of damage it will sustain before it is finally recovered, and so irritated does the owner become when he finds his vicious dabs and grabs at it greeted with ironical applause that he generally forgets to thank the man who stops it by stamping on it and hands it back. I believe Joe Miller perpetrated jokes about chasing the hat, but the heavy felts and cocked hats of Miller's time did not lend themselves readily to joking purposes, for when those old fashioned headpieces were blown off they dropped to the ground and stayed there. A Panama, a stovepipe or even a derby may run and fly by turns from Broadway to the postoffice and attract as much attention as a runaway team."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Soldiers in Battle.

Those who have taken part in a battle have confessed that were it not for the shouting and the noise they would lose their nerves and run away. There is always an interval of cowardice in the soldier, but it is quickly overcome and he fights bravely, unflinching in the face of death. Bands were of course invented to make the spirits of soldiers. Martial music, whether from the drum or the bugle, has done a great deal in saving campaigns. No body can fight in a cold, blooded manner, and in the excitement of a general engagement the most nervous of fighters recover wonderfully.

Smoothing It Over.

Irate individual: "I'd like to square matters with you, but now you've been telling it around that I lie."

Other man: "Nothing of the sort. All I have said about you is that you are unsharply unsharply."

Irate individual: "I'm telling you—Oh I don't mind that, if that's all I acknowledge I do get that way once in a while. But how can a fellow help it when everybody insists on treating him?"—Chicago Tribune.

A Scrap of History.

"General Washington, the soldiers of the Continental army are men of iron," exclaimed the Marquis de Lafayette in admiration.

"And as a consequence," remarked the great commander with a sly twinkle, "they are hard at work pressing the redcoats."—Woman's Home Companion.

At the Barn Party.

"These country dances are enjoyable, after all, aren't they?"

"I tell you, the old fashioned dances are the reel thing."—Baltimore American.

Sailor Prince

King Edward's Son and Heir, Who Is Attending the Quebec Tercentenary, and the Cruiser Indomitable, Which Brought Him Over.

THE ship which brings the Prince of Wales and his suite to Canadian waters to participate in the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec presents quite a contrast to that in which Samuel de Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence in the summer of 1608. The French explorer came across the ocean and went up the broad blue river in a little vessel named the Don de Dieu, with the lofty poop and quaint tackle of the days of Sir Walter Raleigh and the sea beggars. Where a majestic city now stands was then but a group of red men's lodges, the Indian village of Stadacona. Nature had built the high promontory which at this point juts out into the St. Lawrence, but it remained for man to erect a fortification upon it and make it the Gibraltar of America. Following in part the course of Champlain, the Prince of Wales, representing his father, King Edward VII., comes to the American continent in the Indomitable, one of the fleetest and most powerful of the new British warships, and he is greeted on his arrival by a fleet of more than twenty warships, representing five different nations. To make the contrast the more effective those who planned the pageants of the Quebec celebration arranged that a ship in exact reproduction of the Don de Dieu should sail up the river the very next day after the arrival of the Prince of Wales in the Indomitable and that the present ship should, in full sight of tens of thousands of people, pass through an avenue of armored vessels representing the might of the naval powers of the world today. Their thundering salutes as the impersonator of Champlain steps ashore below the heights of the citadel

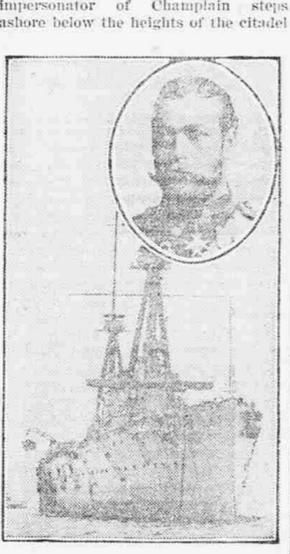


PRINCE ARTHUR.

"Now, my friends," responded the clergyman quizzically. "I have made the Bible my study ever since I was twenty-eight. I have read it through carefully and prayerfully over 100 times. I remember the raven incident perfectly, but nowhere can I find any reference to the Lord's providing for young Hawkes."

THE CHARTER OAK.

Bells Told and Funeral Dirges Played When It Fell.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE INDOMITABLE.

may indeed emphasize the difference between 1608 and 1908. The cruiser Indomitable has been called a "mystery ship" because of the profound secrecy observed concerning her details during construction. She is one of the three sister ships, the two others being the Invincible and Inflexible, which were voted in 1905 and laid down in 1906. They are to all cruisers of the past what the Dreadnought is to all earlier battleships. The Indomitable is 530 feet long and has a displacement of 17,250 tons. She and her sister ships are designed to be the fastest, largest and most heavily armed cruisers yet built. The Indomitable resembles in many respects a fast battleship more than a cruiser. She carries eight huge twelve inch guns, each forty-five feet long and each capable of firing an 850 pound shell twice in the minute.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing England's royal family, naturally occasion much enthusiasm among the subjects of King Edward by their visit to Quebec in connection with the tercentenary celebration. The Prince of Wales is the second son of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and will ascend the throne as King George V. He was born on June 3, 1895, and is known as "the sailor prince." He married Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, popularly known as Princess May, granddaughter of Queen Victoria's uncle, the first Duke of Cambridge, and she will, on the accession of her husband, be the first English born wife of an English king since the time of James II. In 1901 the Prince and Princess of Wales made one of the longest journeys ever undertaken by royal personages, a journey covering a distance equal to twice around the world. The prince spends most of his time at home, however, superintending his estates and looking after the education of his children, who number six.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is a son of the Duke of Connaught and nephew of the king and was born in 1883. He is known as "the soldier prince," as he fought in the Boer war, being but a mere boy at the time.

ELIJAH AND THE RAVENS.

A Story Which Did Not Fit This Particular Minister's Case.

North Carolina probably never produced an abler preacher than Dr. Francis L. Hawkes, who once was pastor of Grace Episcopal church, New York. Short, thick set, swarthy, black eyed and black haired, he was a striking personage. He was not only a great pulpit orator, but considered the best reader in the New York episcopacy. His rather luxurious family deterred him from accepting a bishopric, which would have otherwise been tendered. One day a delegation from a Buffalo church waited upon him and invited him to accept a pastorate in that city.

"Well, gentlemen, other things being satisfactory, the question of acceptance narrows down to a business matter," said Dr. Hawkes. "What salary do you offer?"

"Dr. Hawkes," said the spokesman, "we recognize that you have a high reputation and are willing to be liberal. Our recent pastor received \$2,500, but on account of your standing we have decided to offer you \$3,500."

"My good man," cried the doctor, "do you know what salary I am receiving here?"

"No, sir."

"I get \$15,000 and this parsonage, and, as I have an expensive family, I do not see my way clear to accept your offer."

The spokesman looked rather sheepish, but made another essay.

"If we had known that, sir, we would undoubtedly have looked elsewhere, but you should remember that the work of the Lord must be done, and, as far as providing for your family, you know the story of Elijah and the ravens."

"Now, my friends," responded the clergyman quizzically. "I have made the Bible my study ever since I was twenty-eight. I have read it through carefully and prayerfully over 100 times. I remember the raven incident perfectly, but nowhere can I find any reference to the Lord's providing for young Hawkes."

LEGAL NOTICE.

In justice court before H. H. Berry, Justice of the peace. O. W. Desev, defendant, will take notice that on the 22nd day of June, 1908, H. H. Berry, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$75.00, in an action pending before him wherein Russell A. Harzer are plaintiffs and O. W. Desev is defendant, and that the property of the defendant consisting of money due and owing in the hands of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, garnishee as wages for work and labor performed by said defendant for said Railway Company, has been attached under said order of attachment, said cause has been returned for hearing to the 26th day of August, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m.—7-24-08.

ORDER OF HEARING.

In the county court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, county of Red Willow, ss. To Frank Wagner, Heintz Morris, George Thompson, and all persons interested in the estate of Penelope Thompson deceased. On reading the petition of Nellie Weston, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to her or to such person as she may designate as administrator. It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear before the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Both Guilty.

The man who prided himself on his keen perceptions watched the witness on the stand with intensity and nodded his head vigorously at the closing words of the bewildered witness.

"That man's concerned in it," said the keen observer to his friend, "Didn't you notice how his eyes shifted around?"

"How about this next one?" inquired the friend.

"He's guilty of something," asserted the keen observer. "No man stares at people in that bold, defiant way if he has a clear conscience."—Youth's Companion.

A Model Servant.

Master—Here—er—has my whatser-name come?

Man—Yessir.

Master—Yes—well, then, hop over to th—er—that club with the silly name and tell Mr.—er—Thingummy I shan't be able to fix up that—er—um—d'you see? And then get hold of that book—er—with the yellow cover and look out a train to—er—to—er—oh you know!

Man—Yessir.—Punch.

Two Wise Ones.

The young man carefully removed the cigars from his vest pocket and placed them on the piano. Then he opened his arms. But the young girl did not flutter to them. "You," she said coldly, "have loved before."—Chicago Record-Herald.

He Evidently Had One.

"What is a pessimist, pa?"

"A man who has a note to meet."—New York Press.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

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

of McCook, Nebraska, on the 30th day of June, 1908.

ASSETS.	
First Mortgage Loans	\$ 121,855.00
Stock loans	6,190.00
Real estate	958.36
Cash	3,885.00
Delinquent interest	80.00
Expenses and taxes paid	282.00
Delinquent assessments	28.00
Total	\$ 133,282.36

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid up	\$ 127,000.00
Reserve fund	1,674.60
Undivided profits	3,982.88
Other liabilities	225.88
Total	\$ 132,883.36

Receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1908.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand July 1, 1907	\$ 378.36
Dues	25,678.20
Interest, premiums and fines	11,223.02
Loans repaid	27,962.50
Real Estate Sales	1,841.00
Total	\$ 69,083.08

EXPENDITURES.	
Loans	\$ 2,000.00
Expenses	502.00
Stock redeemed	7,082.54
Real estate	2,350.00
Cash on hand	3,885.00
Total	\$ 56,820.54

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 15th day of July, 1908. J. C. MOORE, County Judge. [SEAL]

Approved: J. A. WELLS, W. B. MILLER, L. HANSON, Directors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the county court of Red Willow county, Nebraska. In the matter of the estate of James H. Short, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, county judge of Red Willow county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county, on the 15th day of January, 1909, at one o'clock p. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate from the 15th day of July, 1908. This notice will be published in the McCook Tribune for four weeks, successively, prior to the 15th day of January, 1909.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 11th day of July, A. D. 1908. J. C. MOORE, County Judge. [SEAL]

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, in a judgment rendered in said court in the cause where Ludwig Stuess was plaintiff, and Sallo F. DeGroot et al. were defendants, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1908, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot 27, situated in block twenty-six of the original town of McCook, in Red Willow county, Nebraska. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, on the fourth day of August, 1908, at the east front door of the court house in said county, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above-described real estate.

Dated this thirtieth day of June, 1908. F. E. HERRICK, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In justice court before H. H. Berry, Justice of the peace. O. W. Desev, defendant, will take notice that on the 22nd day of June, 1908, H. H. Berry, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$75.00, in an action pending before him wherein Russell A. Harzer are plaintiffs and O. W. Desev is defendant, and that the property of the defendant consisting of money due and owing in the hands of the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, garnishee as wages for work and labor performed by said defendant for said Railway Company, has been attached under said order of attachment, said cause has been returned for hearing to the 26th day of August, 1908, at 9 o'clock a. m.—7-24-08.

ORDER OF HEARING.

In the county court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, State of Nebraska, county of Red Willow, ss. To Frank Wagner, Heintz Morris, George Thompson, and all persons interested in the estate of Penelope Thompson deceased. On reading the petition of Nellie Weston, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to her or to such person as she may designate as administrator. It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear before the county court to be held in and for said county, on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1908, at one o'clock p. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this 22nd day of July, A. D. 1908.

J. C. MOORE, County Judge. John C. Stevens, attorney for petitioner. [SEAL]—7-25-08.

BEGGS' BLOOD PURIFIER

CURES catarrh of the stomach.

NEILL BROS.

Contractors and Builders

Estimates Furnished Free

Phones: Shop, Black 221. Residence, Black 22

Urdike Grain Co.

COAL

Phone 169 S. S. GARVEY, Mgr.

Fly Nets at \$1.30

per pair.

COME QUICK!

All Goods at Lowest Possible Market Prices.

Whole Wheat, Rye and Graham Flour. Special prices on lots of ten sacks or more.

SEMOLIA A fine breakfast food, unexcelled in 2 lb packages.

All kinds of Mill Feed Corn, Barley, Chop, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Orders Promptly Delivered

McCook Milling Company

E. H. DOAN, Proprietor

Phone 29 McCOOK