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THE TRIBUNE Stationery Department

CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

- A. F. & A. M.**
McCook Lodge No. 125, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
CHARLES L. FARNSTOCK, W. M.
LON CONN, Sec.
- E. & S. M.**
Occaneechee Council No. 15, E. & S. M., meets on the last Saturday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
RALPH A. HAGBERG, T. I. M.
SYLVESTER CORDEAL, Sec.
- R. A. M.**
King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
CLARENCE B. GRAY, H. P.
W. B. WHITTAKER, Sec.
- KNIGHTS TEMPLAR**
St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
EMERSON HANSON, E. C.
SAMUEL S. GARVEY, Rec.
- EASTERN STAR**
Eureka Chapter No. 86, O. E. S., meets every second and fourth Friday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.
MRS. SARAH E. KAY, W. M.
W. E. HART, Sec.
- MODERN WOODMEN**
Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. Pay assessments at White House Grocery.
MRS. CAROLINE KUNERT, Consul.
J. M. SMITH, Clerk.
- ROYAL NEIGHBORS**
Noble Camp No. 82, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.
MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Rec.
- W. O. W.**
Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond hall.
CHAS. F. MARKWAD, C. C.
W. C. MOYER, Clerk.
- WORKMEN**
McCook Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, Rec. M. S. JENNINGS, M. W.
J. M. WENTZ, F. M. W. R. ZINT, Foreman.
- DEGREE OF HONOR**
McCook Lodge No. 3, D. of H., meets every second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.
MRS. DELLA McCLAIN, C. of H.
MRS. CARRIE SCHLAGEL, Rec.
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**
McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 in Morris hall.
WALTER STOKES, C. E.
W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.
- LOCOMOTIVE FIREFMEN AND ENGINEERS**
McCook Lodge No. 599, B. of L. E. & E., meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month, in Morris hall.
I. D. PENNINGTON, Pres.
C. H. HUSTED, Sec.
- RAILWAY CONDUCTORS**
Harvey Division No. 95, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month at 8:00 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue.
S. E. CALLEN, C. Con.
M. O. McCLURE, Sec.
- RAILWAY TRAINMEN**
C. W. Bronson Lodge No. 457, B. of R. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall.
C. W. COLEY, M. W.
R. J. MOORE, Sec.
- RAILWAY CARMEN**
Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m.
RAT O. LIGHT, C. C.
N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.
- BOILERMAKERS**
McCook Lodge No. 407, B. of B. M. & I. S. B. of A., meets first and third Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' hall.

ORIENTAL SERVANTS.

All Around Ability of the Indispensable "Boy" in India.

In these days of loud wailing about the haughty domestic, exorbitant wages and small returns it is soothing to recall the efficiency and submissive service of the oriental servant.

In India the indispensable "boy" does everything—"boy" being a generic name regardless of age or native dignity—receiving in remuneration the equivalent of \$12 to \$14 a month at the most. He buys your railroad tickets, checks your luggage, settles the clamors of luggage coolies, gives your tips and shoos away the hordes of beggars, telegraphs to hotels for your rooms and takes care of them when you get there, makes the bed, brings the afternoon tea, stands behind your chair at table and serves you, brings your account when you leave and wrangles for you over its inevitable extortions.

At the dak bungalows he forages for your meals and, if necessary, cooks them. He produces washmen, sewing men and all sorts of dealers in everything on demand. He makes up your bed on sleeping cars and replenishes your supply of ice and soda. He runs your errands, cleans your boots and hats, darns your stockings and mends your clothes.

When you walk abroad, he attends you and directs you to the bazaars where you will be robbed least, receiving his commission later from an appreciative proprietor.

For every rupee entrusted to him for general expenditure he renders an account, and though he doubtless robs you gently he does not let others do it (and it is distinctly advantageous to be robbed by one person rather than a score).

He is silent and noiseless, salaams whenever you speak to him and never enters your presence with his shoes on or his turban off.

And finally, his multifarious day ended, he wraps himself in his shawl and sleeps across your threshold.—New York Tribune.

SAW THE GHOST.

A Story That Stood the Test of a Court of Law.

As a circumstantial ghost story and one that stood the cold scrutiny of a court of law Booty's case is without a parallel. The date given is 1688, when Mrs. Booty brought an action for slander against one Captain Barnaby for what he had said of her late husband. According to an extract from a journal produced in court, dated Friday, May 15, 1687, the captain on that day went ashore with a large party of friends to shoot rabbits upon Stromboli, the island off Italy, which, from its ever burning crater, is called "the lighthouse of the Mediterranean." At about 3:30 in the afternoon two men were seen running toward the volcano, which was emitting flames. Captain Barnaby then exclaimed, "Lord bless me, the foremost is old Booty, my next door neighbor." They then vanished in the flames, a fact of which every one present took note.

Upon Captain Barnaby's return to England he learned that "old Booty" had died just about the time of the strange occurrence at Stromboli. He then made the remark which was the subject of the action, that he "had seen old Booty running into the flames of hell pursued by the devil." Mrs. Booty claimed £1,000 as damages, and the case came on in the king's bench before the chief justice, Sir Robert Wright. For the defense, in addition to the testimony of Captain Barnaby and his friends, old Booty's clothes were brought into court and identified by several witnesses as being similar to those worn by the foremost man who ran into the crater—even to the peculiar buttons on the coat. The judge was so impressed by this evidence that he said: "Lord have mercy upon me and grant that I may never see what you have seen. One, two or three may be mistaken, but not thirty." And so Booty's widow lost the day, and the case remains, perhaps, as the only judicially accepted ghost story on record.—London Chronicle.

Sound In the Air.

A writer in the Strand Magazine describes the astonishment he experienced when riding over London in a balloon at a height of more than half a mile he heard the deafening roar of the great city beneath him as it could not be heard when on the ground. The noise, even at that height, was so harsh and intense as to be painful to the ear. How perfect a sound conductor the air is was shown when the balloon drifted far over the city to a wooded part of the country, where the murmur of the leaves moved by the wind, half a mile below, was distinctly heard.

Careful For Others.

"No," said the candid kleptomaniac, "when I'm arrested for pilfering I never give my real name. It would compromise too many people."
"Indeed! And what is your name?"
Inquired the magistrate.
"John Smith."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Chip of the Old Block.

Crimsonbeak—Owen Moore's son was in to see me today.
Yeast—Indeed! Doesn't he remind you of his father?
"Very much. He wanted to borrow \$5."—Yonkers Statesman.

Particular Points.

"Shall I touch out the wrinkles in your face?" asked the photographer.
"By all means," answered the elderly beau. "And also those, if there be any, in my trousers."—Kansas City Journal.

EARTHQUAKES OF OLD

Strange Ideas of the Ancients as to Their Causes.

WARNING SIGNS OF SHOCKS.

Pliny Says They Were Shown in the Air, Clouds and Water and by Animals—The Two Mountains That Crashed Together and Then Receded.

If we search history to find to what causes the ancients attributed earthquakes we find that the Babylonians believed that all occurrences of the kind were due to the influence of the stars, especially of the three to which they ascribed thunder—namely, Saturn, Jupiter and Mars. The seers of the day believed that these disturbances were caused by the stars moving with the sun or being in conjunction with it, more particularly when the stars were in the quartile aspect.

Pliny chronicles the report concerning one Anaximander, a Milesian, who warned the Lacedaemonians to be aware of their city and houses. And legend has it that the city was soon afterward destroyed.

Pliny, who wrote his natural history in A. D. 77, conceived that earthquakes were caused by the winds, as "the earth never trembles except when the sea is quite calm and when the heavens are so tranquil that the birds cannot maintain their flight, all the air which should support them being withdrawn. Nor does it ever happen until after great winds, the gust being pent up, as it were, in the fissures and concealed hollows."

Many scientists have observed that all great convulsions of nature are likely to be preceded by calms; also that birds and animals generally exhibit certain presentiments of the event, facts which the wise men of ancient days noted and accounted for in their different ways.

Pliny says: "When an earthquake occurs there is often sound without any motion. When there is motion it is tremulous and vibratory. The clefts of the earth sometimes remain, displaying what has been swallowed up, sometimes concealing it, the mouth being closed and the soil brought over it, the city being, as it were, engulfed, devoured. Maritime districts are more especially subject to shocks. Nor are mountainous districts exempt. I have found the Alps and the Apennines frequently shaken by them. The shocks happen more frequently in the autumn and the spring. They also happen more frequently in the night than in the day. The greatest shocks are in the morning and the evening, but they often take place at daybreak. They also take place during eclipses of the moon, because at that time storms are lulled. They are most frequent when great heat succeeds to showers or showers succeed to great heat."

Pliny further says: "There is no doubt that earthquakes are felt by persons on shipboard. There are many signs for the mariner beforehand, however. The timbers of the vessel creak. The birds that settle on the vessel are not without their alarms. There is also a sign in the heavens, for when a shock is near at hand, either in the daytime or a little after sunset, a cloud is stretched out in the clear sky like a long, thin line. The water in wells is more turbid than usual, and it emits a disagreeable odor."

In describing the various kinds of shocks and expanding on his investigations on the subject Pliny remarks that "arched buildings are the safest; also the angles of walls and walls made of bricks suffer least. The earth movement that resembles the rolling of waves is the most dangerous, or when the motion is impelled in one direction. The tremors cease when the vapors have burst forth, but if there be no escape of vapor of any kind then the tremors may continue for forty days. They have been known to continue for two years."

The historian records the greatest "prodigy of the earth" as having occurred in the district of Mutina during the consulship of Lucius Martius and Sextus Julius, when "two mountains rushed together, falling upon each other with a very loud crash and then receding, while in the daytime smoke and vapor issued from them." Pliny says the wonder was witnessed by "a great crowd of Roman knights and travelers along the Aemilian way."

The same writer says: "The greatest earthquake which occurred in our memory was in the reign of Tiberius, by which twelve cities of Asia were laid prostrate in one night. During the Punic war we had accounts of fifty-seven earthquakes in one year. Nor is it an evil merely consisting in the danger which is produced by the motion; it is an equal or greater evil when it is considered as a prodigy. The city of Rome never experienced a shock that was not the forerunner of some great calamity."

Pliny, of course, takes a good many of his accounts from Aristotle, but his references to events are confirmed by other writers. Herodotus describes a great disturbance in his day, when "the sea came beyond Memphis, as far as the mountains of Ethiopia, and also from the plains of Arabia. The sea also surrounded Ilium and the whole of Teuthrania and covered the plain through which the Meander flows." Pliny makes actual mention of one of the Aeolian islands having "emerged from the sea." It was a matter of common belief among the scientists of Pliny's day that Sicily was torn from Italy by such a disturbance.—New York World.

He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.—German Proverb

GAVE THE SALUTE.

The Old Soldier Obeyed the Command of the Young Officer.

At Siboney during the Spanish-American war a young lieutenant of a volunteer regiment was officer of the guard one day, and as he was strutting about in his new khaki uniform he noticed a man dressed in what looked like the cast off clothes of a private soldier coming toward him.

The man was apparently fifty-five to sixty years old, of dark complexion with hair and mustache streaked with gray, and was clad in a faded blue army shirt, open at the neck, khaki trousers covered with mud tucked into boots in the same condition and a gray campaign hat much the worse for wear and having several holes cut in it for ventilating purposes.

He was strutting along, with his hands in his pockets, and passed the young lieutenant without a salute or a sign of recognition of his rank.

This was more than the young officer's dignity could stand, and he stopped the man with a sharp "Halt, there!"

The man halted and faced about, and the lieutenant asked:

"Are you in the army?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"Regulars or volunteers?"

"Regulars, sir."

"Haven't you been in the service long enough to know that it is customary to salute when you meet an officer in uniform?"

"I know that, sir, but down here we've sort of overlooked salutes and ceremony."

"Well, I haven't, and I want you to understand it. Now, attention!"

The man stood at attention.

"Salute!"

The salute was given.

"How long have you been in the service?"

"About thirty-five years, sir."

"Well, you have learned something about army regulations and customs this morning. Remember who gave you the lesson and when you meet me in uniform salute. I am Lieutenant — of the —. Now, what's your name and regiment?"

The man who had received the lesson had been smiling slightly under his mustache. Now he straightened up, saluted again and replied:

"General Adna R. Chaffee, sir, commanding the —th division."

When the dazed lieutenant found the use of his tongue again and began to excuse himself the old general said kindly:

"That's all right, my boy. You were right. Of course you didn't know. I suppose I do look pretty rough, and an enlisted man should salute an officer even if we do overlook it sometimes. Always stick as closely to regulations as that and you will make a good officer."

The old soldier nodded pleasantly to the still bewildered young man and walked away.—New York Times.

A Slight Difference.

Uncle Bob, who lived in Washington and worked at the war department, was at the old home for a few days. Little Ted was a devout worshiper and tagged about after his uncle all day long, listening to him and asking questions. Finally he delivered himself of an important matter.

"Uncle Bob," he said, "do you ever see the president in Washington?"

"Oh, yes; often. I see him nearly every day."

"Uncle Bob," asked Ted solemnly, after careful thought, "does the president see you?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Her Retort.

It is always gratifying to meet a person who is contented with his lot. For that reason it would be delightful to make the acquaintance of the woman who had the last word in a suffragist controversy. The writer of a suffragist communication in a newspaper wrote sadly that "woman is nothing but a female relative of man; the man is the noun, the woman is the preposition." "Well, what do I care?" was the triumphant retort. "The preposition governs the noun."—Youth's Companion.

Highly Encouraging.

One fine day, just as I was walking on, I got the trac (blue funk) and could not speak my lines. I turned hopelessly and with pleading eyes toward the leading lady, who could not go on with her part until I had spoken, but, for all help, she hissed at me from between her teeth, "Parle donc, petit animal! (Go on, speak, you little beast.)" Of such was the "encouragement" I received on one memorable occasion.—Coppell's Reminiscences in London Telegraph.

Both Interested in Berkshires.

The Massachusetts maid was in a romantic mood. "I am dreaming," she murmured poetically, "dreaming of the dear old Berkshire hills of my native state."

"Berkshires?" echoed the Chicago youth, somewhat bewildered. "Er—was, your father in the pork raising business?"

And the look that the Massachusetts maid gave him would have congealed radium—Chicago News.

Achison's Most Generous Man.

They tell of an Achison man who was going down street with a girl. She was one of the kind who believes in the power of the gentle hint, and as they passed a candy store she said:

"Doesn't that candy smell good?"

"Yes," the man replied, "let's stop here and smell it awhile!"—Achison Globe.

Better a boy in the schoolroom than two in a bedroom.—Chicago News.

ORDINANCE NO. 199.

An Ordinance to Amend Section Numbered Two of Ordinance Numbered One Hundred Thirty-nine of the Ordinances of the City of McCook, and to Repeal Said Section Numbered Two of Said Ordinance Numbered One Hundred Thirty-nine of the Ordinances of the City of McCook, as the Same Now Exists.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of McCook, Nebraska:

Sec. 1. That section numbered two of ordinance numbered one hundred thirty-nine of the Ordinances of the City of McCook, be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Section numbered one shall apply to and affect the building, construction and erection, and the moving, placing and erecting of buildings on all lots in said City of McCook described as follows:

All lots fronting or abutting on First Street East, between A Street and C Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on Main Avenue, between A Street and E Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on the east side of First Street West, between A Street and D Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on the west side of First Street West, between A Street and C Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on the east side of Second Street West, between A Street and C Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on the west side of Second Street West, between A Street and C Street.

All lots fronting or abutting on the east side of Third Street West, between A Street and a point one hundred feet north of the southwest corner of block numbered nineteen in the Original Town of McCook.

All lots fronting or abutting on the east side of Third Street West, between A Street and a point one hundred feet north of the southwest corner of block numbered nineteen in the Original Town of McCook.

All lots fronting or abutting on the east side of First Street East and Third Street West, between First Street East and Third Street West.

All lots fronting or abutting on the south side of C Street, between First Street East and Second Street West.

All lots fronting or abutting on the north side of C Street, between First Street East and First Street West.

Sec. 2. That section numbered two of ordinance numbered one hundred thirty-nine of the Ordinances of the City of McCook, as the same now exists, be, and the same hereby is, repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, approval and publication according to law. Passed and approved this 28th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. H. STEPHENS, Mayor.
Attest: H. W. CONOVER, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

To all persons interested in the estate of Hiram C. Plunk, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that S. H. Stillebrand, administrator of said estate, has filed his petition in said court, the object and prayer of which are that a decree of distribution may be made of the residue of said estate in his favor, to the parties entitled to the same. You are hereby notified that said petition will be heard by the court at the county court room in McCook in said county, on the 15th day of May, 1909, at nine o'clock A. M. It is ordered that a copy of this notice be published in three successive issues of the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper published and circulated in said county.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
Cordeal & McCarl, Attorneys.—4-30-09.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michael Houlihan, Deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in McCook in said county, on the 15th day of November, 1909, at 10 o'clock P. M., to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is Six Months from the 12th day of May, A. D. 1909, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 12th day of May, 1909.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 24th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
Loyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—4-30-09.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Patrick Coyle, Deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in McCook in said county, on the 15th day of November, 1909, at 10 o'clock P. M., to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is Six Months from the 12th day of May, A. D. 1909, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from said 12th day of May, 1909.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 24th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—4-30-09.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Harriet M. Davis, Deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in McCook in said county, on the 22nd day of November, 1909, at Nine o'clock A. M., to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is the 25th day of November, A. D. 1909, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from the 24th day of April, 1909.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 24th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—4-30-09.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lavonia Kendall, Deceased.

To the Creditors of said Estate: You are hereby notified, that I will sit at the County Court Room in McCook in said county, on the 22nd day of November, 1909, at Nine o'clock A. M., to receive and examine all claims against said Estate, with a view to their adjustment and allowance. The time limited for the presentation of claims against said Estate is the 25th day of November, A. D. 1909, and the time limited for payment of debts is One Year from the 24th day of April, 1909.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, this 24th day of April, 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—4-30-09.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

To Anna Reeves, Defendant:

You are hereby notified, that on the 12th day of April, 1909, A. Edward Reeves filed his petition against you in the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you, on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of five years last past.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1909.—4-16-09.

A. EDWARD REEVES,
By Morlan, Ritchie & Wolf,
His Attorneys.

NOTICE OF THE HEARING OFF-PARTY OF WILL.

The State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the County Court.

To all persons interested in the Estate of Franklin P. Rathil, Deceased:

Whereas, Nancy E. Rathil, of said county, has filed in my office an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Franklin P. Rathil, late of said county, and said Nancy E. Rathil has filed her petition in the McCook County Court, Nebraska, to obtain a divorce from you, on the ground that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause for the term of five years last past.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the county court room in said county, as the time and place for hearing said will, at which time and place you and all concerned may appear and contest the allowing of the same.

It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to all persons interested in said estate of the pendency of this petition, and the time and place set for hearing of the same, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper, printed and published in said county, for three weeks, successively previous to the day set for the hearing.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal this 20th day of April, 1909.—23-09.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.
W. E. Starr, Attorney.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
stops the cough and heals lungs