

## Wobbly and Weak Versus Solid and Strong.



Water can't rise above its level.

Nor can a community rise above the level of its citizenship.

If the citizens are lukewarm, limp and lazy, the town will be wishy-washy, wobbly and weak.

If the citizens have VERTEBRA, VIM AND VIGOR, the town will be substantial, solid and strong.

Let's all brace up and make this town of ours a place of energy, ambition and enterprise.

### Jus' Keep On Keepin' On.

If the day looks kinder gloomy  
An' your chances kinder slim—  
If the situation's puzzlin'

And the prospect' awful grim,  
An' perplexities keep pressin'  
Till all hope is nearly gone,  
Jus' bristle up, and grit your teeth,  
An' keep on keepin' on.

Fumin' never wins a fight,  
And frettin' never pays;  
There ain't no good in broodin' in  
These pessimistic ways.

Smile just kinder cheerfully  
When hope is nearly gone,  
An' bristle up, and grit your teeth,  
An' keep on keepin' on.

There ain't no use in growlin'  
And grumblin' all the time  
When music's ringin, everywhere  
An' everything's a rhyme,  
Just keep smilin' cheerfully,  
If hope is nearly gone,  
An' bristle up, and grit your teeth,  
An' keep on keepin' on.

—New Orleans Democrat.

### The Idol, Business.

How many young beings are sacrificed to the idol, business. Parents send their boys and girls unseasoned, undeveloped, from the school room to the desk, the country, the type machine to work all day, often by artificial light, their only recreation an occasional evening in a closed theater instead of an afternoon under the skies and green trees. All to make money. And when the money is made, too often the man is unmade, as God created him. Health is gone, or else the soul is shriveled, the imagination crippled, the zest of life has vanished.

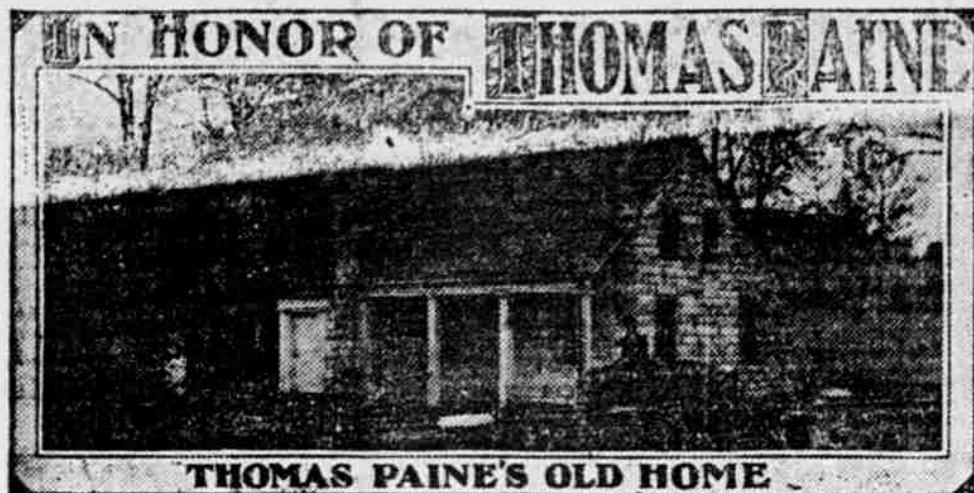
Often it is necessity that goads the young man to premature slavery, but often again it is ambition or greed on the part of the parents, or the idea that their chief duty to the boy is to inure him early to the yoke, and keep him under it steadily that he may become a man of business when he falls in the harness, it is piously considered to be the doing of a mysterious providence, to whose will one must be resigned.—Mary E. Bryan in Uncle Remus' Magazine.

If Your Tastes Are too fine for letter press printing—if they demand engraving and steel die embossing—come and get our figures on such work. Don't send away or give your order to some traveling shark—that is, don't do it before you have seen our samples of such work and gotten our figures.

Colds that hang on weaken the constitution and develop into consumption. Foley's Honey and Tar cures persistent coughs that refuse to yield to other treatment. Do not experiment with untried remedies as delay may result in your cold settling on your lungs.  
A. McMillen, Druggist.

Bound duplicate receipt books, three receipts to the page, for sale at THE TRIBUNE office.

Your complexion as well as your temper is rendered miserable by a disordered liver. By taking Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets you can improve both. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach and improve the digestion.



THE forthcoming commemoration of the centenary of the death of Thomas Paine revives interest in the career and services of that picturesque figure of the Revolutionary era. It was in the city of New York, on June 8, 1809, that the noted statesman and philosopher met his end. He had survived by many years the success of the movement for political liberty which he did so much to promote, but he did not live long enough to see the age of religious liberty which now reigns in this and many other lands. He offended many of his best friends in his later years by his unnecessarily offensive and antagonistic way of stating his ideas on religious and philosophical subjects and created for himself a reputation in this respect which for a time served to efface to some extent the memory of the deeds of valor and self sacrifice which stand to his credit as a patriot and a worker for the cause of American independence. His ideas would not be considered so radical as to subject him to ostracism in our own day, and his country is coming to recognize that his memory is entitled to respect and veneration.

This is shown in the fact that a statue of him now stands in Independence hall, Philadelphia, and that his old home at New Rochelle has been removed to a park by the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle and is to be preserved as a museum of historical relics. Near it stands a monument with a bust of Paine, and it is at this place that the exercises in his honor will take place on the one hundredth anniversary of his death. Men eminent in various callings will address the gathering and tell of the value of his services to the several causes in which he labored.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the propriety of Paine's course in his later years in attacking many of the then generally accepted views as to religion and theology, there can be no doubt that gratitude is owed him for the sacrifices he made in the American cause during the Revolution, for the contributions he made to the existing store of liberal political ideas and for the fight he made in behalf of political progress in such works as his "Rights of Man."

It is admitted that he had a great deal to do with the writing of the immortal Declaration of Independence, even if he was not deserving more than Thomas Jefferson to be called its author. He was Washington's friend and a counselor to whom the Father of His Country often went for advice in times when he was sorely tried and perplexed as to the course he should pursue. He served in the patriot army as a common soldier and by his writings did much to keep the discouraged troops from mutiny and surrender. He once headed a subscription in behalf of the troops by a gift of his whole



PAINE MONUMENT AT NEW ROCHELLE.

year's salary as secretary of the Pennsylvania assembly, although he was poor and could ill afford such a gift.

It would require more space than is available here to make a comprehensive summary of the notable things accomplished by Paine in the course of his long and busy life. It has been said that he was the first to suggest the idea of independence of the colonies of Great Britain. However this may be, he was one of the first to courageously proclaim this idea and to give to the public writings which influenced public sentiment and educated the people of the colonies up to the idea that it was their duty to form a separate nation and to fight for the principles of liberty represented in a republic. It would be perhaps difficult to say who did the most to promote the success of the Revolution, but in his way probably none did more than Paine. He was one of the first after freedom from Great Britain had been won to suggest a federal union of the

states, and he labored ardently in fulfillment of the plan.

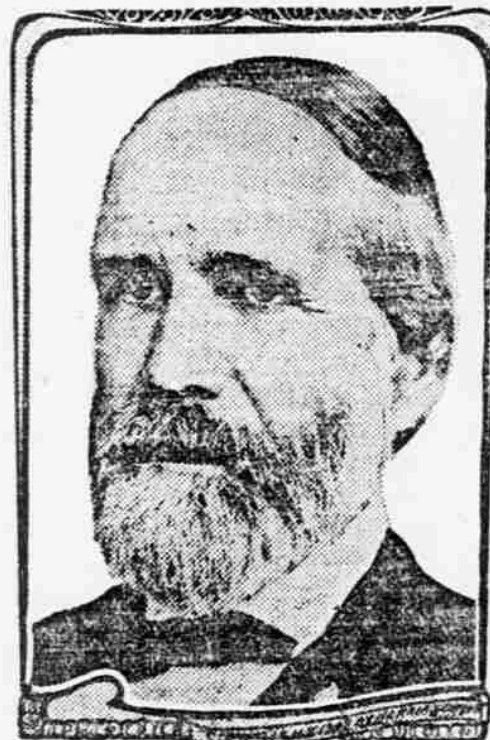
He was one of the pioneers in the abolition movement, proposing the abolishment of the institution of slavery a great many years before the country was ready to act upon the question. He was a century ahead of his time in his ideas about international arbitration, and his arguments in behalf of international peace sound strangely like those with which we are familiar today and which come now from the mouths of men not usually reputed to be lacking in sanity or common sense. Such, however, was liable to be the characterization of a man who in Paine's time propounded these theories. He was one of the first advocates of political equality between the sexes and was a pioneer in the movement for protection to dumb animals. He was a staunch advocate of the principle of human brotherhood and believed in the possibility some day of a great republic of all the nations of the world. Education of the children of the poor at public expense was an idea of his, and it is claimed that he was the first to suggest a system of international copyright. He proposed old age pensions, such as have recently been put in practice in Great Britain, and he had faith to see that the purchase of the Louisiana territory under Thomas Jefferson was a move which in time would redound greatly to the welfare of the young republic.

Paine was not a man without faults and that he made mistakes his greatest admirers will admit, but his services to his country in his time of trial were so great that it is urged his faults should be forgotten and due honor paid to his memory now that the lapse of years has rendered it possible for the historian to pass a more unbiased judgment upon his character and achievements.

### OLDEST AMERICAN SOLDIER.

General Daniel H. Rucker, Veteran of Many Wars.

The oldest soldier in the United States is Major General Daniel H. Rucker, U. S. A., retired, who recently celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday.



In the Capital City of Washington, it was seventy-two years ago that he received his first commission. It was an appointment as a second lieutenant, and he obtained it from the hands of President Andrew Jackson.

He won his first promotion for bravery in the Mexican war. He participated in Indian warfare and was forty-nine years old when Fort Sumter was fired on. When the Spanish war broke out he was eighty-six years of age. But he had retired from active service sixteen years before, with forty-five years of service to his credit.

General Rucker has seen the progression of arms undergo changes during his own lifetime only little less revolutionary than the entire advance of warfare from the days of the bow and arrow and the primitive catapult to the methods in vogue when he was born.

In the civil war he did valuable work as a staff officer, for which his experience in previous campaigns had especially fitted him. In 1863 President Lincoln made him a brigadier general of volunteers, and in 1865 he was made brevet major general of volunteers. He was placed on the retired list of the regular army as major general in 1882.

General Rucker was born shortly after the death of Washington, and he has survived all the latter's successors in the presidential office except Roosevelt and Taft. He is twenty-five years older than the city of Chicago, and, despite the many hot fights in which he has participated, he was never wounded or on the army sick list.

### Reason Enough.

"What makes you think he was worried at the time?"

"Well, I heard him say that he was married."

### Effectual.

"She leads him a dog's life."

"How does she do it?"

"By keeping a dozen cats."

### THE HARDY CODFISH.

It Will Live For Hours Out of Its Native Element.

A man who had stopped at a stand in Fulton market to buy a fresh fish pointed his finger at a fish that pleased his fancy, being about two feet long and weighing about five pounds.

"That looks like a nice fish to me," he said, whereupon the dealer picked the fish up to put it on the scale.

The moment he picked it up the fish began to wriggle, and the next moment it had slipped out of the dealer's grasp and fallen on the sidewalk.

As the fish went down the customer turned to the stand and picked out another, which the dealer picked up, and this fish stayed quiet until it had been put on the scale, but the instant it touched it it began to flop vigorously and finally flopped itself out of the scale pan, to fall on the stand below.

Codfish these two lively and vigorous fish were, the cod being a fish that will live out of the water three or four hours, a good deal longer than most fish. At Fulton market live cod can almost always be found. The dealers keep their stock in fish cars in the East river, just across South street, and for retail trade bring over maybe fifty or a hundred pounds at a clip, enough to last half an hour or an hour, and when the stock runs low they bring over another lot, fresh out of the fish car.

The cod, though a salt water fish, will live for hours in fresh water. An angler who goes occasionally to the fishing banks tells of carrying home a codfish caught in the afternoon and placing it in a bathtub, to find it alive the next morning.—New York Sun.

### TOOK NO CHANCES.

Young Bessemer Was Cautious as Well as Inventive.

The most trivial incidents have often originated the fortunes of our richest men. Take, for example, the fortunes made out of Bessemer steel. This genius, young Bessemer, had some idea of making steel out of iron, but a poor, newly married young man has no means of experimenting on a large scale. The story I must tell as I have heard it from an intimate friend of Bessemer and is a true tale. After Bessemer had in his small laboratory experimented with the metals and at last obtained the desired result by blowing air through melted iron he found in the bottom of the crucible a little lump of the famous steel. Now the question was how to make the discovery public. He put the lump of steel into his pocket and made his way to Nasmyth of steam hammer fame. Placing the metal on Nasmyth's desk, he told him that he had made this extraordinary discovery, which would revolutionize the whole metal world. Then came a little incident which shows what wonderful heads these Scotch financiers possess. What do you think Nasmyth said to his excited inventor?

"Eh, mon. It's very risky to show your wonderful invention. The world is very dishonest."

To which the aspiring inventor replied:

"Right, Mr. Nasmyth. I just calculated whom I was coming to see, so with my last half crown I registered the invention on my way"—London Strand Magazine.

### The Holdup Man in Mexico.

Now, as a matter of fact, life and property are as safe in Mexico as in Chicago, and one's life is a great deal safer. Mexico has her pickpockets and her sneak thieves, and burglars are not unknown, but the holdup man is an individual with whom the police are not well acquainted. This cannot be said of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis or New York. It may be because the criminal element in Mexico lacks the bravery necessary for following the holdup profession, or it may be because the city is extraordinarily well guarded by police. It certainly is well guarded by the police; but, it matters not what the reason is, the fact is that the man who robs you of your money in Mexico does so in the manner calculated to cause you the least inconvenience.—Mexico Record.

### There Was a Limit in Liking.

Little Victor had been naughty and his father had seen fit to administer a spanking. A few minutes later when his papa had left the room and the little fellow was alone with mamma, he exclaimed between his sobs, "I don't like papa." His mother, of course, told him that was very wrong and that he would have to be punished again if he talked like that. "Well," he added looking up quickly, "I like papa all right, but I don't like his acts."—Delineator.

### Cause For Haste.

"Wot are you breathin' so hard for, Dusty?"

"A shoemaker run me out o' town for most a mile."

"Wot riled him?"

"He runs a quick repair shop, an' he got mad 'cause I handed him a couple of boot heels an' a shoestring an' told him I'd call for de shoes in half 'n hour."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### He Went Early That Night.

He (calling)—I'm here promptly, Miss Fannie. She—Yes, Mr. Staylate. He—I never like to keep people waiting. She (significantly)—Waiting for you to come you mean, of course.—Washington Post.

### No Need of a Bargain.

Beggar—Kind sir, give me a penny for my two children. Kid Sir—That isn't dear, certainly, but I don't think I'll take them. I have four already at home.—Stray Stories.

### TALKS ON ADVERTISING

## VI.—Selling Slow Sellers

By Henry Herbert Huff

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"Mr. Business Man, you were speaking of losing money on 'leftover' goods."

"Yes; I shall be glad to learn how I can avoid this loss."

"You cannot eliminate it entirely, but it can be very much reduced. I told you how to create a demand for new goods so they will move more freely, but the most experienced buyer will sometimes overstep or purchase the wrong kind of goods."

"The best way to avoid having many remainders is to buy right. Goods well bought are half sold. Study the wants of the people of the community. Buy what will sell, not what you like. Learn from experience the sizes and qualities that go best and stock up on these. Follow the trend of fashion. Study goods. Know all of their merits and defects. Learn all that is to be known about the lines you are handling. Buy in small quantities and often. Pay cash if you possibly can. The first cost may be less when you buy by the gross or ten gross; but, counting interest on money invested, deterioration in value, space occupied, the chance of going out of demand, etc., this difference is wiped out."

"The best of buyers will get 'stuck' occasionally. When it occurs make the best of it. Profit by the experience. You may stock up on something for which there is not the expected demand; you may buy heavily of an article that soon goes out of fashion; you may purchase more than regular selling will dispose of—whatever the cause or size, get rid of it!"

"But I hate to dispose of articles at cost or below."

"But you must! It is the most economical way out of it. You buy goods to sell—not to show. You can't afford to tie up capital in slow sellers, and then, too, the public gets a bad opinion of your store if you resuscitate old goods each season or keep the same merchandise on your shelves year in and year out. Make things lively. Keep goods moving. Turn over stock frequently."

"If an article doesn't go at cost, mark it lower! If you can't sell it at any price, put something with it and sell them together."

"How about dull seasons?"

"There are no dull spells for the merchant who advertises. When trade begins to lag he increases his space and makes better offers. During the summer months he pushes seasonable goods by creating a demand for them and makes things lively with frequent bargain offers. Advertising creates an artificial demand. It will sell wool blankets in July, straw hats in November and fall suits in February. Likewise it will shift trade to the less busy days of the week. Monday is the big day in cities and Saturday in the smaller towns. By continued advertising of 'leaders' on Friday it has been changed from a dull day to one of the best."

"Good day!"

### THE TRIBUNE Office for Office Supplies

## Special Summer Rates

EXCURSION RATES EAST:—Daily low round trip rates, with thirty days limits, in effect early in June to New York, Jersey Coast Resorts, Boston, Montreal, Portland, Me., and other prominent eastern resorts. Somewhat higher round trip rates daily, with all summer limits, to New England, St. Lawrence River, Atlantic Coast and New England Resorts. Also desirable round trip rates to Wisconsin, Michigan, etc., including Lake Journeys from Chicago to Buffalo and return. Rates, details, destinations, etc., may be had of your nearest agent.

EXCURSION RATES WEST:—Seattle Exposition, California, Pacific Coast Tours, Denver and Colorado Resorts, Black Hills, Big Horn Mountains, Utah, Yellowstone Park circuit through scenic Colorado and Yellowstone and Gardiner gateways. Homeseekers rates first and third Tuesdays. You can reach all western Summer resorts on very desirable rates this Summer. Call on nearest ticket agent for special publications covering any western tour.

D. F. HOSTETTER, Ticket Agent, McCook, Neb.  
L. W. WARELEY, G. P. A., Omaha.



V. FRANKLIN, Pres. - JAS. S. DOYLE, Vice-Pres.  
A. C. EBERT, Cash. - G. H. WATKINS, Ass't Cash.

## The Citizens National Bank

of McCook, Nebraska

Paid-Up Capital \$50,000 : Surplus \$25,000

### DIRECTORS

V. Franklin Jas. S. Doyle A. C. Ebert  
G. H. Watkins Vernice Franklin

## ONE ONE ONE

That is the No. of ONE of the best Lumber and Coal Concerns in a No. ONE town, which is located on ONE East Street. But if you can't find it, call phone No. ONE, when you will be informed that you can get No. ONE lumber, No. ONE coal, No. ONE service, No. ONE treatment, in fact No. ONE first, last and all the time.

Bullard Lumber Co.