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**The First National Bank of McCook**

**The McCook Tribune.**  
By F. M. KIMMELL

Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.

Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance

It was a close race between Higgins of Bartley and Sims of Danbury for the Democratic nomination for sheriff, with Higgins two to the good.

The Democrats either stayed at home or largely voted the Republican ticket. The latter seems to have been the fact. It is a Democratic privilege.

While the official vote of the state is still incomplete, the result as to the Republican nominees for judges of the supreme court is known. Barnes, Fawcett and Sedgwick are the men.

It seems to be pretty hard for the politicians who have been accustomed to running the conventions through a few assistants in the several precincts or counties, as the case may be, to become reconciled to the primary law. This year they are venting their opposition to the blanket ballot, which is charged as another evidence of Democratic animosity. The fact is a similar, but much larger ballot, has been used in Pennsylvania for years—a Republican law making it. There is nothing seriously objectionable to the primary idea—most of the points of objection may be charged to the people, in their lack of intelligence or interest in the matter. The law is in the interest of the people and they should see to it that it remains on the statute books of this state. And again, they should exert themselves sufficiently to make the law fully effective.

**(Advertisement.)**

**A PERTINENT WORD.**

Mr. Editor: Permit me space in your paper in which to condemn the failure of the McCook Water Works Co. to supply the inhabitants of the city with water. The fire on west B and west 3rd street, last Monday afternoon, was evidence enough of the inadequate supply of water. Were it not for the generosity of the railroad officers to immediately turn in their plentiful supply of water that street with its houses would undoubtedly have been consumed by the fire—and one shudders to think of the consequences. The residents are all working people and can ill afford to lose their homes.

It is impossible with the growth of population of recent years to make those mains and pipes do for the present. At the time those pipes were laid there were probably two streets—now we have ten and in addition they have given South McCook water. It behooves the citizens to get a stir and compel the officials to construct our own water works. It is hard enough to have to pay more for water than any city around us, but there is no excuse to adhere to the few bosses and accept the lack of supply of water at all times, especially at fires, which are apt to prove more disastrous than the last one. We are paying interest on the bonds for water works which are in the bank, why do we not compel the present council to commence the construction of the new water works authorized by the people two years ago, and not delay until a javalible council buys the old water junk and unloads it on the unsuspecting public. If there are any Czars in McCook, may their reign be short. The people have voted for new and adequate water works, let us have them.  
DAVID DIA MOND.

**Legal Blanks Etc.**

This office carries all kinds of legal blanks and special blanks to order promptly and accurately.

**OLD POWDERHORNS.**

They Were Once Important Implements of Warfare.

**TREASURED AS HEIRLOOMS.**

Handed Down From Father to Son and From Friend to Friend—Engraved and Ornamented, They Were Used as Gifts Instead of Jeweled Swords.

Modern inventions have robbed warfare of much of its romance and the soldier of much of his old time picturesque. Although the powderhorn as an implement of war disappeared long before the magazine gun of today was dreamed of, it wasn't so very long ago, as a matter of fact, that men were carrying powderhorns. Some of the soldiers in the Mexican war, for example, used them.

The powderhorns carried by the fighters in the early days of this country were often of comparatively simple workmanship, but they were cherished and handed down from father to son and from friend to friend. Strange to say, though cherished in this manner, collectors have had a very hard time in locating any great number of the powderhorns used in this country, and this in spite of the large numbers used in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

In the French and Indian war the English and Americans carried 10,000 powderhorns. It has been estimated, to say nothing of the number carried by those on the French side. In the Revolution there were, according to the best estimates, about 10,000 powderhorns in use in the American army without counting those on the British side. The European troops had long discarded them, of course, but their colonial allies naturally were equipped with them.

A few years ago Isaac J. Greenwood presented to the New York Historical society a collection of water color pictures of powderhorns he had found still in existence.

Although the search was prosecuted with great diligence, the number of powderhorns actually located and sketched was not much more than 400, showing how quickly the horns have been disappearing.

Powderhorns are supposed to have come into use almost simultaneously with the invention of gunpowder. A way had to be found to carry the powder and keep it dry, and men quickly found that there wasn't anything better or cheaper in mediaeval times for this purpose than the horns of an animal.

They were in general use in the sixteenth century and were brought to this country by the first settlers. The oldest horn whose picture appears in the collection was found near Schenectady, N. Y., and bears the date of 1683. It was generally the horns of their own cattle that the farmer fighters of America used. The loss of a horn in novise impaired the usefulness of the animal, and bulls frequently were called upon to make the sacrifice. Such horns were easily obtained and wouldn't rust and could be carried in the rain and through streams without the powder in them getting wet.

They were always worn under the left arm by a strap that went over the right shoulder, the curve in the horn conforming to the shape of the body and serving to keep it out of the way of the wearer. There was a stopple in the small end, and without being unslung the powder could be poured into the right hand and thence into the gun.

Boiled, scraped and cleaned and colored with an orange or yellow dye, which was the way most of the powderhorns were prepared, they lent themselves more readily to ornamentation by the owner than did any other part of his equipment, and it is this fact which has made them particularly interesting as historical relics. Admiring friends in the days when powderhorns were in general use instead of presenting a hero with an engraved sword gave him a finely decorated powderhorn.

Sometimes the horns were made to order and the engraving done by professionals. Many of these horns were beautifully colored, the most popular shade being a sort of orange tint.

Perhaps the most remarkable examples of the engraving are to be seen on the geographical horns whose pictures appear in the Greenwood collection. These geographical horns took the place of pocket maps for the early pioneers. They were the work of professional engravers in places like New York and Boston.

Some of the horns in the collection contain practically complete maps of the old trails and waterways. One of the best of these bears the date of 1767 and shows New York with its harbor filled with ships and New York state as far as Lake Champlain and Ontario. The Hudson valley, with its settlements, appears on most of the geographical horns discovered. One horn shows the country between Elizabethtown and Pittsburg, each little settlement being carefully noted.

The horns thus filled a double purpose, supplying the traveler with a map and carrying his powder for him. One of the best specimens in the collection shows Havana, as well as the trail from Albany to Oswego. It is believed to have been owned by a soldier in the English army which captured the Cuban city and who later served in the colonies.—Washington Post.

Make hay while the sun shines, and the sun never shines so steadily and bright as when you are young.

**PLANT BAROMETERS.**

The Dandelion, Clover Leaves and the Scarlet Pimpernel.

The dandelion is a dandy barometer, one of the commonest and most reliable. It is when the dandelions have seed and are in the fluffy, feathery condition that the weather prophet faculties come to the fore. In fine weather the ball extends to the full, but when rain approaches it shuts like an umbrella. If the weather is inclined to be showery it keeps shut all the time, only opening when the danger from the wet is past, says the Chicago Tribune.

The ordinary clover and all its varieties, including the trefol, and the shamrock, are also barometers. When rain is coming the leaves shut together like the shells of an oyster and do not open again until fine weather is assured. For a day or two before rain comes their stems swell to an appreciable extent and stiffen so that the leaves are borne more upright than usual. This stem swelling when rain is expected is a feature of many flowering grasses.

The fingers of which the leaves of the horse chestnut are made up keep flat and fanlike so long as fine weather is likely to continue. With the coming of rain, however, they droop as if to offer less resistance to the weather. The scarlet pimpernel is nicknamed the "poor man's weather glass" or wind cope and opens its flowers only to fine weather. As soon as rain is in the air it shuts up and remains closed until the shower or storm is over.

**INSECT STINGS.**

Dangerous Always and Especially When One Is Run Down.

Stings and bites of insects are extremely dangerous at all times and especially when the system is not in a condition to resist the poison injected.

In many insects the nature of the poison has not been ascertained, while in most of them it is of an acid, irritant nature, in others it may contain a powerful cardiac sedative and depressant, and in still others organisms in pure or mixed cultures may be introduced with the sting or bite. Apart from the natural poison used by insects it should not be forgotten that flies and other insects that live on carrion may easily carry contagion and inoculate the persons whom they bite or sting.

In the case of ordinary bites and stings the chemical antidote is an alkaline solution, such as a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda or potassium, which counteracts the acid of the sting. Suction at the wound in all these varieties of stings and bites will draw out some of the poison and until some antitoxin treatment can be found which will prove an antidote to the bacterial poison introduced little can be done beyond a stimulating and supporting treatment with attention to symptoms.—Health.

**Old Mail Box.**

Among the treasures held by the Antiquarian society in Portsmouth, N. H., there is an old box the history of which is given on a label which it bears. The box is of tin, painted green, and shows signs of much usage, which is not surprising when one considers that it carried the United States mail between Portsmouth and Boston during the Revolution. It is about nine inches long, four and a half inches wide and a little more than that in height. It was carried on horseback by Captain John Noble, otherwise known as Deacon Noble, who was post rider until 1783. This box contained all the mail and made every week one round trip, occupying three days in the journey—from Portsmouth to Boston at the first of the week and three days at the end of the week from Boston to Portsmouth. The distance between the two places is a little more than fifty miles.

**He Knew No Fear.**

Prince Metternich was driving in Vienna one day during the congress of 1815 when the horses bolted, the carriage was overturned and Metternich was thrown into the roadway. Finding he had no bones broken, he picked himself up and walked quietly away. The same evening he met the king of Naples, who had seen the accident. "How horribly frightened you must have been," said the king. "Not at all," answered Metternich. "It is no merit of mine, but I am constitutionally inaccessible to fear." "It is as I thought," replied the king. "You are a supernatural being."

**Hard to Get.**

Not long ago at a village near Durham a quack doctor was selling recipes for rheumatism, so a pitman bought one. It told him to catch a common housefly and tickle its ribs with a clothes prop until it cried. Then catch the tears in a teaspoon and rub the part affected, and he would get instant relief.—London Express.

**Praise.**

"Your glasses," she said, "have made a great difference in your appearance." "Do you think so?" he asked. "Yes. You look so intelligent with them on."—Chicago Record-Herald.

**The Retort Unkind.**

Gerald—A gentleman is defined as one who never gives pain. Geraldine—Then you're no gentleman; you give me a pain every time you call.—New York Press.

**Finding His Level.**

"A man allus finds his level, son," said Uncle Eben, "an' you's lucky to be let down easy by experience instead of arrivin' wif a jolt."—Washington Star.

**MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.**

MRS. NANNIE RATLIFF arrived, Monday, from visiting in Missouri.

LEE GRAY has taken a position with the Drebert Clothing Co., this week.

H. P. WAITE spent part of the week looking after his farm over in Kansas.

MRS. C. E. EMERSON departed, last evening, for Perry, Iowa, on a visit to her sister Mrs. A. H. Clark.

MISS MARY POWERS came down from Trenton, Monday, and has been enjoying the chautauqua, this week.

N. J. UERLING was up from Indianola, last Thursday, assisting in canvassing the primary election returns.

DR. J. E. HATHORN of Bartley drove his auto up to the capital city, last Thursday afternoon, on business.

REV. PURDY, the Presbyterian pastor at Culbertson, spent Sunday in the city and enjoyed the chautauqua sessions.

C. F. ELLIOTT of Laredo, Missouri, is visiting his children over in Grant precinct, where he still owns a large body of land.

MRS. WILD of Trenton was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Meeker over Sunday, returning home on 5, Monday morning.

MISS ANDERSON returned home, midweek, from Chicago. Miss Hammond, er trimmer, accompanied her from Chicago.

MR. AND MRS. RAY POOL departed Monday, for Lincoln, after a short visit with her parents Mr. and Mrs. K. K. Stangland.

WALTER DIKE and family and W. S. Young and family of Cedar Bluffs, Kansas, neighborhood were city visitors, Wednesday.

MR. AND MRS. W. H. MORGAN of Holdrege, who have been visiting their daughter Mrs. C. H. Stennett, returned home, Monday evening on 10.

MISS CHRISTINE HOLLISTER returned to the city, end-of-week, and is the first of the teacher corps to be on the ground for the fall term of public school.

MR. DRAPER of Kearney was out with his Velie automobile, this week, visiting his brother T. S. Draper. He states that the Velie is having a big sale in his vicinity.

MISS ARAMINDA VANSYOC of the Republican force arrived home, close of week, from her vacation at her home in Kansas, and resumed her case, Monday morning.

C. F. PADE and Miss Minnie Pade left, Tuesday night, for Excelsior Springs, Mo., to give Mr. Pade the advantage of the springs water and treatment for a while.

MRS. C. H. PRATT of Cropsey, Illinois, an aunt, and Miss Elsie Furby of Ha Line, Washington, a cousin, have been guests of the Ludwicks, the past week, the latter to remain during the present week.

REV. RAVEN of Traer, Kansas, was the guest of Rev. Henkelmann of our city, Sunday and Monday. Rev. Raven reaches in both German and English to his parishioners in Traer.

J. A. SCHMITZ arrived home, last Sunday, from a trip down into Old Mexico several weeks. She visited in the cities and region of Tampico, San Luis Potosi and other points in eastern Mexico.

C. H. BOYLE and family arrived home, last Saturday night, from their absence of almost two months in the northwest, California and intermediate points, greatly enlightened and delighted with their trip.

PROF. RAYMOND EASTMAN of the Indiana agricultural college, Winona Lake, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city, guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Waite, returning east from visiting the exposition and coast.

MRS. HERMAN PADE and sister Miss Emma Burrows entertained a company of young lady friends, last Thursday afternoon, at the Pade home, at a six o'clock dinner of happy particulars, in honor of their niece Miss Emma Burrows.

MR. AND MRS. F. S. WILCOX returned Wednesday, from visiting in Denver. They contemplate returning to Denver and making that city their future home. Fowler returns to Denver, Sunday, to engage in an extensive trip after cattle up in Idaho, Montana etc.

MRS. ADELE PHELAN, Miss Viva and Master Tom departed, Wednesday, for Denver, where they will remain a while. They will probably locate in St. Paul, Minn., for the fall and winter. Miss Josephine will remain here for the present in her position in the Morlan-Ritchie-Wolf law offices.

**FOR SALE, FOR RENT, ETC.**

**HELP WANTED—MALE.**

The U. S. Navy offers exceptional opportunities to young men 17 to 25 years old; men with trade up to 35 years old. Good opportunity for education and promotion. Must be American citizens. Minors must have parent's certificate of age. Pay from \$17.00 to over \$77.00 per month, with practically no expense. Visit or address U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Postoffice Building, Hastings, Nebraska.—7-29 St.

LOST—Pair of gold-rimmed nose glasses with small gold chain attached. Finder will please leave at this office.

This the face of the man who burns coal bought at Bullard Lumber Co.



This is the face of the man who burns coal bought at Bullard Lumber Co.

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Up to Date Canvassing. As I opened the door I saw a man with a burglar's mask kneeling before the safe.

The next moment he had turned and shoved a revolver into my face. "Throw up your hands!" he said. I did so.

"You understand," he remarked pleasantly, "that I can, in the present circumstances, loot the premises at my pleasure!"

I confessed that he could. "You realize that you are at my mercy?" he asked. "I do," I replied.

"You acknowledge that I can blow out your brains if I like?" he persisted.

"Certainly," I admitted. "Well, then," he said, "you will be interested to know that I got in without difficulty through your parlor window. Had it been equipped with Smith's patent safety burglar alarm and preventer this could not have happened. Installed complete with batteries for \$5. Allow me to hand you a circular. Good night, sir!"

Therewith, pocketing his revolver, he withdrew.—Pearson's Weekly.

Both Out of Business. Dan Cupid drew his tiny bow and aimed his fatal dart. Now they are brothers in their woe—She had a marble heart.—J. J. O'Connell.

Killing Time. She—I heard you singing in your room this morning. He—Oh, I sing a little to kill time. She—You have a good weapon.—Boston Transcript.

The Flowing Fountain. A splendid poem flows from wisdom's fountain now and then, but most of those in print, like this, flow from a fountain pen.—Kansas City Times.

Painful Progress. "You don't seem to be getting along well," groaned the victim in the chair. "No," rejoined the dentist. "I have evidently struck a snag."—Browning's Magazine.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depresses the nerves, and causes exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once. A. McMillen.

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