



With a Base Ball Bat

Some men should be beaten with a base ball bat instead of with a broom. If there is anything that will try a good woman's patience it is—broom coal. If you want coal that will please, let us sell you. If your wife does not say that she never had better coal for the money we will take the beating and remove the coal at no expense to you. All we ask is a trial order. You take no chances. We agree to deliver coal with all good qualities. Give us a trial order. Ask our customers.

Stansberry Lumber Co.

Closing Out Sale.

I mean business. If you have money I can prove to you that "Money Talks." I am offering for sale the following properties:

No. 1—Lot 8, blk 11, 2nd add. to McCook; unimproved except as to a few trees; location No. 903 W 2nd st.

No. 2—Lots 5 and 6 of blk 27, 2nd add. to McCook; improved; house No. 401 5th st. East; one block from school; 7-room house, good repair, fitted with gas for cooking and light; shade, lawn and cement sidewalk; corner lots.

No. 3—A lovely suburban home adjoining the town of Indianola; 40 acres of land; brick house of 10 rooms one-half mile from post office; frame barn,

well, wind mill and three cisterns. Possession March 1st.

No. 4—E 1/2 Sec. 27-2-30; 320 acres improved; farm 8 miles from McCook; 140 acres in cultivation, 160 acres in pasture. This is a nice farm and in plain view of city—with good roads. Frame house of 4 rooms; stable 16x40; well, wind mill and cistern; some trees. Possession March 1st.

Object for selling is to quit business. I will make reasonable terms.

If interested come and see me and look over the properties. If they suit you we can deal. If you deal with me you have no commissions to pay.

I. M. Smith, Owner

201 Main ave., McCook, Neb. Phone 191.

D. W. COLSON FIRE INSURANCE

Residence and Business
Property for Rent :-:

Office Phone 16

Residence, Black 333

McCOOK, NEBRASKA

V. FRANKLIN, Pres. G. H. WATKINS, Vice-Pres.
R. A. GREEN, Cash.

The Citizens National Bank of McCook, Nebraska

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

DIRECTORS
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HIGH-PRICED McCOOK!

Living expenses have advanced 50 percent in the past few years, but you can get the BEST OF ALL KINDS OF COAL at the SAME OLD PRICE of the

BULLARD LUMBER CO.

Phone No. 1 M. O. McCLURE, Mgr.

THE TRIBUNE \$1.50 Value for \$1.00

THE TRIBUNE Office for Office Supplies

ADVERTISEMENT. PAYING THE PIPER.

Lincoln, Neb., adopted the dry policy in May, 1909, thus forfeiting over \$40,000 of license fees annually. Six months later, commenting on the subject, the Daily Journal said: "The increase in the consolidated levy over last year amounts to 12.75 mills the greater portion of this being made by the school district, which of course must have funds to take the place of over \$40,000 in license money which it has lost. Its levy is increased from 19.5 mills to 27 mills. Of this, 25 mills is for general purposes and 2 mills for the payment of bonds and interest." To be more specific, the above recital means that the dry policy adopted by Lincoln has saddled upon the taxpayers an additional burden of \$65,000. This condition was brought about by the emotional agitators who pay no taxes, while the property owner must dig down in his pocket and make good the deficit.

NEBRASKA PROSPERITY.

Two of the delegates to the national convention of the W. C. T. U. in Omaha made addresses defending the policy of state-wide prohibition. Governor Robert D. Glenn of North Carolina and Mrs. Nellie G. Berger of Missouri went into the economic and sociological aspects of the subject. They both attempted to show a higher degree of average prosperity among the people of Maine than existed in license states. Governor Glenn reiterated the statement often made by prohibitionists that the people of that state had more savings placed to their credit in the banks than was the case with the people of license states. He also made some general remarks about Maine prosperity which should not be permitted to go unchallenged.

There is no more reliable barometer of the financial status of a state than that which is given by the comptroller of the United States currency. The latter's report for 1907 is quoted because the figures for that year mark the high tide of nation-wide prosperity up to that fated day in October when the panic put a stop to commercial and financial activity. The comptroller shows that the people of Maine had on deposit in national banks that year \$32,412,000, while Nebraskans had on deposit at the same time \$73,942,000, which, making allowance for the difference of population, puts Nebraska, a license state, far ahead of Maine on that score. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the people of Kansas, a state having perhaps a third more population than Nebraska, had on deposit in national banks in 1907 \$64,978,000, or something like ten millions less than Nebraska money-getters had. In proportion to population Kansas should have had a third more money on deposit than had Nebraska.

The national banks of Maine in 1907 reported total assets of \$56,569,000, while the assets of Nebraska national banks footed up \$132,909,000, or about 60 per cent more wealth in the banks of Nebraska than there was in Maine banks. The assets of national banks in Kansas aggregated \$110,476,000, or about \$12,500,000 less than the assets of Nebraska national banks, with a population a third greater than that of Nebraska. The comptroller shows that the average resources of Maine people per capita as shown by the wealth in national banks, was \$77.28, while the per capita resources of Kansans in national banks was \$66.73. Here are two prohibition states set up against Nebraska, a license state, the per capita average resources in national banks of Nebraskans being \$118.13.

From the report of the comptroller another interesting comparison may be made touching the capital stock in state, national and private banks, and loan and trust companies. The aggregate amount of wealth under this heading in Maine was \$12,344,300, while in Nebraska it was \$22,278,140.

While these figures are greatly in favor of Nebraska, it must be borne in mind that Nebraska and western states derive nothing in the way of material gains from Maine, whereas the tourists who raise the population of Maine very largely during the summer season, spend millions of dollars annually, so that Maine is drawing money from many of the states of the west and benefits through the prosperity of the middle west states.

LINCOLN BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

No business man, talking for publication, can afford to admit a falling off of daily sales. Every business man knows this to be true. While Lincoln merchants are suffering from the dry policy prevailing there, very few of them dare say so openly, yet a few of them are telling their friends that they are sick of existing conditions. The Lincoln Herald says:

"Many farmers for miles around have ceased coming to Lincoln and go to Crete, Sterling, Hickman, Pleasant Dale, Wahoo, Eagle and Havelock for their pastime and do much of their trading. People who used to come here from out over the state for a few days' recreation and to buy clothing and other goods, now go to other cities. People who come here because the town is 'dry' are people who never spend much money. They bring a lunch with them and sleep on the street corner, standing up. Business has suffered in all lines, wholesale as well as retail, especially the hotels. The cafes at the Capital has discontinued and the room rented for a real estate office. Real estate has taken a back seat and buildings formerly occupied by saloons are vacant or occupied by little dumps that pay a nominal

ADVERTISEMENT.

rent—for appearances. Business men admit these conditions, and complain, but 'not for publication.' They are glad to have the Herald tell the story for them and some have requested us to do so—to publish the truth."

PROHIBITION'S MENACE TO BUSINESS.

Prohibition's Deadening Effect.

Dun's review of trade conditions, issue of Oct. 2, 1909, on page 5, presents a table showing the commercial failures in the several states for the nine months of this year, as well as for 1908. There is no truer sign of the material conditions of a state than that afforded by the record of commercial failures. During the last nine months there were 75 commercial failures in Maine, with liabilities of \$1,223,710. In Nebraska during the present year there were 100 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$874,952. These liabilities aggregate about a third less than the liabilities growing out of the failures in Maine for the same period. In other words, with a population one-third greater than that of Maine, the business failures of Nebraska this year aggregate in losses one-third less than the total liabilities of Maine failures.

The bank failures of Maine for the nine months of 1909 entailed liabilities in the sum of \$1,400,000, while in Nebraska there was not a single bank failure.

During the year 1908, there were 123 commercial failures in Maine, with liabilities of \$660,584, whereas in Nebraska last year there were but 39 commercial failures, with liabilities of \$245,264; that is to say, with a population one-third less than that of Nebraska, Maine's losses in commercial failures were nearly three times the amount of the Nebraska losses. Nebraska has had a constitutional provision for licensing the sale of liquor nearly as long as Maine has had a constitutional provision to prohibit the traffic.

Hon. Charles F. Libby, president of the American Bar association, and long a prominent citizen of Maine, recently made a public utterance denouncing prohibition. He stated that the policy of prohibition had retarded the material progress of his state, and had prevented a growth of population which had resulted in great injury to the people.

The Portland Argus of Sept. 21st, 1909, in an editorial paragraph, says: "For years Maine has barely held its own in population, and in the last decade or two the rate of increase has been the reverse of impressive. Prohibition has been a drawback to Maine. What progress the state has made has been in spite of this heavy handicap."

MONEY WEALTH OF STATES.

The national monetary commission has just laid an exhaustive report before both houses of congress. It shows the total money resources of the people of the several states based upon official reports of conditions existing April 28, 1909. This is the latest and most authentic information about the wealth of the people. Its accuracy cannot be questioned.

Comparing the wealth of the people of prohibition states with that of these in license states reveals some highly illuminating facts. For instance, Nebraska's total banking resources per capita are \$214.92, while those of Kansas are \$137.50. South Dakota, a license state, \$182.75, while North Dakota, a prohibition state, has but \$153.32. To show how eastern capital is shunning Oklahoma since that state adopted prohibition, it is noted that the per capita banking resources of that state are but \$94.26. Outside capital has also deserted Mississippi and Alabama, whose per capita resources are about \$45. Maine brings up the rear of New England states, falling far below Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Can the industrial and commercial interests of Nebraska be induced to load up with the blasting incubus of prohibition?

BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings afford sure indications of the state of business. Dun's Review of Nov. 13, 1909, has a report of the bank clearings as usual. All over the country, according to this statement, bank clearings show a steady increase. "At some cities, notably St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Denver, the increases are large." A comparison of some of the cities in prohibition states with those in license states affords food for reflection. For instance, this report shows that Portland, the commercial center of Maine, shows a decrease of 2.7 per cent in October bank clearings as compared with October, 1908, and a decrease of 9 per cent for October, as compared with the figures of October, 1906. Springfield, Mass., shows an increase of nearly 21 per cent. New Haven, Conn., shows an increase of nearly 16 per cent. Birmingham, the great industrial center of Alabama, a prohibition state, shows a decrease of 8.7 per cent in bank clearings in the month of October of this year, compared with these in the month of October in 1908. Topeka, Kan., shows an increase of 3.2 per cent. The two towns in Nebraska reported are Omaha, which shows an increase of 9.8 per cent, and Fremont, which reported an increase of 12 per cent. At a season of the year when there is great industrial and commercial revival in all sections of the country, and when a very small percentage of cities show a decrease in the volume of bank clearings, it is a significant fact that most of the cities showing such decrease are situated in prohibition states.

A New Line To The Northwest

Through the Big Horn Basin.

The Big Horn Basin is fast settling up and offers the greatest opportunities for farmers, and especially FARM RENTERS to secure fine government irrigated farms at the mere cost of the water, and often A SINGLE CROP CAN BE MADE TO PAY FOR THE FARM. Ten yearly payments without interest. This is cheaper than paying rent in an locality.

With the completion of the new line this promises to become a great wealth producing region.

The oil, gas and irrigation of the Big Horn Basin will make that country a combination of farm and industrial prosperity.

Write me for full descriptive literature.

Go with me to the Basin and let me select you a new home.

DOLLARS PAID FOR RENT ARE LOST.

**Burlington
Route**

D. CLEM BEAVER, General Agent.

Land Seekers' Information Bureau,

Room 6, "Q" Building, Omaha, Neb.

Trees and Seeds That Grow

For the past 24 years we have supplied our customers in all States with Trees and Seeds that grow. We carry a most complete line of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berry Bushes, Roses, Perennials, Bulbs, etc. at low prices. Apple 6c; Plum 12c; Cherry 15c; Peach 5c; all budded trees. Concord Grapes, \$2.50 per 100. We pay freight on \$10 or orders. Complete stock of all kinds of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds to select from. Write for our large 112 page catalog and Garden Guide. We mail same free of charge to anyone interested, also sample package of our "New Coreless" Tomato, the finest of all Tomatoes.

GERMAN NURSERY, BEATRICE, NEB.

How Sugar Melts.

If we drop a lump of sugar into a cup of tea we find it takes a considerable time to melt if allowed to remain at the bottom of the vessel, but if we hold it up in the spoon near the surface of the liquid it dissolves much more rapidly. This is owing to the sugar as it melts rendering the portion of the tea containing it heavier. The sweetened part, therefore, descends, leaving the sugar constantly in contact with unsweetened or only partially sweetened tea—in fact, a continual circulation of tea is promoted until the whole is dissolved. When the sugar is placed or permitted to lie at the bottom of the cup it dissolves until the layer of fluid next to it is thoroughly sweetened or saturated, when it practically ceases to dissolve any further. The sweetened and heavier stratum above it acting for a considerable time until the law of diffusion comes gradually into play, like an impervious covering, in keeping back the lighter, unsweetened fluid above; hence the reason also why stirring, in breaking up the saturated layer and allowing access to the unsweetened portion, is so effectual in bringing about the uniform sweetening of tea. Life is not infrequently sweetened by the same stirring up process.

The Family Pair.

The wretched stillness of the study period was broken by a slamming door, and a thin boy in dirty, ragged clothes slouched across the room. Halfway to the teacher's desk he drawled, "Pa wants that you should let Jim go home right now." As Miss Davis looked a little doubtful he added, "He kin come back right away."

The permission given, the two badly soiled, half starved sons of the most shiftless family in the district shuffled down the stairs. Very shortly Jim returned, wearing a pleased and important smile on his pathetic little face.

"I come as soon as I could. Pa's brother's dyin' to Poplar," he announced cheerfully. "That's why pa wanted me."

"But you weren't gone long; you didn't stay home. I can't see why you went at all," answered the bewildered Miss Davis.

"Why, pa's goin'," explained Jim. "Yes, but what has that to do with you?" asked the teacher.

"Pa had to have his suspenders," was Jim's matter of fact reply.—Exchange.

The Power of Snails.

One day by way of experiment I harnessed two common garden snails to a toy gun carriage to see if they could pull it along, says a writer in a London magazine. Although the gun carriage was a heavy leaden one, the snails pulled it so easily that I loaded the body of the carriage with small shot. The snails, however, were more than equal to the task. Anxious to test their powers still further, I attached a toy cannon (made of lead and brass) behind the gun carriage, but the snails and their additional load moved on once again with the same apparent ease. Out of curiosity I decided to weigh the cannon, gun carriage and shot and to my great surprise found the total weight to be almost one pound. I venture to think this a very good load for two snails to manage.

Meanness to a Blind Man.

A man with dark glasses over his eyes touched the conductor on the shoulder as the car neared Euclid avenue and East Fifty-fifth street. "Pardon me," the man said, "but if you're the conductor I want to ask a favor. I'm blind, and I want you to lead me over to the curb when the car stops, if you'll be so good."

"Not that I minded the little bother of doin' that for him," remarked the conductor when he got back on his car, "but 'tain't right to let a blind man go around all alone like that at night trying to find his way around in the dark."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Grip and Whooping Cough.

We are pleased to inform our readers that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain narcotics of any kind. This makes it the safest and best for children.

It makes no difference when you caught that cold, you have it and want to get rid of it quickly. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It won't do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a cure for coughs and colds nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold everywhere at 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

FRED WIGGINS, AUCTIONEER



will cry your sales any time a y where.

Bills posted in the Sappa country and tin cups furnished for your free lunch without extra charge.

Terms \$10 first \$1000 or less 1 per cent on all sales running over \$1,000. Dated made by The Danbury News, Danbury, Nebr.

The Updike Grain Co.

sells the following coals:

Nigger Head Maitland

Canyon City Lump

Canyon City Nut

Baldwin Lump

Iowa Lump

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Wier City Lump

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