

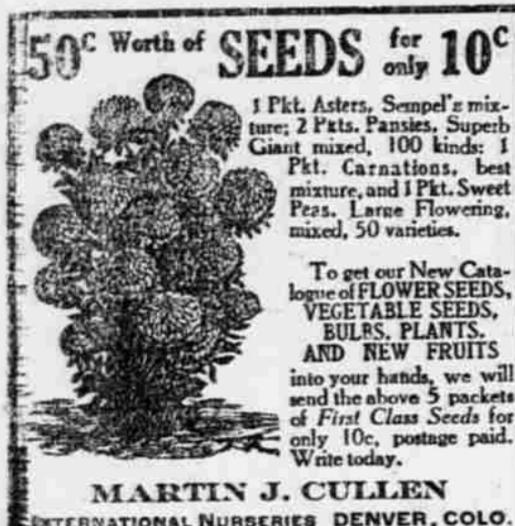
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GOOD NEWS.

Many McCook People Have Heard It
And Profited Thereby.

"Good news travels fast," and the thousands of bad back sufferers in McCook are glad to learn that prompt relief is within their reach. Many lame, weak and aching back is bad no more, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. People from every state in the Union are telling the good news of their experience with the old Quaker remedy. Here is an example worth reading:

H. G. Erret, living in R.R. Cloud, Neb., says: My back ached and was very lame for a long time. On one occasion I was unable to do any work for over a month, during which time I doctor continually without finding relief. When I learned about Doan's Kidney Pills, I obtained a supply and after taking the contents of the first box was practically cured. I am now able to do any kind of work without having any trouble with my back or kidneys."

As It Looks To Hardy.

Alderman Hardy criticizes the attempt to boycott the meat market in Omaha. He says: "It is not surprising that such an attempt should be made in the east. But in Nebraska it means an attempt to kill the most progressive line of production. The prosperity of every person in the state is dependent of the Farmer, and when the wage earner tries to boycott one of his chief sources of revenue he hurts himself just so much." — Lincoln Journal.

If once you used you would not be with McMillin's Cream Lotion for face and hands.

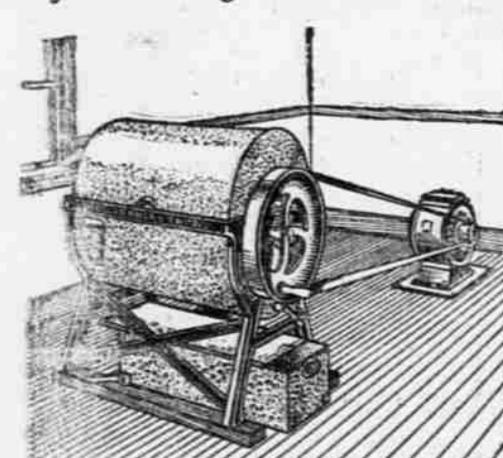
McCook has the largest and best second-hand store in the state. Call for bargains on easy terms. 301 West 1st street. Phone 268.

Dist your property with the C. W. Graves Auction Co. and Second Hand Store, if you want quick returns, for he deals with renters. 301 West 1st street. Phone 268.

Huber's coffee cannot be beat. Coffee from 15 cents to 35 cents, and "Wedding Breakfast" heads the list.

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Dry Cleaning Announcement.



In order to promptly and properly comply with the requirements, in addition to our regular Tailoring Business, we have bought and installed a Dry Cleaning Machine of the latest pattern, with cleaning fluids of different kinds quite expensive, and are now prepared to do Dry Cleaning with neatness and dispatch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

LINEBURG & CO.,
Merchant Tailors, McCook, Nebraska

SPECULATING ON MARGIN.

American and English Ways of Doing It Are Very Different.

In America a speculator's capital with an exception to be noted below is necessarily at least the size of his margin in his broker's hands, though it is to be feared that in many too many instances it is just this and nothing more.

On the London Stock Exchange another method prevails which, says Moody's Magazine, it is probable has done more in the long ago past to give stock speculation its bad name than all the episodes of an unsavory nature which have ever occurred on American exchanges. In London after the invitation introduction to a broker the new customer gives his order, but makes no deposit at all.

The broker is supposed to learn something of his new client's means and how far he should be allowed to commit himself. Twice a month the English have what they call their settlement days. A customer long of a stock whose commitment has gone somewhat against him is then required to pay the differences, as they are called, between his purchase price and the current quotation.

He must also pay a charge called a contingency for holding the settlement over into the next fortnightly period if he does not wish to close the commitment. As a consequence of this way of doing business a speculator may be trading on a few points margin in reality or, in fact, on no margin at all. He may be utterly penniless without the broker knowing it.

That this method works out with fewer losses in England than it would do here is due to the fact that the social and economic strata to which an Englishman belongs are much easier to determine than the corresponding sets among us, and also that an introduction means more there than here, as the introducer is regarded as to a certain extent responsible morally for the business deportment of his friend.

It is worth while observing and this is the exception referred to above—that in certain instances the methods pursued in American stock exchange houses are the same as those obtaining in London. Little as the fact is known, it is not an unfrequent custom for very wealthy speculators to have no fixed margin or even no margin at all with their brokers.

If a man of this sort loses on a commitment he sends his broker a check for the loss. If he wins his brokers remit to him for his gains. The broker dislikes to offend a very powerful client by troubling him for funds, and hence takes risks with his account which he would not dream of taking with the account of smaller men. Instances of this sort sometimes become public in cases where the broker is forced into bankruptcy, whether owing to this cause or not.

Could Do For Herself.

She was a very delightful but a very aged lady—over ninety—and her friends and relatives and even chance acquaintances, drawn by her exquisite personality, all did her homage and, as the saying is, "waited on her hand and foot."

She accepted it all very graciously, but with some inward rebellion, for to a very old and close mouthed friend she once said, with a quaint pluck of lips and brows:

"I am reminded sometimes of the old lines:

"Two were blowin' at her nose,
And three were bucklin' at her shoon."

—Youth's Companion.

A Word For the Tightwad.

In France they have an expressive phrase, "liquid money." It means that part of the family income which is used for the necessities and luxuries of life. It is quite apart from and kept apart from the more serious, substantial part of the income, which is the saved part. In America the entire income is "liquid," and the man who attempts to make part of it solid is called a "tightwad." A "tightwad" is really a man who creates a principal—a capital, in other words—and he is the living example of what every private business must be and of how the country's resources should be handled.—Argonaut.

Voting In Spain.

Voting in Spain is held to be a duty to the community, not merely a privilege of the individual, and neglect of civic obligations carries its own penalty. Male adults of legal age and under seventy, with the exception of priests, notaries and judges, are required to vote in municipal elections. Failure to cast a ballot is punishable by having one's name published as censure for neglect, by having taxes increased 2 per cent, by suffering a deduction of 1 per cent in salary if employed in the public service and for the second offense the loss of right to hold elective or appointive office.

His Landscapes.

A nouveau riche recently attended a picture sale. A friend who had noticed him at the sale asked afterward, "Did you pick up anything at that picture sale, Jorkins?" and the other responded: "Oh, yes; a couple of landscapes. One of 'em was a basket of fruit and the other a storm at sea."

Rather the Other.

"Don't you know that tune? I forgot the name of it, but it goes like this." And he whistled it.

After he had finished his friend turned to him with a sigh. "I wish to goodness you had remembered the name and not the tune," he said.—Lippincott's.

Exactness in little duties is a wonderful source of cheerfulness.—Faber

WESTON'S NEW WALK.

Veteran Pedestrian Purposes to Cross Continent in One Hundred Days.

When Edward Payson Weston, the famous pedestrian, walked across the American continent last year in 165 days, it was considered a marvelous feat, and as he had then reached the age of seventy-one most people thought, of course, that it would be his last journey of this kind. But they did not know this remarkable man. He has now arranged another tour and purposes to walk from ocean to ocean in a hundred days. If he reaches the New York city hall steps on schedule time he will greet Mayor Gaynor on May 28. He will then be seventy-two years old, as he is near the end of his seventy-first year.

When Weston leaves Los Angeles on Feb. 1 at 4 p.m. he will first travel westward to the Pacific. Leaving the Pacific at Santa Monica, the world's champion walker, both for age and distance, will follow the tracks of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. The first city of any size he will



EDWARD PAYSON WESTON.

make will be Raymond, Cal., and then he will journey through Santa Fe, N. M.; Pueblo, Colo.; Wichita, Kan.; Kansas City and Chicago.

From Chicago Weston will take the most direct route possible and will travel over the country roads instead of the rights of way of the railroads. On his trip west last year Weston did not make it across the continent within the hundred day limit he had set. He arrived five days behind the schedule, because in several instances he had to double on his tracks. Following the railroads from the west to Chicago, traveling northwest all the time, he expects to make better time than by following the western country roads.

Throughout his long public career Weston has been the leading exponent of walking. He has taught its advantages to American youth in the interest of perfect physique and moral mentality. And now, while passing from his seventy-first to his seventy-second year, blessed with robust health and untiring activity as the result of a life of temperate and correct habits, he starts forth for his walk across the American continent to prove simply that the feet is not one of superhuman or even unusual effort, but an educational and healthy exercise which any man of normal health and temperate habits can successfully follow.

WAR ON BEGGARS.

A New Society Is Rounding Up the Rogues and Impostors.

The beggar must go. All those professional impostors and "charity frauds" now operating in the big cities might as well begin to peruse the "help wanted" columns of the daily papers and find work or seek some other clime. A new society is on their trail, and hereafter they are to be rounded up wherever found plying their "trade" and made to earn the bread they eat or go to the workhouse. At the same time the unfortunate who are really deserving of charity will be rendered every assistance.

The new organization that has taken up this matter is called the National Association for the Prevention of Mendicancy and Charitable Imposture, with headquarters in New York city. It will co-operate with police department, charitable organizations and individuals in every one of the large



A PROFESSIONAL WHO EATS DRY BREAD ON THE STREET TO AROUSE SYMPATHY.

cities in the United States, and much good work is expected of it. For months the society's agents have been collecting data, and photographs of hundreds of notorious professional beggars have been secured with 10,000 records of the history and the practice of mendicants, rogues, frauds and knaves of every description. These will be used as a bureau of information to enable police departments and charity organizations to deal intelligently with any mendicants and rogues who may be found imposing upon citizens.

THE SKIPPER'S TALE.

What Happened at Night and Who the Passenger Was Told.

It was a dirty night to use a sailor's phrase, and the talk in one corner of the smoking room drifted to events at sea and the childlike faith that rescuers never leave in navigators.

Such the skipper who had been collecting specimens on a coral reef,

had often heard men and women say they had so safe with captain So-and-so, and I've wondered, too, what or their sense of security would still remain if these favored travelers knew exactly what happened on shipboard during a voyage. For my own part, I have more confidence than ever in a captain of my acquaintance since I learned that he could tell a white lie when it was necessary to calm the fears of a nervous traveler. So happened that one foggy night I was awakened by the sudden stoppage and reversal of the engines. I jumped out of my bunk, went on deck and was told by the second officer that we had had a narrow squeeze. It appeared that we had nearly run down a schooner and she silently crossed our bows and disappeared into the haze.

"Next morning a woman passenger who sat at the captain's table asked him whether the engines had been stopped and reversed, and he replied: 'Yes; we sometimes do this to test the engineer's watch and see if our machinery is in proper order. We do it at night so as to create no excitement. Then I got the woman to describe what she had heard and asked her, 'Did you find much time between the stopping and reversing?'"

"No," she replied.

"Then," said the skipper, "that showed how well everything was working did it not?"

"When I got the skipper's ear I told him confidentially that I didn't think the schooner's engines had worked as well as ours, and he remarked that it might have been worse. Whether he meant the lie or the incident I didn't inquire, but I suspect it wasn't the lie." —New York Post.

LAW OF GRAVITY VIOLATED.

Conditions Under Which Water Actually Flows Upward.

"Water seeks its level" is an expression heard so frequently as to be almost trite, and yet the law has its exceptions. There are conditions under which water actually flows upward and rises above its source. If a glass tube be dipped into water the column inside will be above the level of the surrounding surface. Moreover if a tube of half the diameter be substituted the column doubles its height. The water creeps along the inside of the tube, owing to the adhesion, and forms a cup shaped depression at the top.

An explanation is not difficult. It can be proved mathematically that if the diameter of a circle be diminished one-half the circumference is also reduced to that extent, while the area is one-fourth of its former value. The circumference of the column of water being reduced one-half, its contact with the glass, and hence the adhesive force, is also diminished to that extent, while the cross section, and hence the weight, is decreased to a fourth of what it was before. Therefore the second column can be twice the height of the first without exceeding the lifting power.

Remarkable as the underlying principles of this phenomenon undoubtedly are, nature made use of them long before man made their discovery. Every tree and flower adds its testimony. The core of a tree or plant, instead of being a single open channel, consists of a spongelike substance containing many miniature tunnels, through which the sap and moisture collected by the roots flow upward in small rivulets, rising higher and higher in sheer defiance of the great law of gravity.—St. Louis Republic.

Sense of Danger.

Dr. Waldo of London holds that people should develop a sixth sense to inform them of the approach of danger in the streets. Lafadio Hearn once said: "While in a crowd I seldom look at faces. My intuition is almost infallible, like that blind faculty by which in absolute darkness one becomes aware of the proximity of bulky objects without touching them. If I hesitate to obey in a collision is the inevitable consequence. What pilots one quickly and safely through a thick press is not conscious observation at all, but unreasoning intuitive perception."

A Sight Worth Paying For.

The cab, drawn by a weary looking horse, came to a standstill opposite a public house. As the driver was preparing to descend a small boy ran up with the words, "Old yer 'orse, guv'nor?"

"Old my 'orse? Look 'ere, my lad. Ah! give yer a bob if it runs away." —Manchester Guardian.

His Contribution.

"Have you ever done anything for the good of the community?" asked the solid citizen.

"Yes," replied the weary wayfarer. "I've just done thirty days." —Philadelphia Record.

The Very Latest.

"Nice car."

"Yes."

"Is it the latest thing in cars?"

"I guess so. It has never got me anywhere on time yet." —Houston Post.

Hamlin's Soliloquy.

Hamlin (standing before the tattooed man in the museum)—Heavens, how that fellow must suffer if he ever gets the jinxjams!—Smart Set.

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The LaJunta Land Co., in the Otero Irrigation District, where you have access to an abundance of water, are selling farms either in large or small tracts, within walking distance of La Junta, Colo., in the famous

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GUN COTTON.

A Peculiar Characteristic of This Terrible Explosive.

Many and odd are the materials entering into the manufacture of modern explosives, but perhaps the most interesting of all these elements of destruction as well as the simplest is gun cotton. The gun cotton manufacturing industry is large, as enormous quantities are used in the charging of torpedoes and for similar purposes.

The base of gun cotton is pure raw cotton or even cotton waste, such as is used to clean machinery. This is steeped in a solution of one part of nitric acid and three parts of sulphuric acid. It is the former ingredient that renders the mass explosive, the sulphuric acid being used merely to absorb all moisture, thus permitting the nitric acid to combine more readily with the cellulose of the cotton.

After being soaked for several hours in the solution described the cotton is passed between rollers to expel all nonabsorbed acid, a process carried to completion by washing the cotton in clear water. This washing process is a long one, requiring machinery which reduces the cotton to a mass resembling paper pulp. Should any nonabsorbed acid be allowed to remain it would decompose the cotton.

If the explosive is to be used after the manner of powder it is still further pulverized and then thoroughly dried, but if intended for torpedoes it is pressed into cakes of various shapes and sizes—disk shaped, cylindrical, flat squares and cubes. When not compressed gun cotton is very light, as light as ordinary batting.

A peculiar characteristic