

DR. PRICE'S ALGRAIN

A new creation in the food line. The combining of Wheat Rice, Oats and Barley. No breakfast food can compare with it. One trial will prove it. Ask Your Grocer.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

Conducted by the McCook W. C. T. U.

It Was a Lightning Convention.

A lightning convention, at which one hundred lady delegates spoke at the rate of one speaker per minute met in Glasgow, Scotland, June 3-10. Two hundred and thirty women from the United States crossed the Atlantic Ocean to attend it, and other women came from long distances—from Australia, New Zealand, India, Egypt, Madagascar, Syria, South Africa, Japan, China, Korea, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, England and Scotland. The great audiences completely filled the different places of meeting: The Town Hall, the John Street United Free church and St. Andrew's hall.

On June 5, one hundred and twenty-five pulpits in Glasgow were filled by the delegates. Surely on that day gospel temperance had its say. Probably the most picturesque meeting of the convention was the children's demonstration. Several thousand children marched in procession to the town hall flying banners and accompanied by bands of bagpipers and fifers in Highland garb. In the hall there was a chorus of five hundred children to lead in the singing, and when all in the hall were The children vociferously cheered those who addressed them. All of which recalled the saying: "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up."

Another picturesque session of the convention was the evening devoted to the young people's branch, usually spoken of as the "Y's." There was a large chorus of young ladies, accompanied by twenty-five or more young lady violinists. The speeches made by young ladies, among whom was Lady Dorothy Howard, the daughter of the Countess of Carlisle. She said she rejoiced in the fact that her mother had from her childhood given her a temperance training. A superb white satin banner was awarded to the "Y's" of Japan for having the largest proportion of increase in membership during the last three years.

The last session of the evening was novel and most interesting. One hundred speeches of one minute each were made by one hundred women. Here are a few samples: "Why don't you shut up the liquor, instead of shutting up my husband?" asked a woman in New Zealand, who was accompanying a policeman taking her husband to jail. "American Saloon" was the sign I saw in large letters on a saloon in Naples. Looking in I saw two barmaids, and I said in a low voice: "It is not so, we do not have barmaids in American saloons, and may we never have them. And may they soon disappear from saloons in every part of the world." Another woman said: "I am here to tell you that Scotland is going dry." At this there was a burst of vociferous laughter and much applause.

The convention stood for prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor for beverage purpose, the enfranchisement of the women of all nations as a measure to suppress the liquor traffic; reform as a preventive and cure for inebriety; active opposition against all forms of State or municipal regulation of vice; the recognition of an equal standard of morality for man and woman; the White Slave Traffic to be changed to include colored races; peace and arbitration instead of war; campaigns of education for temperance.

A special resolution was passed against the sale of opium and intoxicants to native races. Also a resolution was passed asking that the conference of nations at the Hague use its influence to induce Great Britain to release opium treaties with China, and thus make it possible for the Chinese to liberate their country from the opium curse.

Another special resolution was passed pledging loyalty to the observance of World's Temperance Sunday on the date named by the International Lesson Committee.

The holding of the great convention should be a decided benefit to Soreness of the muscles, whether induced by violent exercise or injury, is quickly relieved by the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment is equally valuable for muscular rheumatism, and always affords quick relief. Sold by A. McMillen, Druggist.

Glasgow, for out of it should come uplift for the drunken women who are to be seen standing on street corners in idle, listless attitudes, ragged and forlorn, and whose cries are to be heard in the streets at all hours of the night. Some of the delegates of the convention held meetings among them, and quite a number were desirous of giving up drink. The W. C. T. U. of Glasgow is working bravely for these women and the convention will bring them much reinforcement.

The officers elected by the convention were president, the Countess of Carlisle; vice-president, Mrs. Lillia M. N. Stevens, of the United States; secretaries, Miss Agnes E. Stack and Miss Anna A. Gordon; treasurer, Mrs. Mary E. Sanderson, of Canada.

Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts.

Real Estate Filings.

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since our last report:

Hiram C Rider et ux to Mrs Mette, wd to hf 13 in 24, Riverview cemetery.....	10 00
John H Hollenbeck et ux to Lininger Implement Co, wd to ne qr 33-2-30.....	1 00
George Theobald et al to M. A Matson, wd to 1 to 24 incl in 69, Bartley.....	1300 00
Dreieinigskeits Comm. L. church to Henry Conrad, qcd to pt sw qr sw qr 35-3-27.....	1 00
Fred Boll sr et al to Jacob A Harsch, qcd to pt se qr sw qr 35-3-27.....	1 00
Jacob A Harsch et ux to German Evan, Luth. Cong. church, wd to pt sw qr se qr 35-3-27.....	1 00
Leonard Harsch widr to same as above, wd to pt se qr se qr 35-3-27.....	1 00
Dreieinigskeits Comm. L. church to German Evan Luth. Cong., wd to same as above.....	1 00

Must be Above Suspicion.

Kidney and bladder ailments are so serious in the consequences, and if unchecked so often fatal that any remedy offered for their cure must be above suspicion. Foley Kidney Pills contain no harmful drugs, and have successfully stood a long and thorough test.

A Satisfactory Cleanser.

How would you like to do all the housework in half the time and with half the effort? You can do it, and in a way that is much better and more generally satisfactory. An easy way that gets right down and takes off the dirt better than the ordinary and old-fashioned cleanser. Old Dutch Cleanser is the modern cleanser. Use it and see. It cleans quickly, scrubs thoroughly, scours and polishes brightly. Use it in all your cleaning for woodwork, all kinds of floors and painted walls, cutlery and glassware, pot, pans and kettles, in the bathroom and throughout the house. Contains neither caustics, acids, alkali nor grit and its uses are unlimited.

The 1910 State Fair, Sept. 5 to 9, offers an excellent line of attractions. Among them are 4 flights each day by Wright's Aeroplane, concerts by Signor Lombard's band of 44 instruments and Grand Opera Company of 24 singers, 15 harness speed contests and a number of running races, the derby, a 10-mile relay race—two miles each day; the Great Patterson Shows, Night Speed Contests, Stupendous Fireworks and Vaudeville attractions. Taken with the great exhibits in every department, this indeed will make a great show.

Teething children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after operation of the bowels more than natural and then castor oil to cleanse the system. It is safe and sure. Sold by A. McMillen, Druggist.

Monday night, three cows owned by E. B. Nelson of Coleman precinct, got into a small patch of cane on his farm, and Tuesday morning they were found dead on the adjoining road.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

VICTORY IS MINE,

Railroad Revision Measures, Creation of Commerce Court and Postal Savings Banks Among Laws Pointed to by Taft.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THE chief measures passed by the session of congress just closed were the railroad bill, the postal savings bank bill, the land withdrawal bill, the reclamation bond bill, the campaign publicity bill and the statehood bill. What amounted to a tariff commission bill was also passed, for an appropriation was voted the tariff board on an understanding that it should investigate cost of production at home and abroad.

All of these measures were enacted on the recommendation of the president and constitute what are known as the Taft policies.

Probably never in the history of the country did a president so completely have his way so early in his administration. True, he had to abandon some of his program, including such items as federal license, anti-injunction and ship subsidy, but this abandonment was only temporary. Considering the driving power he displayed he should be able to force through those items and others during the short session. He will also probably attempt to obtain federal regulation of railroad stock and bond issues at some future session. He recommended it strongly this time, and his idea was ingrafted in the Wickersham draft of the railroad bill, but was stricken out in the senate. Later the conference committee gave him a commission to inquire into railway securities, and it will doubtless be on the report of this commission that he will renew his recommendation for federal regulation. The chief object of such a law would be to prevent the watering of stock.

A Bill With Teeth.

The new railroad law provides, among other things, for a commerce court, to which all appeals from the interstate commerce commission shall be made. It gives the commission power to initiate an inquiry although no formal complaint has been made. It confers on the commission the power to suspend for ten months a proposed advance in rates and to prohibit such advance permanently if found to be unreasonable and unjust. This provision went into effect at once in order that it might apply to the proposed increase in freight rates recently halted by the famous Taft-Wickersham injunction. The law places telegraphs, telephones, cables and wireless under the control of the commission, but provides for special rates, such as those given to the press. It contains a long



CONGRESSMAN J. R. MANN, CHAIRMAN OF RAILROAD COMMITTEE, WHO AIDED TAFT'S PROGRAM.

and short haul provision forbidding a greater charge for a short haul than for a longer one over the same line.

It prevents the merger of competing roads or of the absorption by a railroad of a competing water line. It permits shippers to choose routes and to be represented by counsel in hearings. It forbids a railroad from lowering its rates to drive out water competition and afterward raising them except by permission of the interstate commerce commission. It provides for a commission to inquire into the issue of railroad securities and the watering of stocks.

It contains many other features of benefit to shippers, such as those to expedite hearings. Many of the provisions in the railroad law were placed there by the insurgents in the two houses. They called it "giving the bill teeth." Among the most notable of these additions are the long and short haul clause and the inclusion of telegraphs and telephones. The progressives also struck out the merger and traffic agreement sections.

Postal Depositories.

The postal savings bank law marks a new departure in American finance. It provides that the president and two members of his cabinet shall constitute a commission to establish postal depositories at money order postoffices throughout the country, that these officers shall receive deposits not exceeding \$100 per month or \$500 in all from one person, that 2 per cent interest shall be paid on these deposits, that 65 per cent of the postal funds shall be placed

SLEEP IS EASY ON TROLLEY LINE

No Smoke, Noise, Dust or Tips In Illinois.

CORN BELT CARS ARE MODELS

Run From Peoria and St. Louis and Have More Conveniences Than Any Found on Pullmans—Nine Foot Blankets and Sheets—Comfortable Feature of Service.

Smokeless, dustless, noiseless sleeping cars with "tipless porters" are now in operation through the corn belt of Illinois, running from Peoria, where they make whisky, to St. Louis, which produces beer. These cars are owned and operated by the biggest electric railway system in the world.

Besides the above inducements, this road serves its sleeper passengers with hot coffee and rolls in the morning, and this service carries with it no extra charges.

It is the intention of this electric road to safeguard its passengers from monetary loss while on the sleepers. A feature of the cars is a burglar proof push lined steel locker built in the wall at the head of each berth. The conductor holds one key and the passenger the other.

Illinois System Leads.

Illinois now boasts the greatest interurban system in the United States, operating over 500 miles of perfectly ballasted track, doing a general express and freight business and building a \$5,000,000 double track two mile bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. This, when completed, will be the heaviest and finest bridge to span the river.

However, this is not a tale of the interurban, but of what is asserted to be the finest sleeping cars in the world. Two of these have recently been completed by the American Car and Foundry company at St. Charles, Mo.

These cars are trailers and are drawn by a regular motorcar. This does away with motor and air brake compressor vibration and insures a quiet ride. As the power is noiseless and there is no ringing of bells or tooting of whistles, a more comfortable ride is given than on the steam roads.

The cars are fifty-six feet over all, twelve feet nine inches high and nine feet three inches wide. Instead of the old familiar deck roof, a survival of the horse car days, these cars have what is known as the turtle back monitor roof. The side walls go flush to the roof line, and the roof is rounded.

The outside of the car seems peculiar owing to the roof and the windows in the upper berths. There are two of these in each berth. These windows are double and are equipped with screens. At the head and foot of each berth in the roof there is a ventilator which can be opened and closed by the passenger. These features make the upper berths as attractive as the lower and obviate that suffocating effect so noticeable in ordinary cars.

At one end of the car are a smoking room and toilet facilities for the men, and at the other are the women's toilet room, a heat compartment and linen lockers. The two end compartments are equipped with the National sleeper sections, which in the daytime make up into seats similar to those in use on the Pullmans.

Long Sheets and Blankets.

Besides the regulation berth curtains there are separate curtains for each upper and lower berth. There is a call bell in each berth, and the deck lights in the top of the car are arranged so that the light will not shine into the upper berths. The sheets and blankets adhere to the Kansas law and are all nine feet in length. The cars throughout are furnished in solid mahogany.

Each berth is supplied with berth lights, current for which is supplied from storage batteries. This insures a steady light for reading.

The present service is between Peoria and St. Louis, a distance of 193 miles. The cars leave each terminal at 11:30 p. m., arriving at 6:30 a. m. Regular Pullman rates are charged, with the exception that a reduction of 25 cents is made for the uppers.

LONDON USING TELEWRITER.

Users Write Message Instead of Talking Into Phone.

London has beaten New York in one feature of up-to-dateness. It has the first "telewriter" exchange in the world, which was recently opened. The telewriter is a device for writing by wire. One subscriber to the service calls the number of another through a telephone attachment on the new machine and then sits down and writes what he wants to say, the message appearing on a roll of paper at the other end of the line.

So far London has only forty subscribers to the new system, confined to a small section of the business center, but before long it is hoped to extend the wires all over the city and to make the service as general as the telephone.

Sparrow Hawks Kill Sparrows.

With a pair of sparrow hawks attached to long cords so that they can't get away Thomas Champ of Salisbury, Lancaster county, Pa., is clearing his place of the pesky sparrow.

CLAIMS PRESIDENT

Credits Congressman Mann For Passage of Railway Bill -- Insurgents' Work Material Aid to Administration in Battles.

In nearby banks on proper security, 5 per cent shall constitute a reserve fund and 30 per cent may be invested in government bonds. In cases of extraordinary emergency, however, the president may invest all the funds in government bonds. Western senators protested against the bond buying feature of the act and against the security required from local banks on the claim that these provisions would operate to throw the postal funds into Wall street.

Statehood and Conservation.

The act admitting Arizona and New Mexico as separate states provides that the people of these territories shall proceed to the formation of constitutions, which shall go into effect when ratified by the voters and approved by congress and the president. There was some hitch as to voting qualifications in Arizona, but this was fixed by a broader suffrage than that now recognized in the territory. It is probable that the two new states will be in the Union by 1911, making forty-eight in all and using up all the territory in the United States available for statehood purposes. This, of course, is exclusive of Alaska and our island possessions. It is time to put two more stars on the flag.

Originally President Taft recommended nine conservation measures. Two of these passed. The land withdrawal act empowers the president to withdraw from entry temporarily any lands now in the possession of the United States, but provides that land containing metalliferous minerals shall be subject to entry under the mineral land law. The act was criticised by such conservationists as Gifford Pinchot because it failed to validate the withdrawals of President Roosevelt and by implication at least threw a doubt on their legality and because the provision as to the mineral land law and that concerning homestead entry left a loophole for the private acquisition of water power sites and other natural resources.

The other measure enacted, which was not strictly a conservation act, but was related thereto, was the reclamation bond bill. This was originally put at \$30,000,000, but was cut to \$20,000,000. A fight was made on the provision requiring army engineers to pass on irrigation projects which was thought to reflect on the reclamation service and possibly to mean the supplanting of Director Newell, who had testified against Secretary Ballinger. It was finally compromised by providing that the president must approve such projects, and it is presumed that he will use army engineers to investigate them. The purpose of the reclamation bond measure is to raise money to complete irrigation projects already undertaken by the government.

Campaign Fund Publicity.

The campaign publicity law which the president advocated, although it was not usually classed as one of the Taft policies, requires that candidates for congress shall file a statement of election receipts and expenditures after election. The Democrats made a fight to compel publication before election, and a provision to this effect was included in the house bill, but was afterward stricken out in the senate.

The president also succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$250,000 for the tariff board with the agreed intention of having it investigate the cost of production at home and abroad and if the information obtained warranted it to use this as a basis for further tariff revision.

Of the Taft policies, federal license, ship subsidies, anti-injunction and several conservation measures were temporarily sidetracked with the president's consent. By a close vote in the senate the ship subsidy measure was made the unfinished business to be taken up in the short session. Other measures which are left over are the anti-option bill, prohibiting gambling in cotton futures, and the Appalachian forest reserve. Each of these measures passed the house, but were lost for lack of time in the senate.

A Chapter of Inquiries.

Congress undertook numerous investigations, the most important of which was the Ballinger case. The report on this, it is understood, will be given out before election. The other inquiries brought forth a partial report, which exonera of the tariff and ascribed fifteen of twenty causes to the increased cost of living, among which were the larger production of gold, congestion in cities, abandonment of farms and food trusts. The investigation of the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois was left to a subcommittee, which will hold hearings during the recess. In the closing days of the session Senator Gore of Oklahoma made sweeping charges of attempted bribery in relation to Indian claims, and an inquiry was ordered by both houses.

One of the most notable developments of the session was known as the insurgent movement. It consisted of about thirty Republican members of the house and perhaps a dozen in

NEBRASKA.

Some Facts About the State That Nebraskans Should Scatter Broad-cast Over the World.

Issued by the Nebraska Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

From 6,477,282 acres planted to corn in 1909 Nebraska gathered a crop of 169,179,137 bushels, worth \$98,123,871. That crop, if loaded into standard freight cars, 1,200 bushels to the car, would have made a freight train long enough to reach from Chicago to Denver 1,040 miles, with 175 miles of corn filled cars left over to adorn the side tracks.

There are millions of acres of corn land in Nebraska that have never been touched by the plow.

In 1909 Nebraska harvested 50,313, 600 bushels of wheat from 2,564,379 acres, an average of practically 20 bushels to the acre. This wheat crop was worth nearly \$46,000,000. If that wheat crop had been loaded into standard freight cars it would have made a train long enough to reach from Omaha to McCook on the Burlington, or from Omaha to North Platte on the Union Pacific.

There are millions of acres of wheat land in Nebraska that have never been touched by the plow.

The duty of Nebraskans who desire to assist in the work of developing the state, is to call the attention of home seekers to the opportunities that are offered by this great young state.

There are 100,010 quarter sections of unoccupied land in Nebraska that may be made into profitable farms. The soil is fertile, the rainfall quite equal to that of other sections that have become agriculturally rich, and the transportation facilities far superior to what the more favored sections had a dozen years ago.

There is room and opportunity for the accumulation of a competence for 250,000 more farm owners in Nebraska. The hardships of the early pioneers need no longer be endured by new comers. They will have the advantage of schools, and churches, and railroads and markets, right from the start. Their only capital needs to be industry, frugality and honesty. Some of Nebraska's most prosperous farmers today were renters ten or fifteen years ago. What they have done a hundred thousand more men may do within the next ten or fifteen years.

The same capital, the same soil and the same frugality necessary to acquire a competence in the Canadian northwest, would mean ample riches after an equal length of time upon a Nebraska farm. For years the Argonauts traveled across the plains of Nebraska in search of the gold and silver of the mountains, unmindful of the fact that at the grass roots in Nebraska lay a greater store of gold and silver than were hidden in the mountains in all the ages of the past—eternal mines of riches that grew more fruitful as the days went by. From the grass roots in Nebraska in any one of the last ten years has been "mined" more wealth than the famed gold fields of Alaska have yielded in a decade, and the men who mined their wealth from the soil of Nebraska endured no hardships compared to the hardships of the Alaskans.

Other thousands are being lured to the "bonanzas" of the northwest, unmindful of the fact that greater riches and greater opportunities lie in the soil of the great state of Nebraska.

There are millions of acres of government land in Nebraska—all of it good for something, most of it good for general purposes, and much of it good for anything in the line of agriculture suited to the temperate zone.

The hundreds of growing cities and towns offer inducements for merchandising and manufacturing. The mechanic may find employment in the smaller cities where the cost of living is comparatively small, and where the opportunity to become a home owner is greater.

By and large, from east to west and from north to south, Nebraska offers more inducements to the industrious, frugal and honest home-seeker than any other similar expanse of territory on the North American continent. This truth should be spread to the four corners of the earth by Nebraskans who want to have a part in the great work of developing Nebraska.

Mark this copy of the paper and send it to a friend in the east whom you may be able to interest in the possibilities of Nebraska. The Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics will cheerfully send its bulletins of crops and manufactures to anyone whom you may designate.

Let us all join together in the boosting of Nebraska.

Lily Patent Flour—when once used none other will satisfy you.

Subscribe for The Tribune. \$1.00 the year.