

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD NEWS.

Will Purvis will leave, tomorrow, for Havelock, where he expects to secure work at the machinist's trade in the big Burlington shops at that place.

Conductor and Mrs. H. C. Brown departed, Thursday morning on 12, for St. Paul, Minn., to attend the meeting of trainmen. Conductor and Mrs. H. A. Beale will also go later on.

No. 6 missed the mail pouch at Stratton, Sunday night, and the pouch went under the wheels, which mutilated and destroyed much of the contents. Some of the mail matter was simply torn to pieces.

We are just in receipt of authentic information to the effect that the iron will be laid on the Culbertson-Holyoke branch of the B. and M. work commencing June 1st. The division Supt. at Holyoke is authority for above statement.—Lamar Cor. to Imperial Tribune.

The terms of the traffic arrangement between the Burlington and the Northern Pacific have been agreed upon and will soon be placed in effect. It is settled that all west and east bound unconsign'd freight shipments shall be routed over the Burlington and competing lines must either lose what often makes the difference between profit and loss or increase their freight soliciting staffs. The effects of the new arrangement will be that no line outside of the combination will be able to secure consignments of freight unless at great disadvantage.—Lincoln Journal.

Terms of Burlington Deal.

BOSTON, April 30.—(Associated Press.)—The official circular issued by the directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, making announcement of details of the offer of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies to purchase the capital stock of the Burlington road, was mailed to stockholders today. The circular is an amplification of facts previously made known concerning the deal. Besides the offer to purchase the Burlington stock on the basis of \$200 in bonds for \$100 in stock, the circular says that the bonds are to be the joint obligation of the Northern Pacific and of the Great Northern company.

Stockholders as desire a part payment of cash will receive \$160 in bonds and \$40 in cash.

As previously stated the bonds are to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from July 1, 1901, and are to mature July 1, 1921, but are to be redeemable at the option of the two Northern companies at 105 per cent and accrued interest on July 1, 1906, or on any coupon day thereafter. The purchasing companies reserve the right to pay off part without paying the whole of the bonds; the number of the bonds to be paid will be designated by lot.

Report of Relief Department.

Superintendent J. C. Bartlett of the Burlington voluntary relief department has issued his annual report for the year ending December 31, 1900. The department has a membership of 19,013, which is nearly 58 per cent of the employees of the entire system, an estimated surplus of \$329,145.29, and distributed during the year benefits amounting to \$295,885.14. The following table shows the distributions:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Disability from sickness, Death from sickness, Total account of sickness, Disability from an accident, Death from accident, Surgical attendance.

Total account of accidents, \$150,993.91. Since June 1, 1889, the department has paid benefits amounting to \$2,671,570.54, and had a balance on hand at the close of the year of \$456,133.

Cheap—Terms Easy.

Seven-room dwelling for sale cheap and on easy terms. Fruit and shade. S. M. COCHRAN & CO.

No broader distinction can be made between men than that which divides them into two classes. To the first class belong those who always have a good excuse why the thing required cannot be done. The second class is composed of those who manage to do. Foremost in this latter class stands out the figure of General De Wet. Allen Sangree, who has just returned from the Transvaal, draws a vivid picture of the character of this most remarkable general of modern times for the May Cosmopolitan, and the article is illustrated with the most complete collection of photographs and drawings yet published.

We warrant our Gloves and replace if defective, the Bee Hive.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Anderson & Vanderhoof has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Vanderhoof retaining and collecting all accounts. Mr. Anderson continues the business and pays all outstanding debts of the firm. Books will be found at C. F. Lehn's office, 5-3-315.

NOTICE TO LAND OWNERS.

To M. W. Mookley and to all whom it may concern: The board of county commissioners has established and ordered open a road commencing at north-east corner of section thirteen (13), in Gerver precinct, Red Willow county, Nebraska, running thence west on section line one mile and terminating at north-west corner of said section, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the county clerk's office on or before noon of the 23rd day of June, A. D. 1901, or said road will be established without reference thereto. E. A. GREEN, County Clerk.

THE DEADLY COBRA.

How Venomous Creature Is Handled by Hindoo Snake Charmers.

The creatures were on the defensive, but not one of them attempted to strike at the master, who sat serenely in front of them, so long as he did nothing to annoy them. Kullian talked to them as if they were his dearest friends. After a time one or the other of them would lower its head, collapse its hood and begin to try to wriggle away. Whereupon Kullian would give it a little rap on the tail with his stick and bring it instantly to attention again. Whether this man possessed any special magic over these cobras or whether the description given below of how he could handle and play with them was simply due to his method I cannot say. He himself repudiated the idea of magic and asserted positively that any one who had the necessary nerve and dexterity could do exactly the same.

He used no reed instrument or music of any kind to propitiate the reptiles. He would simply squat on his haunches in front of them, and after they had been hissing and awaying their uplifted heads backward and forward for a few minutes, he raised his hands above their heads and slowly made them descend till they rested on the snakes' heads. He then stroked them gently, speaking all the time in the most endearing Hindoostanee terms. The serpents appeared spell-bound. They made no effort to resent the liberty, but remained quite still, with heads uplifted, and seemed rather to enjoy it. Presently his hands would descend down the necks about three inches below the heads, his fingers would close loosely around the necks, and he would lift them off the ground and place them on his shoulders. The looseness of the grip appeared to be the main secret. The snakes, being in no way hurt, would then slowly crawl through his fingers and wind themselves round his neck, his shoulders and his arms. They appeared to realize that no harm was to be done them, and they made no effort to resent the handling. He would pick them gently off one arm and place them on the other and, in fact, stroke them and pet them as if they were a pair of harmless worms.—Cornhill.

A TIGRESS WITH A GRUDGE.

She Gets Furious at Sight of a Keeper Who Once Beat Her.

There is a lean tigress in the Central park menagerie who spends a part of the day beating her head against the iron bars of her cage in a vain attempt to spring upon one of the keepers. Ordinarily the animal is quiet enough. It is only when this keeper passes that she ceases to be a purring cat and becomes a fiend incarnate. The other morning the tigress was in an extremely bad temper. When her fancied enemy stuck a mop in through the bars to clean her cage, she sprang at him, growling in thunderous bass. Nearly everybody in the crowd stepped back involuntarily. The keeper placed an iron bar in the cage at the great cat's feet and went on with his work, while the animal snarled in impotent rage and drew back her upper lip over two gleaming white fangs.

"She doesn't seem to be fond of you," ventured a bystander. "No, there isn't much love lost between us," replied the keeper. "Her tantrums show that animals treasure grudges just like people. That tigress came here eight years ago. A day or two after she arrived I had to punish her, and she has never got over it. She watches me all day out of the corner of her eye, and every time I go by the cage she makes a jump. I suppose she thinks she'll get me some time. If she does, I might as well say goodby."

While the man talked the tigress looked at him with hate plainly stamped on her face. When he went away, she watched him until he was lost to view. Then she resumed her nervous tramp, tramp.—New York Mail and Express.

Profits in Fractions of Cents.

It is most astonishing that trade in these days is making its enormous profits in the fractions of a cent. In one of the cities of the country there was a bank president who gave his millions for philanthropic purposes. During his life, even on the days when he was almost too infirm to walk, he would trudge sadly and brokenly to his home. One day a man met him on the street and said:

"Why don't you take the street car?" He instantly replied, "My dear friend, do you appreciate the fact that a hundred dollars would have to work half a week to pay that fare?" And yet he gave two millions to a library and another million to a hospital. That is the spirit of modern money making. On the one hand it gets the millions through the fractions of cents, and with the other it spends the millions without regard to decimals.—Saturday Evening Post.

Squares of Consecutive Numbers.

Squares of consecutive numbers, as 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., may be formed by the simple rule: To the square of the preceding number add the preceding number and the number itself. Thus:

0^2=0
1^2=0+0+1=1
2^2=1+1+2=4
3^2=4+2+3=9
4^2=9+3+4=16

The algebraic proof is: (x+1)^2=x^2+2x+1 =x^2+x+(x+1) —New York Sun.

Our first regular factory for manufacturing glass was established at Temple, N. H., in 1780 and was operated by imported German glassmakers.

When you forget there are others, you are nearing a burned bridge.

Knew All Their Tricks.

"Gentlemen," said Frederick the Great, "I am entirely dissatisfied with the cavalry. The regiments are completely out of hand; there is no accuracy, no order; the men ride like tailors. I beg that this may not occur again and that each of you will pay more attention to his duty, but I know how things go on. You think I am not up to your dodges, but I know them all and will recapitulate them."

"When the season for riding drill comes on, the captain sends for the sergeant major and says: 'I have an appointment this morning at —. Tell the first lieutenant to take the rides.' So the sergeant major goes to the senior subaltern and gives him the message, and the latter says: 'What! The captain will be away? Then I am off hunting. Tell the second lieutenant to take the men.' And the second lieutenant, who is probably still in bed, says: 'What, both of them away? Then I will stay where I am. I was up till 3 this morning at a dance. Tell the cornet I am ill and he must take the rides.' Finally the cornet remarks: 'Look here, sergeant major, what is the good of my standing out there in the cold? You know all about it much better than I do. You go and take them,' and so it goes, and what must be the end of it all? What can I hope to do with such cavalry before the enemy?'—'History of Frederick the Great.'

By Main Strength.

Mr. Jowders looked gloomily at the letter to which he had just painfully affixed his signature and then cast a dubious glance at his wife.

"Do you want to just run this over before I send it to son James?" he inquired, and when Mrs. Jowders shook her head he hastily folded the sheet, which bore the marks of hours of toil, and thrust it into an envelope, which he sealed with trembling expedition and then leaned back in his chair with an air of relief.

"I was afeared you'd want to read it, and then most likely 't would be all to do over again, mother, like the last one," he said, "but I'm glad James wrote he didn't mind a word misspelled here and there. There's some things I can do, but I never could seem to get a good purchase on the system of spelling, some way."

"As I view it," continued Mr. Jowders, "there's some words you can spell by the looks and some you can spell by the sound. Them I can most gen'ally manage, but when you come to spelling by judgment and main strength my chances are about as slim as they make 'em."—St. Louis Republic.

Verdi and Bismarck on Titles.

The composer Verdi was offered a title of nobility by King Victor Emmanuel. It was intended that he should be created Marquis or Comte de Busseto, after the estate upon which he lived. The composer refused the offer energetically. He considered that Verdi was somebody and that the Marquis de Busseto would be nobody.

Even Bismarck was unable to parry a blow of this character. When the young emperor broke with him, he conferred upon him the title of Duke of Lauenbourg. Bismarck received the parchment with this exclamation: "A pretty name! It will be handy for traveling incognito."

Some days after a parcel arrived at Varzin bearing the address "Mme. la Duchesse de Lauenbourg."

Bismarck, to whom it was delivered, being then at table, arose and, offering the letter to his wife, remarked ironically: "Duchess, enchanted to make your acquaintance!"

Where He Shone.

A Thespian who spent several years trying to get beyond "the carriage awaits mildred" station in first class Broadway productions was induced by his brother to join him in the dairy business in the City of Mexico. While on a business trip to this city recently buying new machinery and appliances for his prosperous Mexican creameries he met one of his former companions who was still struggling for an opportunity to "say lines." An exchange of confidences revealed the fact that the former actor was now making a snug fortune in the milk business, and his friend, the persevering player, remarked: "You're all right, Billy. You could never have shone in a theatrical way, but you are a star in a milky way."—New York Sun.

The Word Gazette.

The word "gazette" is from the name of an old Venetian coin worth about one-half cent of our money. The name is applied to newspapers because it was the sum charged for reading the first written journals that made their appearance in 1550. After the paper was read it was handed back to the owner, who charged the next comer a gazette for taking a peep at it.

English Robes of State.

Every robesmaker in London always keeps some of the most expensive robes of state—those of a registrar, for instance—ready and lends them out when officials have to use them at any great ceremony. Many a peer, when his portrait is to be added to the family picture gallery, has obtained the crimson and ermine from his tailor for a small consideration.

Why She Discarded Him.

"Don't despair, Edward, even if father does say you'll be young enough to marry five years from now." "Oh, I don't care for myself, but how about you?"—Philadelphia Times.

Puzzling.

"But ze foot of ze bed," the bewildered Frenchman said, "it ees not on ze end of ze laig!"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

An Abbreviation.

A colonel of a British regiment in South Africa who was repairing a railroad after one of General De Wet's many breakages discovered a fine empty house, which he proceeded to occupy as headquarters.

When the news of the colonel's comfortable quarters reached Bloemfontein, he received a telegram which read:

"G. T. M. wants house." The colonel was unable to make out what "G. T. M." meant and inquired of officers, who translated it "general traffic manager."

"All right," said the colonel. "If he can use hieroglyphics, so can I." So he wired back:

"G. T. M. can G. T. H."

Two days later he received a dispatch from Bloemfontein ordering him to attend a board of inquiry. On appearing in due course he was asked what he meant by sending such an insulting message to a superior officer.

"Insulting?" repeated the colonel innocently. "It was nothing of the kind."

"But what do you mean," demanded his superior, "by telling me I can 'G. T. H.?'"

"It was simply an abbreviation," replied the colonel—"G. T. M. (general traffic manager) can G. T. H. (get the house)."

The Tobacco Taste.

"Even the best judges of tobacco can't always be depended on," remarked a dealer to a reporter recently. "Sometimes their taste goes back on them, so to speak, and remains blunted for a week at a stretch. One of my customers, for instance, is a well to do merchant, who is very particular about his cigars and one of the few real connoisseurs in town. When he is in good form, he can tell more about tobacco on a superficial examination than anybody I know, with the single exception of a dealer who has a big reputation as an expert. About a month ago this gentleman began to complain about a favorite brand of very high class cigars. I knew the goods were all right and advised him to buy something else for awhile. He finally began smoking a pipe and used a cheap cut plug that he declared was the best smoke he ever tried. One day, all of a sudden, his taste returned, and he went back to the cigars. At present the bare smell of cut plug will make him sick. Strange, isn't it? They tell me that the professional samplers of tobacco take a week off every few months and never look at the weed until they return to duty. In that way they keep in condition."—Washington Star.

Tapioca.

This elegant and delicate starch is the product of a plant that is cultivated very extensively in the Malay peninsula, where its culture is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese. The tubers of the plant (Manihot utilisima), which weigh on an average from 10 to 25 pounds, are first scraped and then carefully washed, after which they are reduced to a pulp by being passed between rollers. This pulp is carefully washed and shaken up with abundance of water until the fecula separates and passes through a very fine sieve into a tub placed beneath. The flour so obtained is repeatedly washed and then placed on mats and bleached by exposure to the sun and air. It is finally converted into the pearl tapioca of commerce by being placed in a crude shaped frame covered with canvas. It is slightly moistened and subjected to a rotary motion, by which means it is granulated. It is next dried in the sun and finally over the fire in an iron pan greased with vegetable tallow and is then ready for the market.

When Booth Laughed.

William Mestayer, the comedian, once said: "I never saw Edwin Booth laugh heartily but once. We were playing 'Julius Caesar' at Baldwin's in Frisco. Booth was Brutus, McCullough was Cassius, Harry Edwards was Caesar and Charley Bishop and I were plain, everyday citizens. It was the last night of the run, and we all felt frisky. So when Caesar spoke the well known line, 'Let me have men about me that are fat,' Bishop and I, both fat men, walked boldly up to Caesar and shook him heartily by the hand. It broke Booth all up, and he laughed outright."

No Difference Perceptible.

Jones—Very stupid girl, that Miss Wilpin. Smith—How so? "Why, you see, we were guessing conundrums the other evening, and I asked her what was the difference between myself and a donkey."

"Well?" "Well? Why, by Jove, she said she didn't know!"

"Well, as far as that goes, I don't either."—London Answers.

He Had Molted.

"That fellow is a bird," said the admiring stranger as he looked after the fresh young man. "Not now," replied the native, "but there was a time when your description might have been justified."

"When was that?" "The night we tarred and feathered him about a year ago."—Chicago Post.

Hygienic.

"Your poetry," we ventured, "is eminently healthy!" "It should be!" rejoined the poet, with dignity. "I am always extremely careful to boil my Pierian spring water before drinking, or, rather, quaffing it!"—Detroit Journal.

It is asserted that the idea of the pipe organ was borrowed from the human chest, mouth and larynx.

In poker and politics they bluff the loser.—Atchison Globe.

Advertisement for Cash Bargain Store. Text includes: Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Oil Cloth Mattings. It will pay you to see us, if in need of a new carpet. We do not claim the largest stock on earth, but claim to give you better values than can be obtained elsewhere. We Have in Stock: Wilton Velvet, good grade at \$1.00 per yard. Ingrains, two-ply, all wool, at 65c per yard, usually sold at 75c. We also have cheaper grades of Ingrains and Unions. Samples of Axminsters, Moquettes and Velvets to order from. THE... Cash Bargain Store... C. L. DeGROFF & CO.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes McCook Markets, Corrected Friday morning, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hogs, Eggs, Butter, Butter fat.

The least in quantity and most in quality describes DeWitt's Little Early Rider, the famous pills for constipation and liver complaints. McConnell & Berry.

Advertisement for Paraffine Wax. On Jellies preserves and pickles, spread a thin coating of refined PARAFFINE WAX. Will keep them absolutely moisture and acid proof. Paraffine Wax is also useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions in each pound package. Sold everywhere. STANDARD OIL CO.

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H. E. DURHAM. I do all kinds of work, job carpentering, painting, putting new cane seats and backs in chairs, etc. Residence, two blocks east of city park; or leave name and word at McMillen's drug store, and I will call and see what can be done.....

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