

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER

A Cream of Tartar Powder Made From Grapes No Alum

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN

The north half of the northwest quarter of section 21, in town 1, north, range 34, west of the 6th principal meridian and Almon E. Davis will take notice that on the 28th day of August, 1905, Edward B. Cowles plaintiff, filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a tax purchaser's lien upon the land above described for the taxes for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1902, that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$35.25 for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure and a sale of said land. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of October, 1905.—9-1-4ts.

Real Estate Filings.

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

R. K. Gregory to Lizzie Gregory wd to s hf ne qr and nw qr ne qr and ne qr nw qr 4-4-27. \$1,800.00

McCook L. and T. Co. to H.N. Collins wd to ne qr 14-2-28. 1,600.00

A. Hammond to G. L. Cooper wd to sq 14-1-29. 750.00

Ella M. Brown to Mary E. Clark wd to lots 5 and 6, blk 25, 1st McCook. 1,650.00

L. S. Lovett to C. E. Mathews deed to lots 7 and 8, blk 44, Bartley. 400.00

W. J. Evans to M. Healy wd to lot 3, blk 34, 2nd McCook. 1,000.00

W. Coleman to M. C. Shurtleiff qcd to w hf 16-2-30. 350.00

F. J. Castle to W. Long deed to lot 7, blk 7, 1st McCook. 250.00

L. H. Rooney to E. N. Miller wd to lots 5 and 6, blk 25, 1st McCook. 1,600.00

J. E. Kelley to W. G. Witt wd to w hf 31-4-29. 2,500.00

W. E. Witt to C. F. Witt wd to sq 31-1-29. 1,250.00

J. J. Lamborn to J. M. Hall qcd to nw qr sw qr 10, and sq qr sw qr and w hf sw qr 13-2-27. 84.55

J. M. Hall to A. C. Seely wd to nw qr sw qr 10 and sq qr sw qr and w hf 13-2-27. 1.00

J. E. Seely to A. C. Seely wd to e hf sq 24-1-29 and lots 3 and 4, 19-1-28. 1.00

C. A. Johnson to Hannah Johnson wd to lot 6, blk 2, Lebanon. 600.00

L. L. Co. to Hannah Johnson wd to lots 11 and 12, blk 8, Lebanon. 150.00

V. Franklin to J. G. Hodges wd to sq ne qr ne qr nw qr and lots 2 and 3, and n hf nw qr 19-3-30. 4,000.00

Citizens Bank to J. G. Hodges qcd to sq ne qr and sq qr nw qr and lots 2 and 3 and n hf nw qr 19-3-30. 1.00

United States to Mary Brown pat to ne qr sw qr and lots 5, 6, and 7, 6-3-28. 1,200.00

W. H. St. John to P. F. McKenna wd to e hf ne qr 30 and w hf nw qr 29-4-29. 1,200.00

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN

Alvin Brown, Benah Brown and John M. Evans, non-resident defendants, will take notice that on the 28th day of August, 1905, Edward B. Cowles plaintiff, filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a tax purchaser's lien upon the north half of the northwest quarter of section 14 in town 1, north range 30, west of the 6th principal meridian, for the taxes for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition the sum of \$15.80 for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 9th day of October, 1905.—9-1-4ts.

Announcement.

I am prepared to furnish rooms to transients visiting the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland, Oregon. Breakfast if desired. Take Waverly-Richmond car to E. 28th; walk 1 block north. Residence 854, Division St.—8-25-4ts.

Mrs. B. F. SHERWOOD.

Cash Offer Wanted

On lot 3, block 7, 1st addition to McCook, Neb., and the southeast quarter of 22-3-29, 1 1/2 miles east of McCook, Neb. Address owner, Benj. Hammer, 1958 Emerson st., Denver, Col.

Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhea. It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.

THE OBSERVING ROBIN.

How Does the Bird Know Just Where to Bore For Grubs?

I once observed a robin boring for grubs in a country dooryard. It is a common enough sight to witness one seize an angleworm and drag it from its burrow in the turf, but I am not sure that I ever before saw one drill for grubs and bring the big white morsel to the surface. The robin I am speaking of had a nest of young in a maple near by, and she worked the neighborhood very industriously for food. She would run along over the short grass after the manner of robins, stopping every few feet, her form stiff and erect. Now and then she would suddenly bend her head toward the ground and bring eye or ear for a moment to bear intently upon it. Then she would spring to boring the turf vigorously with her bill, changing her attitude at each stroke, alert and watchful, throwing up the grass roots and little jets of soil, stabbing deeper and deeper, growing every moment more and more excited, till finally a fat grub was seized and brought forth. Time after time during several days I saw her mine for grubs in this way and drag them forth. How did she know where to drill? The insect was in every case an inch below the surface. Did she hear it gnawing the roots of the grasses or did she see a movement in the turf beneath which the grub was at work? I know not. I only know that she struck her game unerringly each time. Only twice did I see her make a few thrusts and then desist, as if she had been for the moment deceived.—John Burroughs in Outing.

COQUELIN'S REPLY.

How the French Actor Got Into the Sub Rosa Club.

One of the most famous of the Quarter Latin clubs in Paris is the one which is called the Sub Rosa. The elder Coquelin, the great actor, was present one night at the club's weekly feast and applied for membership. Now, the only rubs of the Sub Rosa men are: "Think much. Write little. Be as silent as you can." The presiding officer, with this last rule in mind, answered the applicant by placing before him a tumbler filled so full of water that another drop would have caused it to run over. Coquelin understood. The club membership was obviously full.

Over the table was suspended a rose, the club emblem. While the glass still stood before him Coquelin broke a petal from the flower and laid it so gently on the water that not a single drop escaped. A silent man could join and make no trouble.

Around the table ran a ripple of smiles and little hand claps and nods of approval, and then, as if of one accord, all began making bread balls. Then a cup was passed from hand to hand and each deposited his "ballot" in it, and all were found to be round. Not one had been pressed flat in sign of disapproval. So Coquelin joined the Sub Rosa club.—Warwick James Price in Success.

His Cottage His Castle.

The right of every Englishman to consider his cottage as his castle was never but once questioned, and that was by a London magistrate who was presiding in an action for trespass. "My client," said the barrister in making his plea, "is a poor man—he lives in a hovel, and this miserable dwelling is in a forlorn and dilapidated state—but still, thank God, the laborer's cottage, however ruinous its plight, is still his sanctuary and his castle. Yes, the winds may enter it, and the rains may enter it, but the king cannot enter it."

"What! Not the reigning king?" asked the joke loving judge.

Cupid Ambushed.

Mr. Slowgait (about to propose; time 11 p. m.)—"I am about to say something, Miss Chillington, that I should have said some time ago. Look into my eyes and tell me if you cannot guess what it is." Miss Chillington (suppressing a yawn)—"You look as sleepy as I feel, so I guess you must be going to say 'good night.'"—Chicago News.

Corn Rotting in Fields.

Corn is so plentiful in the vicinity of Chelsea, I. T., that the farmers are letting it rot in the fields. Twenty cents a bushel is all they can get for it and they do not think that price pays for harvesting.

SARATOGA MONEY MAD

Gates and Drake Play Golf at \$1,000 a Hole.

CADDIES GROWING PROSPEROUS.

Wall Street Man Idol of the Crowd, but Drake is the Better Player. When Tired of Golf They Play Tennis at \$100 a Point—Whims of Rich Visitors at Summer Resort.

Golf at a thousand dollars a hole, tennis at a hundred dollars a point, poker with no limit and side bets on every street as to the number of the next trolley car that comes along or tomorrow's weather—that is the kind of money madness that has got a death grip on Saratoga, says a special dispatch to the New York Journal.

Plungers like John W. Gates and John A. Drake, not content with gigantic stakes on the races and poker games, made their mornings interesting by playing golf for a thousand dollars a hole. Now and then they switch to tennis at a hundred dollars a point, which runs up into the thousands for a set. And the rest of the crowd follows according to their means.

The flush times in California when men played poker for gold mines, the feverish nights at Monte Carlo, where aristocrats gamble away princely birthrights, are both eclipsed by the money mania that has broken out at Saratoga this season. The craze follows the clock all the way around.

Get up in the morning and go down to the springs, and you will find a couple of millionaires betting each other that the first car to come along will have an odd or even number.

Walk out to the golf links, and you will see John W. Gates and John A. Drake, his substantial shadow, making tracks on the dewy grass and cutting divots out of the fair green with prodigious strokes of brassies and irons.

And every one of those strokes means about a hundred dollars, for when Drake and Gates play they lay a thousand dollars a hole.

If either should get eighteen straight holes the sum of \$18,000 would change hands, but as they are tolerably matched it is rare that more than three or four thousand dollars is won or lost. Of the two, Drake plays the better game, but Gates gets a handicap which squares things up.

The caddies on the course are growing prosperous, and as soon as the golf craze spreads to the bookmakers, gamblers and the other elite of the place a job as a caddy will be worth purchasing.

On the tennis courts, which are numerous in the handsome gardens of retired plungers along the elm shaded avenues, tennis is indulged in every morning before begins the resplendent parade to the race track.

Here money changes owners almost as fast as it does at the track, while spectators on the streets pause to make side bets as to the outcome of the particular game they happen to be watching.

If you walk from the United States or the Grand Union hotel down the main street after dinner you will see knots of men grouped around pairs of plungers who are betting on the population of the town, the age of the nearest elm tree, the hour the sun sets, the color of the next horse to round the corner or the name of the conductor that will bring in the next Saratoga special.

And every bet is a big one. Saratoga is not the home of the pliker, although that variety of gambler is plentiful about her streets. Since the death of William C. Whitney, Gates is the most important personage in the village, ranking even higher than Canfield, George Wheelock and other prominent citizens in the summer colony.

When he makes bets, the crowd watch him adoringly as he sits on the rail of the clubhouse and looks over their heads as they gather on the lawn. If he races down to the lake in an automobile before dinner, the crowd that can support automobiles follow after. And even when in pursuit of health and recreation, as well as the ever needful exhilaration of a little stake, he and Drake beat little rubber balls over bunkers on the golf course, there is a big gallery to see and applaud, for the Saratoga crowd knows that Gates is playing for big stakes, and they like to see any kind of gambling where real money is at issue.

Franklin's Bicentenary. It is certainly discredit that one of the three Americans who would by popular acclaim be pronounced to be the greatest the country has produced should have so little formal recognition, says the Philadelphia Record. The birthday of Washington is practically a national holiday, Lincoln's birthday is a red letter day in many states, but Franklin, the third in this triumvirate of America's greatest, is denied the honor of a public testimonial to his superlative merits. An opportunity is at hand to make good this neglect. On Jan. 17 next will be the bicentennial of Franklin's birth. The day ought to be celebrated in an appropriate manner to the furthest ends of the country. It would be becoming for Philadelphia to take the lead in doing honor to her adopted son.

New Pedagogic Theory. The newest idea in schools for teaching children to read is to make them tap a typewriter. The novelty of the work makes the scholars take the greatest interest in thus learning the rudiments of education.

ORIENTAL JEWELRY.

PERSONAL ORNAMENTS MIXED WITH ODD SUPERSTITIONS.

Necklaces That Avert the Evil Eye and Bells That Are Potent Charms For Felicity—Legend of the Kaaba Stone—The Sacred Signet Ring.

The oriental's love of luxury, splendor of attire and personal adornment acts as a strong incentive to the eastern jeweler in the production of those exquisitely carved and multicolored creations over which the modern world raves and marvels. Nor are such decorations mere ornaments without other use or meaning.

The oriental jeweler, seated upon the floor of his little shop, inhaling the fragrant odors of his pipe and coffee, conceives his design and jealously envelops it with mysticism, adding to it the quaint charm of symbol and superstition. The bracelet, the earrings, the necklace, the clasp, the buckle and the button grow step by step into a special ornament according to the rank, means, tastes and wants of the wearer, an evidence of class and dignity.

Bracelets are by orientals worn in pairs. Each hand is provided with one, as otherwise jealousy will spring up between the manual members and evil deeds will follow. Barrings are popular among both sexes in certain parts of the orient. The ears are pierced at birth. The perforations are made unnecessarily large so as not to permit a residue of gossip. Then ornaments are offered the ears as consolation. Necklaces are worn most conspicuously to avert the evil eye and to denote dignity and distinction. Festoon necklaces seem to have been in vogue from time immemorial, and not infrequently do they adorn the whole chest of the wearer. In India the men often borrow their wives' necklaces to decorate themselves with. Masculine vanity of certain sects of the Persians far exceeds that of women, and, aside from wearing earrings and necklaces, they almost monopolize the tiny seed pearls by stringing them in their beards, each hair being literally covered with a lustrous pearl.

Beads are among the earliest forms of ornaments and are considered potent charms for felicity, as these are often cut and sold by priests or sheiks, who maintain themselves solely by this means. The pear shaped drop so much in vogue in Europe and America is of decidedly oriental origin and has attached to it a quaint myth. The Kaaba stone in Mecca has this peculiar shape, and, according to the theory of the Mohammedans, this stone was the actual guardian angel who was sent to watch over Adam in Eden and was present at his fall. As a punishment for not having more vigilantly executed his trust the angel was changed into a stone and hurled from paradise. Most Mohammedans wear pearl shaped pendants made of wood or some precious stone as a reminder of Allah's wrath, and these are held among them in the same esteem as is the cross among the Christians.

Amulets are regarded as caste marks and are worn only by women. Anklets have a healing power and so are worn not as ornaments only. Little tinkling bells are often attached to these, which lend a pleasing sound to an approaching step and serve to denote the superiority and rank of the wearer and thus in passing render due homage. An Arabian poet describes these as "the awakener of dormant senses."

Rings are worn in great profusion and are made of all sorts of metals. However, they invariably have exquisitely carved or openwork shanks. Even the stones have their symbols and are worn accordingly. In the orient no prejudice exists against opals.

Signet rings were of great importance among the earlier orientals, and even to the present day letters are rarely otherwise signed by those who send them. Thus the authenticity of all orders and communications, even merchants' bills, depends wholly upon an impression of a signet ring. The occupation of the seal cutter is regarded as one of great trust and danger. Such a person is obliged to keep a register of every ring seal he makes, and if one be lost or stolen from the party for whom it was cut his life would answer for making another just like it. The loss of a signet ring is regarded as a disastrous calamity, and the alarm which an oriental exhibits at the loss of the signet can only be understood by a reference to these circumstances, as the seal cutter is always obliged to alter the real date at which the seal was cut. The only resource of a person who has lost his seal is to have another made with new date and to write to his correspondents to inform them that all accounts, contracts and communications to which his former signet is affixed are null from the day on which it was lost.—Jewelers' Circular Weekly.

Obliviating the Rules. Mrs. Flat—I always insist that my husband wear evening dress when he dines at home. Miss Sharp—Yes, he told me that was the reason he took almost all of his meals downtown.—Detroit Free Press.

Did His Best. The Woman—George, this is the anniversary of the day on which I promised to be yours. Have you forgotten it? The Brute—No, my dear, I couldn't. But I've forgiven it.—Exchange.

Meet but Rarely Now. Greene—By the way, aren't Charley Brown and May Gray keeping company? White—Oh, dear, no; they've been married for more'n a year.—Boston Transcript.

That life is long which answers life's great end.—Young.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS AT KANSAS CITY

THE WEEK'S TRADE REPORTED BY CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

OFFICES AT CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OMAHA SIOUX CITY, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER

Kansas City, Sept. 13, 1905.

Receipts of cattle thus far, this week, are 56,900, last week, 59,800; last year, 56,600. Trade of beef steers, Monday, was at steady to ten cents lower rates with cows and heifers steady to strong. Choice stockers and feeders were steady to ten cents higher; others unchanged. On Tuesday all classes of beef steers declined ten cents; cows and heifers were steady; stockers and feeders steady for best, others irregularly lower. Trade for beef steers today was slow, best holding steady, others declining ten cents. Cows and heifers were steady to strong, stockers and feeders steady to a shade lower; veals strong to 25 cents higher; bulls unchanged. The following table gives prices now ruling:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Extra prime cornfed steers | 45 75 to 48 25 |
| Good | 5 25 to 5 75 |
| Ordinary | 4 50 to 5 25 |
| Choice cornfed heifers | 4 75 to 5 25 |
| Good | 4 10 to 4 75 |
| Medium | 3 50 to 4 10 |
| Choice cornfed cows | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| Good | 3 25 to 3 75 |
| Medium | 2 75 to 3 25 |
| Canners | 1 50 to 2 25 |
| Choice stags | 4 25 to 4 75 |
| Choice fed bulls | 3 25 to 3 75 |
| Good to choice heavy factors | 3 00 to 3 25 |
| Bologna bulls | 2 00 to 2 50 |
| Veal calves | 5 50 to 6 50 |
| Good to choice native or western stockers | 3 60 to 4 20 |
| Fair | 3 25 to 3 60 |
| Common | 2 75 to 3 25 |
| Good to choice heavy branded | 3 50 to 4 00 |
| Good to choice heavy branded | 3 40 to 3 65 |
| Fair | 3 25 to 3 40 |
| Common | 2 00 to 3 25 |
| Good to choice stock heifers | 2 75 to 3 00 |
| Fair | 2 50 to 2 75 |
| Good to choice stock calves | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| Fair | 3 75 to 4 00 |
| Good to choice stock calves | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| Fair | 2 75 to 3 00 |
| Choice wintered grass steers | 4 00 to 4 50 |
| Good | 3 75 to 4 00 |
| Fair | 3 25 to 3 75 |
| Choice grass steers | 3 50 to 4 00 |
| Good | 2 50 to 3 25 |
| Common | 2 00 to 2 50 |

Receipts of hogs thus far, this week, are 24,200; last week, 20,000; last year, 15,500. Uninterrupted declines continue to rule, values since Monday having dropped 15 to 25 cents making them 25 cents under a year ago. Bulk of sales today were from \$5.10 to \$5.20; top \$5.40.

Receipts of sheep thus far, this week, are 17,800; last week 23,700; last year, 25,800. The market broke ten to 25 cents Monday, was steady Tuesday and today was slow for sheep and ten to 15 cents lower for lambs. We quote, choice lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.00; choice yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; choice wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; choice \$4.50 to \$4.75.

Burlington Bulletin Rates.

Chicago and return, \$25.10, on sale daily.
St. Louis and return, \$26.05, on sale daily.
Portland, Tacoma and Seattle and return, \$45.00, on sale daily.
Salt Lake, Provo, Price and Ogden, Utah, and return, \$27.90, on sale daily.
Grand Junction and Mack, Colo., and return, \$27.90, on sale daily.
Yellowstone Park, through a and including hotels and stage, and return, \$75.00, on sale daily.
Chattanooga, Tenn., and return \$32.10, on sale September 14 to 16.
Cody, Wyo., Black Hills and Hot Springs, S. D., approximately half rates all summer.
Milwaukee and southern Wisconsin points, Michigan resorts on Lakes Michigan and Huron, Canada, Maine and New England, St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain regions, very low tourist rates all summer.

If you will call or write, it will be a pleasure to advise you about rates, train service, to reserve you a berth, and to try to make your trip a comfortable one.
Geo. S. Scott,
Agent C. B. & Q. Ry.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—Sewing or any light work. Mrs. S. A. Warner, second house north of brick school house.

FIFTY CENTS

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion is very rapid. For this reason we put up a fifty-cent size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children. In other conditions the gain is slower—health cannot be built up in a day. In such cases Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment; a food rather than a medicine. It's a food for tired and weak digestions.

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SEND US YOUR ORDER \$12.95
A \$21.50 Man's Outfit Complete for

THIS IS WHAT YOU GET.
Suit, absolutely pure all-wool, worth - \$13.00
Fine soft Hat, any style or color, worth - 2.00
Pair of stylish Shoes, worth - - - - - 2.50
Madras, or Percale Shirt, worth - - - - - .75
Pair of Fine Suspenders, worth - - - - - .25
Pair of fancy or plain Socks, worth - - - - - .10
Nice Handkerchief, colored border, worth - .15
Four-in-hand or made-up silk Tie, worth - .25
Fine Leatherette Suit Case, worth - - - 2.50
TOTAL, - - - - - \$21.50

FOR \$12.95

SEND US ONE DOLLAR with order, and we will send this outfit complete, in suit case, by express to any address, subject to examination, and if everything is satisfactory, pay express agent \$11.95 balance and express charges.

Size and Measurements.—Coat comes in 35 to 42 chest—give chest measurement; Pants come 30 to 42 waist, and 30 to 34 inseam—give both measurements; Shirts come 14 to 17 1/2; Hats come 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; Socks come 9 1/2 to 11; Shoes come 8 to 11. Give size of all, and state whether you wish suit of the cassimere or cheviot cloth.

PLEASE NOTE THE MEASURING DIRECTIONS.

Nebraska Clothing Co
OMAHA

