

Burlington Route		McCook, Neb.		Burlington Route	
MAIN LINE EAST-DEPART:					
No. 6	(Central Time)	10:27 P. M.			
2	"	5:22 A. M.			
12	"	7:15 A. M.			
14	"	9:42 P. M.			
16	"	7:25 P. M.			
MAIN LINE WEST-DEPART:					
No. 1	(Mountain Time)	9:50 A. M.			
3	"	11:42 P. M.			
5	Arrives	5:30 P. M.			
13	"	10:25 A. M.			
15	"	12:17 A. M.			
IMPERIAL LINE					
No. 176	Arrives (Mountain Time)	5:05 P. M.			
No. 175	Departs	7:30 A. M.			

Sleeping, dining and reclining chair cars (seats free) on through trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked to any point in the United States or Canada.

For information, time tables, maps and tickets, call on or write R. E. Foe, Agent, McCook, Nebraska, or L. W. Wakelny, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

RAILROAD NEWS ITEMS.

The smokestacks have all been replaced.

Conductor Pearce had the pay-car Thursday.

Engine 1749 is in for light repairs and is now over the pit.

Engine 704 is having her firebox patched, this week.

Conductor and Mrs. H. A. Beale were down from Denver, Wednesday.

C. M. Scott is a new round-house helper. Went to work, last Friday.

Roswell Cutler came in from Denver, first of the week, and may remain here.

Jack White, night operator at Atlanta, was called to McCook, last week.

J. O. Colip, a fireman who lost out in the force cut, is now in McArthur's boilermakers' gang.

Switch engine 1662 is receiving light repairs and meanwhile a road engine is doing her yard duty.

William Raine arrived, last Friday, from Wisconsin, and has gone into the Burlington service again.

F. N. Berry went down to Hastings, this morning, on a short visit to his father-in-law, who is ailing.

A. L. Losbaugh is on the relief since last Saturday, when he received a painful injury to his left thumb.

W. S. Perry, chief of bridges and buildings west of the river, was at headquarters, yesterday, between trains.

Conductor N. D. Harbough has moved his family to Oxford, and we understand that Engineer Woody goes there soon.—Red Cloud C.-A.

Stack covers have been provided each stall in the roundhouse. This cuts off the draft and retards the cooling off process of engines brought in from service.

Charley Wesley who worked here for the B. & M. about two years ago was accidentally killed at Brush, Colorado, last week.—Republican City Granger.

HE SOUGHT DEATH.

The Unfortunate Napoleon III. at the Battle of Sedan.

Sarah Bernhardt mentions in her memoirs that Napoleon III. had two horses shot under him at Sedan. Some having thrown doubt on her statement and denied that the emperor was ever in personal danger at the time, Baron Verly, son of the late colonel of the Cent Gardes, gives what he affirms to be the authentic account of the unhappy sovereign's persistent attempts to court death when he saw that defeat was unavoidable. On Sept. 1, 1870, at 6 o'clock in the morning, Marshal MacMahon, returning wounded to Sedan, met the emperor riding out to Bazailles. Napoleon III. realized that the situation was desperate. He rode slowly out, depressed and thoughtful, under a hail of shot. During an hour he inspected the positions. Bullets rained on his escort. Captain d'Hende-court was killed a few feet away from the emperor. The latter, deliberately seeking death, alighted, ordered his escort to remain behind an embankment and walked up to a cemetery on a height, where he stayed for another hour, exposed to fire. He mounted again and rode to another part of the field. General de Courson and Captain de Trecesson were dangerously wounded by his side, but not a bullet hit him. The emperor at last seemed to despair of meeting his death as he sought it and rode back to Sedan at noon. In the town itself shells fell thick, and while the emperor was riding with his escort up the Grand Rue one burst just in front of him, wounded one of the Cent Gardes and killed the horses of two aids-de-camp. Napoleon III. looked on stolidly, understanding, perhaps, that it was not his fate to die in action. The story that he had two horses killed under him is, therefore, not correct. But there is no doubt that the unfortunate emperor, beaten and ill, a pathetic and tragic figure, did deliberately seek death on the field to escape the disgrace of Sedan which he foresaw.—Paris Letter.

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FINED A FRANC.

What That Meant to an American Who Was Living in Paris.

When you are fined a franc in Paris it means that you pay 12 francs 73 centimes, or just over half a sovereign. This is the only conclusion to which one can come after reading the curious experience of an American citizen who is staying in Paris to complete the education of his sons. He lives in an apartment near the Arc de Triomphe, and the other morning one of his servants committed the imprudence of shaking a carpet out of the window after 9 o'clock. A lynx-eyed constable saw her and immediately climbed the stairs, rang the bell, entered the apartment and drew up a summons against the tenant. The American was called and gave his name.

"I did not know it was a breach of the law," he said. "But as I have broken it I must pay. How much is it?"

"You will be fined 1 franc," replied the policeman.

"There you are," answered the American, and he held out the coin.

But the "agent" refused to take it. "Later on," he remarked as he withdrew, "you will be summoned before the justice of the peace."

Some days later the delinquent was invited to appear before the "juge de paix" and obeyed the summons. He was obliged to wait three hours in an antechamber. Then he was admitted.

"Do you admit," asked the magistrate, "having broken the law?"

"I do," was the reply.

"Good. You are fined 1 franc." "There you are, then." And the American again held out the franc.

But the magistrate would have none of it.

"You will pay the sum later. You will be advised when. You may withdraw."

The American took his departure, considerably surprised at so many formalities in connection with a franc fine. A few days later he received a stamped paper inviting him to pay, first of all, 1 franc, the amount of his fine, plus 25 centimes, the amount of the decimes, plus 11 francs 48 centimes, the amount of the costs, making in all a total of 12 francs 73 centimes. The American paid, but as he left the police court he remarked:

"In America a law which forced a citizen to pay \$12 when he had only been fined \$1 would be considered a hypocritical and dishonest law. And we would not tolerate it long, you bet!"—London Globe.

HE HAD TO PAY.

Half a Dollar That the Traveling Man Hated to Spend.

"The 50 cents I hated most to spend," said the traveling man, "went to the Canadian Pacific railroad. I don't mind paying for things I get, but this particular expenditure couldn't be indorsed for value received."

"A number of us got into St. John, N. B., one night just in time to catch the night train for Boston. We got aboard only to learn that the train didn't carry a diner. Now, a long night ride without dinner isn't a pleasant prospect, so we besieged the conductor.

"Why don't you start on the Montreal, which pulls out just ahead of us?" he said. "It carries a diner, and we can pick you up at Fredericton Junction."

"No danger of your passing us?" we asked, and he assured us that he couldn't very well, as there was only one track. So we all piled out after leaving our baggage in our Pullman berths.

"It was surely a fine scheme we thought as we dined at our leisure in the Montreal train. After dinner we sought the nearest smoking compartment in a sleeping car and prepared to wait in comfort for Fredericton Junction.

"Then along comes a much uniformed official and demands 50 cents each for the privilege of eating a meal and having a smoke aboard his train. We explained carefully that we belonged on the other train, had given up the price for Pullman berths, and, furthermore, that we had been sent aboard this train for the sole purpose of getting our dinner. Didn't the Canadian Pacific run both trains?" we asked.

"But it was no use. We had to pay."—Washington Post.

Bismarck's Appetite.
Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, had an enormous capacity for eating and drinking. He once told a friend that the largest number of oysters he ever ate was 175. He first ordered twenty-five; then as they were very good, fifty more; and, consuming those, determined to eat nothing else and ordered another hundred to the great amusement of those present. Bismarck was then twenty-six and had just returned from England.

Classified.
One-third of the fools in this country think they can beat the lawyer in expounding the law, one-half think they can beat the doctor at healing the sick, two-thirds of them think they can beat the minister in preaching the gospel, and all of them know that they can beat the editor in running the newspaper.—London Tit-Bits.

Shameless.
Persons belonging to the higher walks of life are to be seen promenading in short jackets and chimney-pots without the slightest symptom of awkwardness or shame.—London Tailor and Cutter.

Half of our diseases are in our minds, and the other half are in our houses.—Ernest Seton Thompson.

MABEL TALIAFERRO.

A Popular Actress and Her Husband-Manager.

Mabel Taliaferro, who will appear again in "Polly of the Circus" in the autumn, has a manager of versatile attainments in her husband, Frederic Thompson of Hippodrome and Luna Park fame. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson recently returned to New York from a trip to Washington on their yacht and while at the capital witnessed the first performance of William Gillette's new play, "That Little Affair at the Boyds." Mr. Thompson bought it and will produce this and several other new plays in the fall. He has come into prominence in the theatrical world through his success as a purveyor of entertainment to visitors to expositions. His "Trip to the Moon" on the Pan-American Midway at Buffalo was the parent, so to speak, of his Luna Park at Coney Island, and he was the founder of the New York Hippodrome. Now he controls, besides



MABEL TALIAFERRO.

Luna Park, quite a list of amusement ventures. As to his plans for his wife Mr. Thompson said:

"Polly of the Circus," with Miss Taliaferro and the entire New York company, will open in Chicago on Labor day and then go to Nashville, Tenn., for a special engagement of three days. Nashville will be the only southern city in which either Miss Taliaferro or 'Polly' will be seen next season, and the exception is made only because of my affection for the people of Nashville, which is my home town. About the 1st of December Miss Taliaferro will leave 'Polly' and return to New York. Her place in the company will be taken by her sister, Miss Edith Taliaferro. By that time rehearsals for the new production of 'Cinderella,' to be offered by Klaw & Erlanger and myself at the New Amsterdam theater, will be well under way, and my wife, who is to play the title role in 'Cinderella,' will step directly from one company to the other. 'Cinderella' is to be offered with elaborate scenic effects in straight dramatic form, with a few musical numbers, several of which will give Miss Taliaferro a chance to show that she can sing as well as act. I made this new version of 'Cinderella' myself."

THE CASTELLANE BOYS.

Three Young Hopefuls Who Are a Subject of Legal Controversy.

The complications of the marriage of the former Comtesse de Castellane to Prince Helie de Sagan are increased by the attitude of the Count de Castellane regarding the three little Castellane boys. Mme. Anna Gould when she obtained her divorce secured their custody, being the innocent and in-

THE CASTELLANE BOYS AND THEIR TUTOR.

Jured party in the suit. But the tutor is very much incensed by his former wife's marriage to his cousin, the prince, and thinks he sees an opportunity to annoy her by interfering with her possession of the children on the ground that Prince Helie is not a proper person to have any relationship with them as guardian.



Would Join Him.
Ernest Renan, the great author and member of the French academy, lived a life of great simplicity, going to bed with the chickens and arising with the lark. Once a minister of state pressed Renan to attend a ball he was giving. Renan at first stubbornly refused, but after awhile he said:

"By the way, when do you go to supper?"

"About 5 a. m."

"Very good," said Renan. "I'll get up half an hour sooner, join you and make it my breakfast."

THE WEST POINT RIOT.

It Happened During the Cadetship of Jeffers & Davis.

Closely connected with Benny Havens again is the great cadet riot of Christmas, 1826, in the middle of Jefferson Davis' third year. Before Christmas it was rumored through the barracks that Davis and other southern and southwestern cadets were going to explain to the other members of the corps the mysteries of eggnog. Cadets Davis, Tilghman and Temple were to get the necessaries from Benny's, but it seems that something prevented, and others had to get the materials. The authorities were suspicious and ordered the inspectors to stay up all night to keep order. This angered the cadets, and the preparations for the eggnog went on. In the dark of the morning of Dec. 25 the invitations were sent out. Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston declined. J. B. Magruder, Drayton, C. J. Wright and others accepted. Davis was extending the invitations when he heard a rumor that Captain Hitchcock was abroad. He ran back to No. 5 north barracks, where the refreshments were collected, called out, "Put away that grog, boys; old Hitch is coming," and looked up to find that Hitchcock was already in the room. Davis was sent to his quarters under arrest, fortunately for him, for after some hilarious noise he went to sleep and did not get into the riot which then began. The instructors and officers were chased out of the halls into their own rooms and there besieged. The cadets obtained arms and organized the Helvetian league to protect themselves against the bombardiers, who, they heard, were ordered out to subdue them. Davis' roommate, Walter B. Guion of Mississippi, was the leader of the Helvetians. He secured a pistol and tried to shoot Captain Hitchcock. Some of the officers were badly bruised with stove wood that the cadets threw at them. After an hour or two the riot wore out. Later nineteen cadets, among them Guion, were court martialed and dismissed. Davis, with others, was kept long under arrest and given demerits.—Professor W. L. Fleming in Metropolitan Magazine.

NEW ENGLAND WITCHES.

A Small Record Compared With That of Other Countries.

Yankees have so long and so loudly confessed their ancestral sins that the facts in the case are little known. So much is said about Salem that the execution of witches in Pennsylvania is overlooked. The scant score of persons hanged for witchcraft in New England causes more comment than the many thousands legally burned for that crime in Europe.

In all New England, according to Nathaniel Hawthorne, nineteen persons were executed as witches. One more was accused of the crime and for refusal to plead was pressed to death, after the custom of the day.

The facts concerning the widespread belief in witchcraft and the enormous number of witches killed may be found in any encyclopedia. Haydn's Dictionary of Dates says: "More than 100,000 perished, mostly by the flames, in Germany." Chambers' Encyclopedia says: "In England and Scotland the witch mania was somewhat later in setting in than on the continent, but when it did so it was little if at all less virulent, the reformation notwithstanding." "The number of victims in Scotland from first to last has been estimated at upward of 4,000." Dr. Sprenger in his "Life of Mohammed" computes the entire number of persons who have been burned as witches during the Christian epoch at 9,000,000.

Witchcraft persecutions in New England took place in 1692. They were all done in six months. In England they continued till well into the next century. In 1863 a reputed wizard was drowned in a pond at Hedingham, in Essex. Says Chambers, "It was considered worthy of notice that nearly all the sixty or seventy persons concerned in the outrage were of the small tradesman class, none of the agricultural laborers being mixed up in the affair."—Springfield Republican.

A Book She Wouldn't Read.

"There is one book of Mr. Emerson's that I myself have never read," said Mrs. Stevenson once. "I refused to read it and held to my refusal. I make it a rule never to read a novel the scene of which is laid in a bygone age. The author always deems it his duty to make his characters talk in what he considers the language of that period, and I am always sure that he doesn't know whether how they did talk, so I won't read such books. I would never read the Black Arrow and Mr. Stevenson thought it such a good joke that he insisted upon dedicating it to me."

Her Goodness.

Bridey—My wife is a very good cook. Wise—Get out! Her mother told me she was just talking her first lessons when you married her. Bridey—Exactly. She was good enough not to continue her lessons on me.—Philadelphia Press.

Mixed.

Mrs. Browne—She's forever complaining, but I think she merely lacks stamina. Mrs. Malaprop—Oh, no; she's got it; at any rate, that's what the doctor calls her disease. She can't sleep, you know.—Exchange.

Willing to Take Chances.

The Man—I'd give anything if you would kiss me. The Maid—But the scientists say that kisses breed disease. The Man—Oh, never mind that. Go ahead and make me an invalid for life.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



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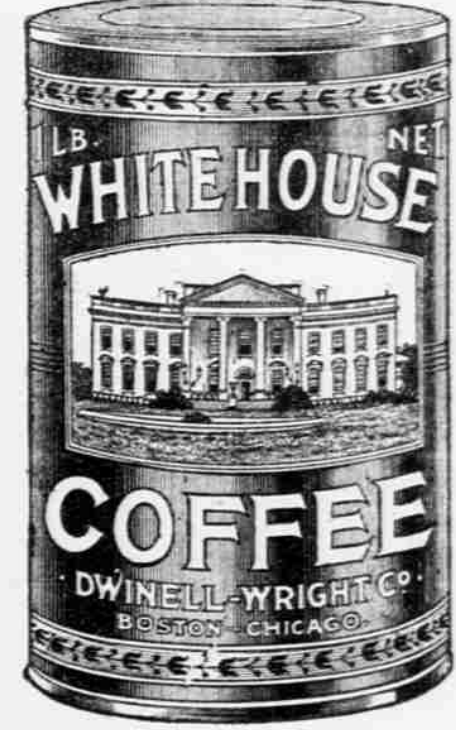
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