

## An Odd Breach of Promise Case

By EUNICE BLAKE

George Trover had a way exclusive to his own of doing things. If any one attempted to injure him he would not put up an open fight. He would think out a plan to circumvent his opponent or undermine him—in other words, put him into a position to "hang himself" by his own acts. If he desired to confer a favor on any one he would go about it in a way at first to cause the person he favored to think that he was about to do him an injury. No one could tell from what he said what he meant. He was continually confessing to faults that he did not possess. "If you only knew me," he would say, "you would find me a very mean man."

When it was announced that George Trover was engaged to Estelle Garrett her most intimate friend said he had won her by telling her that there was something on his conscience for which he was repentant and which was an unbearable burden to him. In this way he won her sympathy. Then he confessed that his crime was in loving her instead of one he was in duty bound to love. The result was a betrothal.

Not long after the engagement Estelle met George on the street walking with a young woman plainly but neatly dressed. The girl was talking with great earnestness and looking up into George's face in a way Estelle did not like. When George caught the eye of his fiancée looking at him intently and severely he started. Then he forced a smile, bowed and passed on. Estelle went home and wrote him a note breaking their engagement. This was not the proper thing for her to do. She should have first called for an explanation. She waited several days for a reply to her note communicating her decision, but heard not a word.

By this time she had come to understand that her lover was a bit peculiar and wondered what he was going to do. Surely he would not fail to take some notice of the breaking of the engagement. And yet, considering that start he gave when he had met her, indicating guilt, might be not be so ashamed as to let the matter go by default? Another consideration came into her head—that, having found a new love, he might desire to be off with the old one. But in this case would he not be likely to notify her that he accepted his dismissal?

Finally George's reply came. And what was it? A note from an attorney announcing that on behalf of George C. Trover, Esq., he had begun proceedings against her for breach of promise.

Estelle read the note with amazement. Her first thought was that on no account could there ever again be between them any such thing as love and that she would never again notice a man who had treated her in so extraordinary a fashion. It took some time for her to see her true position. She had accepted George, his presents, much of his time, and to please her he had changed his occupation. She had broken the engagement on seeing her fiancée walking on the street with another girl. She had no evidence that this girl had supplanted her. It began to appear to her that she had acted hastily. An uncle of hers was an attorney, and she went immediately to his office. There she told him the story and asked his advice.

"You are placing me in an unpleasant position," he said, shrugging his shoulders. "George came to me and asked me to bring this suit. I declined to have anything to do with it, and he put his case in other hands. I don't see now how I can take yours."

"But you can advise me, uncle, can't you?"

"Certainly."

"Well, what do you think of a man who will bring a suit of breach of promise against a woman?"

"Men and women both come under the law."

"Can he force me to marry him?"

"No. He is not trying to do that. He is merely claiming payment for a broken heart."

"Broken heart! I don't believe he has a heart. Can he get damages?"

"That depends upon the jury. I fancy from what you have told me he can prove his case. The judge will probably instruct the jury to find for the plaintiff, and they will award a damage of 1 cent."

"What! Insult me by considering my love worth no more than that?"

"No. It would mean that George is in the right, you, of course, being in the wrong. But they wouldn't like to punish a woman for sending a man away even if there were no legal reason for her action. They might give him damages for his presents to you."

"He can have them all back. What shall I do?"

"Let me telephone George to come here and settle the matter out of court."

She assented to this, and George appeared.

"George," said the uncle, "who was that girl Estelle met you walking with?"

"A young woman I was taking to the office of a friend of mine to whom I had applied in her behalf for a position."

"Nothing between you?"

"Certainly not."

"Then you two had better make up."

And they did.

When George tells the story to guests his wife says she forgave him because he didn't know any better.

## A SNIFF OF CHLOROFORM

By M. QUAD

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The Kincardine bank was one of the oldest and strongest banking institutions in New England, though situated and doing business in a town of 2,000 inhabitants. It made loans to hundreds of farmers, and it did business with many shipbuilders and shipowners along the New England coast. Many and many a time, as assistant cashier, I have seen \$1,000,000 stacked in our vault and have tossed packages of \$50,000 about as if they had no more value than so much old paper. I say we did a large business, but yet our building was a humble one and our methods as primitive as might be found in a country store. We had a brick vault with iron doors, but the laziest sort of cracksmen would have dug his way into it in an hour with a crowbar. Outside of the vault was an old fashioned bolt headed safe, which locked with a key only. It had a strong, massive look, but the lock could have been picked in a quarter of an hour, and two ounces of powder poured into the keyhole and exploded would have torn the door off. It will surprise you when I say that sums of money as large as \$75,000 were often left in that old safe over night. My uncle, James Gordon Kincardine, who died a few years ago, was to blame for our way of doing business. He was a set man. He hated innovations.

I was twenty-three years old when a place was given me as assistant cashier. I had been in the bank almost two years when the rooms overhead were vacated and rented to a traveling doctor for a month.

On the 12th of a certain October, when he had been our tenant for two months, he came into the bank at the noon hour, a time I was always alone, to get change for a bill. Thereafter, until the climax came, he dropped in almost every noon. He never attempted to come behind the counter, though the door sometimes stood open, but on several occasions I went out to him. His calls after the first three weeks were for the purpose of manipulating a swelling on my jaw, and I always passed outside the counter and sat down on a chair. On the 8th of November, which was cold and dismal, we had in the Kincardine bank exactly \$328,250 in currency. On the next day there was to be a big withdrawal to pay the bonds at a mill, and some \$50,000 was to go to certain Boston banks by express. I hadn't been left alone for over five minutes when Dr. Jordan came in to attend me. As he worked at my jaw he gradually turned my head to the left, so that I no longer saw him or the door. He asked me to repeat a story I had told him a few days ago, and I was doing so when the door opened. I did not stop my talk, and I could not turn my head. The man who came in did not speak, but he must have passed the doctor a sponge saturated with chloroform. I got the odor of the stuff at once and was wondering what it was when my neck was gripped by the doctor's left hand, and with the right he thrust the sponge into my face. I think I tried to rise up and fight the sponge away, but am not clear about it. I do distinctly remember, however, of hearing the doctor say:

"Now, then, lock the doors, and I'll soon have the money in the bags!"

It was an hour later when I heard faraway voices and after a struggle opened my eyes and found the bank full of people. Up to that time no one had discovered anything wrong, except with me. They had found me lying on the floor and supposed I was in a fit, though all detected the presence of chloroform. My first words were to ask them to look for the money. Of the \$328,250 not a shilling remained. Safe and vault had been plundered to the last penny! When astonishment passed away I was charged with having robbed the bank. It was not a fair thing for an uncle to do, but James Gordon Kincardine, to his everlasting shame, was for having me locked up at once.

It was a long hour before we got the tangle straightened out, and that hour lost my uncle every dollar he had in the world. The robbers had a start of an hour and a half, and the only cute thing they did was to make a half circle around the town and unsleed pursuit for a day.

My uncle had detectives almost by the dozen, and the majority of them tried much harder to convict me than to overhaul the robbers. I was questioned and cross questioned until bored to death, and for a change they would threaten me. Some thought I had buried the money somewhere, as if I could go at high noon and do such a job, and the sleuth of all sleuths was sure that I had stood in with the two men and was to get my share of the proceeds.

For years and years I was a suspected person, and few men dared to own my friendship. Even when men no longer dared suspect they talked of me in connection with the robbery and ascertained that I was next door to a fool that I did not suspect and checkmate it. I have given you a true and honest account of the whole circumstance, and, no matter what your version may be, I feel the better for having written it out. I contend that my uncle's foolish and reckless system was all to blame, and in this I know that all bankers and their employees will agree with me and absolve me from all blame.

**Sound in a Fog.**  
It has often been noticed that on wet and foggy days sounds are heard at a greater distance than on clear, fine days. It was Tyndall who explained the reason for this. He noticed that the distance at which the sounds of foghorns, whistles and shots could be heard varied from day to day from two to twelve miles. The cause of this difference is found in the degree of homogeneity of the air. On a foggy or snowy day the air may be perfectly homogeneous; this permits sound to travel a great distance. In clear weather the air may be composed of vertical layers of differing consistency, and the sound waves are reflected from the surfaces of the layers. Probably they are also refracted in passing through the several layers. Currents of warm ascending air form in one place and currents of cold descending air form in others. Thus the atmosphere may be very transparent optically and very opaque acoustically.—New York World.

**Speaking From Experience.**  
"Blanche, dear," said the watchful aunt to her niece, "don't you think that Fred spends too much money upon you?"

"Do you think so, aunt?"

"Indeed, I do, Blanche. I've been noticing, and I think he's really extravagant. You ought to check him and tell him to save his money. You will need a good deal when you begin house-keeping, and it is far better for him to put in the bank the money he is now spending on motor trips and luncheons and tickets to this thing and that than to be squandering it. Think over the matter a minute or two, dear, and you will see it as I do."

"Oh, I've thought about it already, dear aunt. I'd take your advice if I were absolutely certain that we shall be married, but I've been engaged before, aunt, and I don't intend to advise a young man again to economize for some other girl's benefit!"—London Telegraph.

**A Smoke Puzzle.**  
"One day on approaching our factory," writes an American engineer in Cuba, "I noticed a great cloud of smoke, oily and black, rolling out of the chimneys and blotting out the surrounding landscape. I went to the boiler room and gave the firemen a good dressing down for allowing so much smoke to escape, telling them it was throwing money away and that if they could not fire better I would have to discharge them."

"I thought no more of it till the next morning, when, on entering the engine room, I found the chief mechanic jubilant over some joke. He told me that the chief fireman, a negro, had come to him with tears in his eyes and had said: 'Mr. U. says that we must not let the smoke go out the chimney; if we do he will discharge us. Now, if the smoke cannot go out of the chimney where can we put it?'—Power

## NOURISHING ICE CREAM

It is the purity of our ice cream that makes it not only delicious but nourishing. We invite you to inspect our ice cream plant and see the sanitary conditions under which it is made. Everything which enters into its composition is absolutely pure and every utensil as clean as you would like it to be. Try our ice cream once and you will order it again. We supply ice cream for parties, banquets and clubs. Let us give you an estimate.

## Stone Drug Co.

## Drs. Quigley & Simms

Physicians and Surgeons.  
First National Bank Building.

### Notice Of Special Election.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, 1914, a special election will be held in the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, at which the following proposition will be submitted to the voters of said city:

"Shall the Mayor and Council of the City of North Platte, in the County of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, issue Twelve thousand 00-100 (\$12,000.00) Dollars, City of North Platte Bridge Bonds, in denominations of One thousand 00-100 (\$1,000.00) Dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, interest and principal payable at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of Nebraska."

Said bonds to bear date of July 1, 1914, and the interest on said bonds to be payable the 1st day of January, 1915, and on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July of each and every year thereafter, until all of the interest on said bonds shall have been paid.

Said bonds to be numbered consecutively from one to twelve inclusive and the interest thereon to be evidenced by coupons thereto attached.

Bond number one to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1925.

Bond number two to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1926.

Bond number three to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1927.

Bond number four to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1928.

## A HOT IRON AND A COOL KITCHEN



That's what you want for ironing—that's what the

### New Perfection

WICK-BLUE-FLAME

gives you. The heat is all in the burner—none in the room.

The New Perfection is cheaper than coal—and cooks better. Broils, bakes, roasts, toasts. In 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes. Ask to see the 1914 model 4 burner, cabinet range with fireless cooking oven.

Perfection Oil Gives Best Results

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(NEBRASKA)  
OMAHA

Bond number five to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1929.

Bond number six to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1930.

Bond number seven to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1931.

Bond number eight to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1932.

Bond number nine and ten to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1933.

Bonds numbers eleven and twelve to become due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1934.

Shall the Mayor and Council of the City of North Platte, in the County of Lincoln, State of Nebraska, levy a tax in the year 1914 and in each and every year thereafter, sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal thereof as provided by law; and in the year 1924 and each and every year thereafter sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds as they become due, until sufficient tax has been levied to pay all of the principal of said bonds; and such tax both for interest and principal, to be levied upon all of the taxable property in said City of North Platte.

Said bonds to be used for the purpose of constructing a wagon bridge across the North Platte River, commencing at a point on the South and West bank of the North Platte River, Two hundred (200) feet North of the center line of a continuation of 4th Street in the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska; and running thence at a right angle across said North Platte River, Twenty-nine hundred (2900) feet to a point on the North and East bank of said North Platte River Eight hundred (800) feet North of the South line of section thirty-six (36) in Township fourteen (14) North, of range thirty (30) West of the 6th p. m. said bridge to be approximately twenty-nine hundred (2900) feet in length, and of sufficient width for two teams to pass each other at any point on said bridge, and to be constructed of concrete and steel, and to comply with the plans and specifications prepared and furnished by the State Engineer of the State of Nebraska, said bonds representing approximately twelve-fiftieths (12-50) of the entire costs of the construction of said bridge as hereinbefore set forth, the entire costs of which is to be approximately fifty thousand 00-100 (\$50,000.00) Dollars, one half (1-2) of such entire cost is to be borne by the State of Nebraska Aid, as provided for in Article 5, Chapter 28 sections 123 to 131 inclusive, of the Revised Statutes of Nebraska, for the year 1913; and thirteen-fiftieths (13-50) of the entire cost is to be borne by Platte Precinct, Lincoln County Nebraska.

Should the State of Nebraska fail to grant said Aid and should Platte Precinct, in Lincoln County, Nebraska fail to issue bonds in the sum of Thirteen thousand 00-100 (\$13,000.00) Dollars, in aid of the construction of said bridge, then the bonds of said City of North Platte herein submitted, shall not be issued.

Said bridge to be constructed upon a line two hundred (200) feet north of the center line of a continuation of July of each and every year thereafter, until all of the interest on said bonds shall have been paid and to levy a tax in the year 1914, and in each and every year thereafter sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal thereof as provided by law; and in the year 1924 and each and every year thereafter sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds as they become due, until sufficient tax has been levied

to pay all of the principal of said bonds; such tax both for interest and principal to be levied upon all of the taxable property of said City of North Platte.

4th street in said City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, and connect with the public highway on the north and east bank of said North Platte river, intended to be the Lincoln Memorial Highway.

The ballots to be used at said election shall have printed thereon: FOR: issuing twelve thousand (\$12,000.00) dollars in "The City of North Platte Bridge Bonds," in denominations of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, interest and principal payable at the office of the State Treasurer of the State of Nebraska. Said bonds to bear date of July 1, 1914, and the interest on said bonds to be payable on the 1st day of January, 1915, and on the 1st day of July, 1915, and on the 1st day of January and on the 1st day of July of each and every year thereafter, until all of the interest on said bonds shall have been paid; and to levy a tax in the year 1914, and in each and every year thereafter sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds and sufficient to pay five per cent of the principal thereof as provided by law; and in the year 1924 and each and every year thereafter sufficient to pay the principal of said bonds as they become due, until sufficient tax has been levied to pay all of the principal of said bonds; such tax both for interest and principal to be levied upon all of the taxable property of said City of North Platte.

Those voting in favor of said proposition shall mark their ballot with the word "FOR" and those voting against said proposition shall mark their ballot with an "X" after the paragraph beginning with the word "AGAINST."

Notice of said election shall be given by the publication of a notice in the North Platte Telegraph and in the North Platte Tribune, the former being a weekly newspaper and the latter a semi-weekly newspaper, both published in the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska, and of general circulation in said county of Lincoln, each of said newspapers having been designated as official papers in said city, said publication shall be published for at least four weeks prior to said election, and the City Clerk is hereby instructed to cause a publication of such notice to be made.

Said election will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning and will continue to be open until 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day of election and the polling places of said election will be at the entrance to the old Lloyd opera house on the corner of Pine and Sixth street in the First ward of said City; and at the County Commissioners' room in the Second ward of said City; and at the old Hose House situate on Vine street between Front and Sixth streets in the Third ward of said City; and at the Hose House in the Fourth ward of said City; said election will be conducted in manner and form as provided by the ordinance of said City and the Statutes of the State of Nebraska.

By order of the City Council of the City of North Platte, Lincoln County, Nebraska.

Dated this 23rd day of May, 1914.

C. F. TEMPLE,  
City Clerk.

m28-j25-5w

**LEGAL NOTICE.**

Oliver P. Braugh, otherwise Oliver P. Stokes, and Sarah Braugh, non-resident defendants, will take notice that action has been begun in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, by Herman Koester, the object and prayer of which said action are to quiet and confirm in the plaintiff against the defendants title in the following described lands situate in Lincoln county, Nebraska, to-wit: The Northwest quarter of Section 29, Township 10, Range 30, west of the 6th P. M. To have established in plaintiff title by adverse possession by reason of the open, continuous, notorious and adverse possession of said described lands by the plaintiff for more than ten years last past.

You and each of you will make answer to said petition on or before the 29th day of June, 1914, or decree will be taken against you as in said petition prayed.

HERMAN KOESTER, Plaintiff.  
By E. H. Evans, his Attorney. m19-4

**NOTICE.**

Philip Konton, will take notice, that on the 29th day of April, 1914, P. H. Sullivan, a Justice of Peace, of North Platte Precinct No 1, Lincoln County, Nebraska, issued an Order of Attachment for the sum of \$18.54 in an action pending before him, wherein Peter Galanes is plaintiff and Philip Konton, defendant, that property consisting of money, in the hands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a corporation, has been attached under said order.

Said cause was continued to the 29th day of June, 1914, at ten o'clock a. m. Peter Galanes, Plaintiff.  
North Platte, Nebr. May 18th 1914.

**Notice of Sale of Land Upon Execution.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued by George E. Prosser, Clerk of the District Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, upon a judgment rendered in the District Court of Buffalo county, Nebraska, which had been heretofore filed in the District Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, in favor of John W. Smith against M. J. Graham, full name, Marion J. Graham, I have levied upon the following described real estate as the property of said Marion J. Graham, to-wit: All of Section 5, in Township 16, North of Range 29, West of the 6th P. M., Lincoln county, Nebraska, and I will on the 13th day of July, 1914, at 10 o'clock, P. M., central time of said day at the east front door of the court house in the city of North Platte, in said Lincoln county, Nebraska, sell said real estate subject to a mortgage of \$2,000 and accrued interest thereon, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said execution upon which there is due the sum of \$835 with 7 percent interest from November 4th, 1913, and \$28.75 costs together with accrued costs.

Dated at North Platte, Nebraska, June 5, 1914.

A. J. SALISBURY,  
Sheriff of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, upon a decree of foreclosure rendered in said court wherein L. C. Severns, is plaintiff, and Chris. Lassen and E. P. Rasmussen are defendants, and to me directed, I will on the 6th day of July 1914, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the east front door of the court house in North Platte, Lincoln county, Nebraska, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, the following described property to-wit: All of Section Nine (9), Township Ten (10), Range Twenty-eight (28), except One and One-half Acres in the Northwest Quarter of the Southeast Quarter, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, Lincoln county, Neb. Dated North Platte, Neb., May 29th, 1914.

A. J. SALISBURY, Sheriff.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**  
Serial No. 04526  
Department of the Interior  
United States Land Office

North Platte, Nebraska, June 4, 1914.  
Notice is hereby given that Willard P. Fletcher, of Dickson, Neb., who on January 1, 1910, made homestead entry No. 04526, for S4 and NW4 Section 12, Township 11, N. Range 32 W. of 6th Principal Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three year proof, to establish claim to the land above described Nebraska, on the 5th day of August, 1914, at North Platte, Nebraska, as witnesses: Philip Heil, C. A. Anderson, Wendell McCrum and J. H. Fitch all of Dickson, Neb.

J. E. EVANS, Register.