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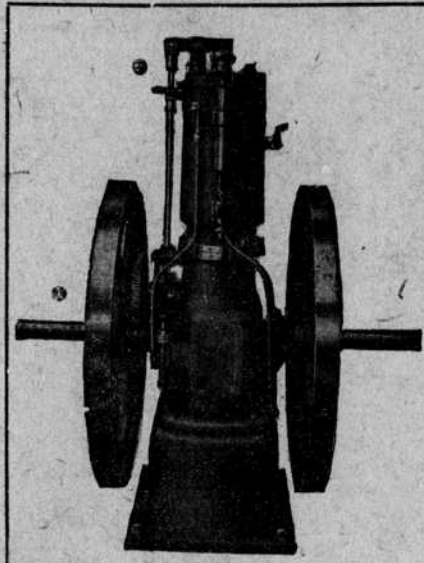
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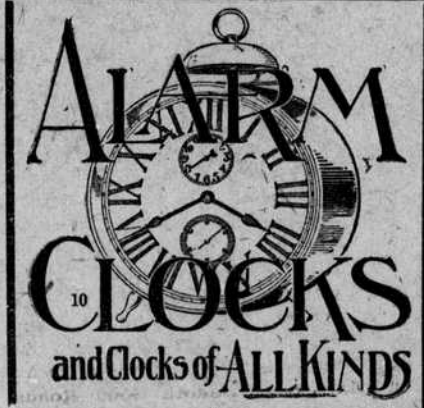


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Jeweler & Optician, O'Neill, Neb.

Star Items

Mildred and Lysle Wertz visited in Knox county Sunday.

Albert Theiroff drove his Ford car to Creighton Sunday, returning that evening.

A much needed rain fell Thursday night and did much good to growing crops, especially corn.

Spring and fall rye and winter wheat are in shock and a fair crop expected where, hail did not damage.

Some of the young folks of this and the Minneola country celebrated at Plainview. They reported an enjoyable time.

A new bridge across North Branch will soon be built. We are informed the Townsend Bidge Co., has the contract.

The wild fruit in this locality will not be near so plentiful as last year, but those having orchards report the trees well loaded.

The Royal Highlanders met Friday evening and elected officers. Their regular meeting is the last Friday evening of each month.

Some needed repairs have been done on the Minneola telephone line and the board expects to have the line in good condition in the near future.

We are informed that Albert Theiroff has purchased the one-half section of land known as the John Hunter and Ralph Bradshaw land. He expects to improve the land.

Hugh Langan is making some very successful improvements on his ranch, which he will stock with horses and cattle. This land is known as the A. C. Mohr farm, where Mr. Mohr and family lived for several years.

We had the good fortune to take a trip through the fertile

north country recently and to say we thoroughly enjoyed it would not express it. Growing crops of grain, fields of tame grass, and the prairies covered with a growth of wild hay. Alfalfa in the stack and the fields of this valuable plant will soon be ready for the second mowing. Fine groves surrounding beautiful homes, fat cattle and horses grazing leisurely in rich pastures. The hospitality of those farmer friends will not be forgotten. It fills us with a strong determination to have more and broader sympathy for the tiller of the soil. We saw the marks of the pioneers, and crossed some of the trails we drove oxen over in the early days. We recalled the scenes and faces of those early days, with the hardships we endured.

Inman Items

Helen Robison of Joy visited with R. F. Minor, last Sunday.

Mrs. Geo. Killinger is at Carrol this week visiting relatives.

Mrs. Reynolds of Montana is visiting with her son, Jim Tompson, this week.

Robert Knapp went to Osceola, Neb., last Saturday, to visit with his uncle and aunt.

Stanley Robison of Wayne visited with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Simmerman over Sunday.

Miss Ina Clark and Blanche Bitner went to Wayne last Sunday, returning Wednesday.

Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas left for Loretta, Neb., Wednesday, where they visit his sister a couple of weeks.

The Misses Mary and Loretta Phaljn of O'Neill, were the guests of Miss Florence Malone the latter part of last week.

Mrs. Emeline Malone came last Friday from Miller, this state, to

make an extended visit with her son, C. J. Malone and family.

Miss Zora Tavenor went to Boone, Nebr., last Wednesday, to visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Niemann for a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith and two daughters were here from Ewing Sunday, visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Malone and family.

A miscellaneous shower was given in honor of Miss Mary Judd, last Saturday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Goree.

Miss Mary Judd and Mr. V. W. Bobinsud, both of Inman, were united in marriage at the county court house Wednesday July 16, before an assembly of immediate relatives. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alvan Judd, while Mr. Bobinsud is Inman's Druggist and is one of Inman's most prosperous young men. Inman and community extend heartiest congratulations to the happy couple.

But Willy Reschid Pasha Fooled the Lady and the Monarch.

A certain Countess of Londonderry wanted to meet the Sultan Mahmud II, to whom no European lady had been presented, but Lord Ponsoby, the British ambassador, refused to trifle with precedent. Lady Londonderry then had a talk with Reschid Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs. The wily Reschid, desiring to do his best for her ladyship, made known to the sultan that a person had arrived at Constantinople with a wonderful collection of most valuable jewelry for sale and ventured humbly to suggest that his imperial majesty might like to see the gems. The sultan was interested, and an interview was arranged, but Reschid merely told Lady Londonderry that she would be presented and that the sultan, having heard of the fame of her jewelry, had particularly requested that she would put it all on when she came. The gratified lady did so.

On her arrival at the palace Reschid Pasha conducted Lady Londonderry into the presence of the sultan. Her dress glittered with diamonds, pearls, turquoises and other precious stones. "Pekkel!" ("Good!") said the sultan as Lady Londonderry courted. "She has magnificent jewels."

Reschid (to the lady)—His majesty graciously bids you welcome. Lady Londonderry bowed and expressed her thanks in French, the language used by Reschid.

Reschid (interpreting)—She says she has other jewelry, but could not put on all.

Sultan—Ask her what is the price of that diamond necklace.

Reschid—His majesty inquires whether this is your first visit to Constantinople?

Lady Londonderry—This is my first visit, and I am delighted.

Reschid (to sultan)—She asks a million of plasters.

Sultan—That is too much.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty asks whether you have seen the mosques. If not, he offers you a firman.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks.

Sultan—What price does she put on that set of turquoise?

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty says that perhaps you would like to take a walk in the garden.

Lady Londonderry expressed her thanks and said she would like to see the imperial garden.

Reschid (to sultan)—She says 400,000 plasters.

Sultan—Take her away. I shall not give such prices.

Reschid (to Lady Londonderry)—His majesty graciously expresses satisfaction at having made your acquaintance.

Lady Londonderry courted low and withdrew from his majesty's presence to visit the garden with the amiable and courteous Reschid, and afterward she had a delightful story to tell to her friends of the kindness with which the sultan had received her.

Long Drawn Out Elections.

No complaint with regard to undue limitation of polling time was possible in the old parliamentary days. The danger was that polling might be prolonged for a fortnight or a month. Drastic action to bring the poll to a close once provoked a riot in the Westminster division of London. At the general election that began on April 25, 1741, the two Westminster ministerial candidates were on the fifth day of polling well ahead, but an opposition party of electors approaching the hustings in great force, the high bailiff (who favored the ministerialists) declared that he feared a riot and closed the poll. The baffled voters rioted and the military were called out. The high bailiff had afterward to apologize on his knees to the speaker and pay a heavy fine.

An Early Postal Experiment.

As long ago as the seventeenth century the attempt was made to prepay letters by using stamps. In 1653 Paris tried a system that even provided pillar boxes for the letters, which were to have a billet, price 1 sol, attached to the letter or parcel. The experiment met the usual experience of the pioneer—ridicule. Mice were dropped into the letter boxes, and when the letters came to be collected it was found that the animals had made a hearty meal of them. As nobody could be sure of the fate of the parcels, the experiment came to a sudden end.

DINING ON SHIPBOARD.

Different Now From What It Was When Dickens Visited Us.

When Dickens came over to America some seventy odd years ago there was one large table in the dining room for the passengers. The first officer sat at the head, carving the turkey with all the grace he could command between lurches of the good ship, trusting to Providence that the gravy would not slop over. The passengers sent their plates along the line and waited for their helpings.

Today the dining room of a large ship looks like the dining room of a fine hotel. It is just as exquisitely appointed and has every good thing to eat that can be found on land. In fact, one of the new ships has a restaurant named after a famous one in New York, and the two keep in touch by wireless so that the menus, day by day, are the same. Think of having your dinner arranged by wireless—your macaroni by Marconi!

The dining room is divided up into a number of small tables, so that you can have your own party, with only half a dozen of you, with your own waiter, instead of sitting at a long table and passing your plate, as Dickens did.

The development of the wonders of cold storage has done more than any other one thing to make life on the ocean wave one long round of joy. Cold storage gives you the best in the world to eat and every day of the year. A world traveler was telling me the other day that he had eaten grapefruit every morning all around the world. The ship on which he sailed put in a large amount of ice cream made in New York, and 110 days later, when he arrived in San Francisco, he was still eating New York ice cream.—Harold Christie in Leslie's.

ROBING THE BRIDE.

Early Saxon Customs and the Advent of the Flowing Veil.

In the old days, as now, the bride generally dressed in white. From early Saxon times down to the eighteenth century a bride of the poorer classes came to the wedding arrayed in a plain white robe as a public warning that since she brought nothing to the marriage her husband was not responsible for her debts.

Brides soon began to add some little touch of color. Blue was for constancy and green for youth, but in some places these might not be used because of feuds between families having these tints in their liveries. Yellow might not be worn, as it stood for jealousy; golden might not, as it meant avarice.

The Anglo-Saxon bride went to the wedding with her hair hanging loose as a sign of freedom, but upon reaching her new home immediately bound it up as a sign of submission. In the days of Shakespeare the veil began to take the place of the flowing tresses, but this, however, was not original with the British, for centuries earlier the Roman and Hebrew brides had worn yellow veils, while the early Christians of southern Europe had enveloped both man and wife in one large cloth.

Whatever was lacking, however, in gorgeousness of dress was compensated among all the nations by the profusion of flowers chosen for their significance.—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Pompeii was buried in ashes or light scoria, while Herculaneum was entombed in lava, which, after cooling, hardened into a material of the consistency of marble, and we thus have the explanation of the fact that while the first city has long been unearthed the latter is still largely covered with its ancient lava shroud. Excavations are constantly going on at Herculaneum, and the work will in all probability continue to the finish, but it is not likely that any especially important results will accrue, since the life of the two cities was practically the same.—New York American.

Rational Love.

"The rational rather than the romantic view of marriage is the one most in favor with the young people of the twentieth century," said a well known eugenics expert in an address in Cleveland.

"The rational view will make for happier marriages. And this rational view is beautifully illustrated in two questions—a little dialogue—running thus: "Will you always love me?" "Will you always be lovable?"—New York Tribune.

Antiquity of the Census.

The idea of the census is almost as old as history itself. King Amasis of Egypt took a census of his people 500 years before Christ. The Athenian solon established a census for the purpose of facilitating taxation. We learn that about 443 B. C. Servius Julius took a census of Rome. During the chaos of the dark ages the census dropped into oblivion, but was revived again about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Discretion.

"Now, Mike, you must forgive your enemies."
"Ugh!"
"Do you object to that?"
"Not altogether. There's some of 'em I might as well forgive. I ain't big enough to lick 'em."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Usual Way.

Dorcas—Won't your meeting be very late if all the members are going to take part in the debate? Mrs. Dorcas—Why, no, dear! We'll all speak at once.—Judge.

PERFORATED COINS.

Uncle Sam Tried Them Several Times, but Without Success.

Perforated coins were never in favor in the United States, though various efforts were made to popularize them. The first United States coin with a perforated center was a gold dollar issued in 1840, which had a square hole in the middle of the planchet. It was the forerunner of the gold dollar issued by the United States mint in 1849. The coin was engraved, not struck from dies.

The next United States coin with a perforated center was issued from the Philadelphia mint in 1850 and was of the denomination of 1 cent. It was about the size of the bronze cent now in use. At that time the large, old fashioned copper cent was in general circulation, and the perforated coin received the name of "ring cent." The designer reasoned that by means of the perforation the cent could be distinguished by touch from the dime. Another perforated cent issued the same year showed two rings in the field with the words, "Cent, One-tenth Silver." The reverse showed an olive wreath around the perforation, and the words, "United States of America."

The mint authorities undertook to design a coin that would answer all requirements, and the pieces were struck with both pierced and perfect centers in silver, copper, nickel and composition metal, six varieties in all, without counting the various metals, but none of the designs was favored by the government authorities, and consequently they were never put in general circulation.

The only gold half dollar ever produced at the United States mint was struck in 1852. It had a perforation in the center, and the obverse showed a wavy circle around the perforation, with the inscription, "United States of America," around the border. The reverse was blank. The coin was exactly half the weight of the dollar. Regardless of the generally accepted idea the gold fifty cent pieces with which the public is familiar were not an issue of the United States, but were manufactured by California jewelers. There has not been any attempt to introduce the perforated coin in the United States since 1884. In that year two pieces of the denominations of 1 and 5 cents were issued at the Philadelphia mint.—Harper's Weekly.

Turkish Names.

On our visiting list are Mrs. Hyacinth, Mrs. Tulip, Mrs. Appletree and Mrs. Nightingale. I am also happy enough to possess the acquaintance of Mrs. Sweetmeat, Mrs. Diamond, Mrs. Air—though some know her as Mother Eve—Miss May-She-Laugh and Master He-Waited. This last appellation seemed to me so curious that I inquired into it and learned that my young gentleman wanted to be born. These are not surnames, you understand, for no Turk owns such a thing. To tell one Mistress Hyacinth from another you add the name of her man. And in his case all you can do is to tack on his father's— you could hardly say Christian—name.—H. G. Dwight in Atlantic.

Wild Schemes of Dinocrates.

The most remarkable proposal ever made about Mount Athos was that of the architect Dinocrates. His plan was to cut it into the shape of a gigantic statue of Alexander the Great, holding in the right hand a city, in the left a tank that was to receive all the waters of the region. Alexander was much taken with the scheme. But it was eventually rejected on the ground that the neighboring country was not fertile enough to feed the inhabitants of the projected city. Another of Dinocrates' plans was a temple to the wife of King Ptolemy of Egypt, with a roof of loadstones that would keep an iron statue of her floating in the air.

The Earth's Shadow.

The earth has a shadow, but very few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognize it when they see it. Nevertheless many of us have noticed on fine, cloudless evenings in summer shortly before sunset a rosy pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun, with a bluish gray segment under it. As the sun sinks the arc rises until it attains the zenith and even passes it. This is the shadow of the earth.

Preméditation.

He was brought to Bellevue hospital with some injury to the skull, and a surgeon, having examined the wound, determined to keep the man in the ward for a day or two.
"Oh, doctor," cried the patient, "do you think that I'll lose my head?"—New York Times.

Too Slow.

"Why has your daughter dropped her hospital work so soon?"
"She found she'd have to nurse poor patients for two years before they entrusted her with any millionaires. So she's going on the stage in a musical comedy."—Kansas City Journal.

Utility.

"Of what use is a fly, anyway?" asks an exchange.
Well, if there is only one out and it happens to be a long one it will score a man from third.—Detroit Free Press.

Usual Result.

Sillicus—Do you believe that two can live as cheaply as one? Cynicus—Well, after they get married I suppose they generally find they have to.—Philadelphia Record.

If a thing is proper and possible to man, deem it attainable by thee.—Marcus Aurelius.

YOUR OWN VOICE.

How You May Hear It as It Sounds to Other Persons' Ears.

Laloy, who appears to have scientifically investigated the matter, assures us that not only does one not see himself as others see him, but that he does not hear himself as others hear him. Some interesting experiments were made by the French savant in this connection.

In order to ascertain whether a man really knew the sound of his own voice, Laloy has been at some pains to determine the facts. His experiments show that if a person record on a phonograph disk a few sentences pronounced by himself, together with others recorded by friends, and causes the machine to reproduce these, it most frequently happens that the man more easily recognizes the voices of his friends than he does his own.

It appears that the differences lies in the quality of the tone. One hears his own voice not only through the air, as do his auditors, but across the solid parts between the organs of speech and those of hearing. The sound thus produced has a different timbre from that conducted to the ear by the air above.

If one entertain any doubt as to this let him try the following experiment: Take the end of a wooden rod between the teeth and pronounce the vowel continuously. Let the other end be taken alternately between the teeth and released by another person who at the same time stops his ears. The latter will find that every time he seizes the rod in his teeth the sound will be stronger than when it reaches the ear through the air above and that it has a different quality. The passage of sound through a solid body augments its intensity and modifies its quality.—Harper's Weekly.

RED TAPE AND A TUB.

A Bath in Senegal Was Something Like a Surgical Operation.

Some years ago, when the capital of the French colony of Senegal was a dull, unprogressive town where officialism and red tape prevailed, a French traveler, with a friend, had a most amusing experience when he wished to obtain a bath. There was no bathing establishment in the capital of Senegal at the time, but rumor had it that it was possible to purchase baths at the hospital.

Accordingly the travelers repaired to the hospital, where they stated the purpose of their visit.
"Certainly," said the official, "take seats. Your names, surnames and birthplace?"

"But we merely want a bath."
"Exactly. What is your name, and where and when were you born, and are you government servants, soldiers or officers? No? Well, the rules do not provide for this. Just a moment. I will read them again. Yes, here is your case. You must first make out on stamped paper an application to the governor of the colony. After favorable notice from the governor you send another application to the chief colonial doctor, who will send for you and examine you."

"But we are not ill."
"It is the rule. Having examined you, the doctor will give you two non-commissioned officers' bath tickets, to be delivered to the assistant doctor."

"Why the noncommissioned officers' bath?"
"For the reason that in our accounts we recognize only two categories of persons—officers and civil servants, the latter taking rank with officers or petty officers. You are not official at all. If officers were to find you in their baths they would probably make a row."

"What period of time will all these formalities consume?"
"Two or three days, provided your application is approved at the government house."—Chicago Record Herald.

ORIGIN OF QUARANTINE.

Dr. Richard Mead's Action During the Plague of 1721.

To Dr. Richard Mead, who was in consultation at the deathbed of Queen Anne and became physician to George I., was due the credit of having first established quarantine.

In 1721, when the plague ravaged Marseilles and its contagious origin was discredited, Dr. Mead declared the plague to be "a contagious distemper," and a quarantine was enjoined. He also proposed a system of medical police, which finds its counterpart in the health officers of today. It was he who declared, "As nastiness is a great source of infection, so cleanliness is the greatest preventative."

He it was who said nearly 200 years ago: "If there be any Contagious Distemper in the Ship the Sound men should leave their Cloaths, which should be burnt, the men washed and shaved and, having fresh Cloaths, should stay in Lazaretto—that is, quarantine—thirty to forty days. The reason for this is because Persons may be recovered from a Disease themselves and yet retain matter of Infection about them a considerable time."

In practice Mead was without a rival, his receipts averaging for several years between £8,000 and £7,000, an enormous sum in relation to the value of money at that period. He possessed a rare taste for collecting. But his books, his statues, his medals, were not to amuse only his own leisure. The humble student, the unrecommended foreigner, the poor inquirer, derived as much enjoyment from these treasures as their owner. At his table might be seen the most eminent men of the age. Pope was a ready guest, and the delicate poet was sure to be regaled with his favorite—Mish-of