

LEGAL NOTICE.
City hall of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska. To Frank S. Curry: This will take notice that the mayor and council of the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, will hold a special meeting at the city hall in said city at the hour of eight o'clock p. m. on the 18th day of September, 1905, to value and assess lot 12, in block 35, in the second addition to the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, for improvements. The city of McCook aforesaid having rebuilt and laid a brick sidewalk along the north side of said lot 12 and abutting thereon, and to levy a special tax upon said lot 12 to pay the cost and expenses of building said sidewalk, the amount being \$70.95 and for the costs of these proceedings—\$25.45.

By order of the mayor and council.
Attest: W. A. MIDDLETON,
City Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The southwest quarter of section 19, in town 1, north, range 31, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, and John A. Lutz, will take notice that on the 31st day of July, 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 above-described land for the taxes for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902; that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$104.00, for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien, and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of September, 1905.—8-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against Anna C. Woods, late of Red Willow County, deceased, that the time fixed for filing claims against said estate is six months from the 15th day of July, 1905. All such persons are required to present their claims with the vouchers to the County Judge of said county, at his office in the city of McCook, Nebraska, on or before the 15th day of January, 1906, and all claims so filed will be heard before the said judge at his office in said city on the 15th day of January, 1906, at ten o'clock a. m.

Attest this 15th day of July, 1905.
Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—20-45

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The northwest quarter of section 5, in town 4, north, range 30, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, and George F. Andrews, as trustee, will take notice that on the 9th 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 above-described land for the taxes for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902; that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$24.75, for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest, and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien, and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of September, 1905.—8-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The south half of the northeast quarter of section 13, in town 1, north, range 28, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, and George F. Andrews, as trustee, will take notice that on the 9th 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 above-described land for the taxes for the years 1896, 1900, 1901, and 1902; that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$24.75, for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest, and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien, and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of September, 1905.—8-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICE.
Harry Stern and the unknown heirs of Wells Rittenberg, deceased, will take notice that the mayor and council of the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, will hold a special meeting at the city hall in said city at the hour of eight o'clock p. m. on the eighteenth day of September, 1905, the object and prayer of said meeting is to value and make a special assessment for improvements upon lot 11, in block 9, original town, now city of McCook, said city of McCook having rebuilt and laid a sidewalk on the west side of said lot 11 and abutting said lot 11 on the east, at an expense to said city in the sum of \$33.50. A special tax will be levied against said lot 11, to pay the same and for the cost of these proceedings. By order of the mayor and council of the city of McCook.—8-11-45. Attest: W. A. MIDDLETON, City Clerk.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The west half of the north west quarter of section 7, in town 1, north, range 30, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, and L. W. Tulley, as trustee, will take notice that on the 9th 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 above-described land for the taxes for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902; that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$75.00, for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of September, 1905.—8-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The north half of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 25, in town 1, north, range 30, west of the 6th Principal Meridian, and J. Lowell Moore, as trustee, will take notice that on the 31st day of July, 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 above-described land for the taxes for the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902; that there was due to plaintiff at the time of filing said petition, the sum of \$95.50, for the payment of which sum together with costs, accruing interest and attorney's fee, plaintiff prays a decree of foreclosure of said tax lien, and a sale of said premises. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 18th day of September, 1905.—8-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF TAX LIEN.
The north half of the northwest quarter of section 21, in town 1, north, range 31, 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, 1901 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 5th day of October, 1905.—9-11-45. EDWARD B. COWLES, Plaintiff.

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.

Cruelty to Animals.
Colonel Martin, resident near the city of Galway, on the southern border of Connemara, Ireland, was probably the first to start the worthy humanitarian crusade against cruelty to animals. The surprised British house of lords shouted insult and derision at Lord Erskine when in 1811 he ventured to gently plead the cause of dumb brutes. The British house of commons would have treated Martin in the same manner when he introduced his bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals but for wholesome regard for his dueling reputation.

"Dick Martin's act," as the humanitarian statute was known, was passed in 1822, "a memorable date in the history of humane legislation." On June 24, 1824, Colonel Martin and a few other benevolent individuals met in London and formed the first society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Forty years later the movement spread to America. In 1866 Henry Bergh formed the New York society.

Words In Use.
Ordinary well educated people use from 3,000 to 4,000 words in conversation. Accurate thinkers and reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ of course a larger stock; eloquent speakers may even rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare, who had a greater wealth of expression than any other writer, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with 8,000 and the Old Testament contains 5,642.

Our language therefore is not, after all, so formidable as it seems when we hear of a dictionary of 250,000 words. Skeats' Etymological Dictionary, which is limited to primary words (that is to say, it would explain luck, but not lucky or unlucky or luckless), deals with no more than 13,000 and among these are some really antiquated ones which were used some centuries ago, but are now to be found in the dictionary only.—Blackwood's.

Clever With Her Mouth.
To write and even to sew by means of the lips and tongue alone would seem a sheer impossibility, and yet Dr. Rubinstein of Wertheim-on-Main, a medical expert of reputation in Germany, according to the London Globe, vouches for having himself seen an authentic instance. The case was that of a young girl, paralyzed in all her limbs from the age of seven to fourteen, when she died. This afflicted little creature, by a triumph of will and patience than which, in its own way, few finer achievements have been recorded, trained lips and tongue to do the work of the hand, and to do it well, for she could not only sew, but could do it with neatness and speed, even arranging pieces of light stuff in their places by the same means. In three weeks she embroidered designs in silk on a piece of canvas some yards long.

Criers at the Paris Halles.
The position of crier at the Paris halles, or central markets, is one which, in view of recent revelations in a case before the law courts, ought not to be despised. The men who cry Gattinais fowls for sale earn £20 a month. Those who sell Brittany fowls get £16 a month, and those who dispose of ducks only receive £10 per month. Rabbits bring the crier only a pittance, for £6 a month is all he gets. Not everybody can be a crier, for unless you have sound vocal chords and a passable voice you will not be engaged. It also requires a man with a strong constitution, for the crier is at work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening, and on an average he should sell 2,000 fowls per hour.—London Globe.

Cromwell and Christmas.
During the commonwealth in England, when puritanical feeling held sway, many determined efforts were made to put down what were termed superstitious festivals and among these that of Christmas day. The holly and the mistletoe bough were to be cut up root and branch as plants of the evil one. Cakes and ale were held to be impious offerings to superstition. Thus in 1647 the Cromwell party ordered throughout the country by the mouth of the common crier that Christmas should no longer be observed.

Waste and Poverty.
With regard to waste, which lies at the foundation of nearly all poverty, the working classes have exalted it into a principle of action. An English servant, as a rule, wastes as much of her employer's substance as possible. When she marries and has children she continues to be wasteful in her own home.—London Hospital.

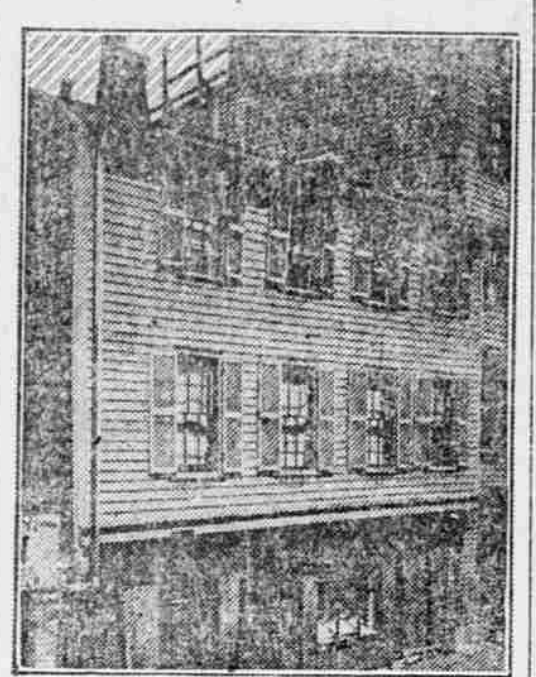
Physical Evidence.
"Do you know," said a Sunday school teacher, addressing a new pupil in the infant class, "that you have a soul?" "Course I do," replied the little fellow, placing his hand over his heart. "I can feel it tick."—Moberly (Nev.) Monitor.

Worse Than She Thought.
Aunt—But I thought you understood that George is a poor young man when you became engaged to him. Niece—Of course I did, but I didn't imagine it went so far as his not being able to get a new automobile till next season.—Judge.

Walter's Composition.
Little Walter was told to write a composition containing the word "seldom." This is what he handed up to the teacher: "My father owned some horses, but last week he seldom."

There are but few proverbial sayings that are not true, for they are all drawn from experience itself, which is the mother of all science.—Cervantes.

PAUL REVERE'S HOUSE.
Patriotic Action of Bostonians in Saving It From Destruction.
The action of patriotic Bostonians in saving from threatened destruction the house in which Paul Revere once lived illustrates the fact that a desire to preserve ancient landmarks is coming to be more and more characteristic of Americans. In Boston, which has so many historical associations, a very strong public sentiment exists against permitting objects that are linked with important events or distinguished personages to be destroyed or perish of neglect. The plan is to use the Revere house as a historical museum. Long



Paul Revere's house has made Paul Revere's ride to Lexington and Concord to give warning of the approach of the British troops familiar to all.

Revere was born in 1735 and died in 1818. He learned from his father the trade of goldsmith, and in 1756 we hear of him as a lieutenant in the Crown Point expedition. He engraved the plates and printed the paper money ordered in 1775 by the provincial congress and was a member of the famous Boston tea party. During the Revolutionary war he was a lieutenant colonel in the Penobscot expedition of 1779. After the war he added iron casting to his business, and it was he who recast the famous bell in the belfry of Queen's chapel at Portsmouth, N. H., when the old church burned in 1806 and was replaced by the present St. John's church. The bell was captured from the French at Louisburg in 1756.

ADMIRAL AND PRINCE.
But Louis of Battenberg Is No Mere Figurehead in the Navy.
America has become somewhat used to the visits of European princes, but it is not so very often that a member of a royal house comes here in command of a squadron of warships, like Prince Louis of Battenberg, personal aide-camp to King Edward VII. of England. As his visit has an official character, the courtesies tendered him will be in the nature of expressions of good will toward the nation he represents, as well as marks of friendship for the prince himself. Although his name and title are German, he belongs by marriage to the English royal family. He was born in Austria fifty-one years ago, but has been naturalized in England, and his wife is the Princess Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria's favorite daughter Alice. He is a brother-in-law both of Prince Henry of Prussia, who visited America in 1903, and of the czar of Russia. Indeed, he is reputed to be the favorite brother-in-law of the czar, and it was at the temporary home of Louis of Battenberg, on the banks of the Thames, that Emperor Nicholas for a number of weeks courted Alix of Hesse, now



ADMIRAL PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, his wife, and the czarina look upon her elder sister, Princess Louis of Battenberg, as a mother.

Prince Louis is the offspring of a union between Prince Alexander of Hesse, brother of the late czarina, and Mile. Hauke, whom Prince Alexander abducted from the Imperial School of Maids of Honor at St. Petersburg and wedded as soon as he had crossed the frontier. Though he comes of a German family, Prince Louis is a rear admiral of the British navy and director of the naval intelligence department. His position in case of war between England and Germany would possess some embarrassments. He is not a mere figurehead in the navy, but joined it as a youth of fourteen, fared like an ordinary midshipman, worked his way up from rank to rank, fought at the bombardment of Alexandria and has tvented the one signaling apparatus in use in the British navy. Officially his visit to American waters is in the character of a British naval officer rather than in that of a prince. He commands the second cruiser squadron, a fleet of fast warships, and is reputed very popular with the British seamen.

John Chinaman's Big Boycott

Why It Is In Force Against American Goods—New Exclusion Treaty Wanted—A \$30,000,000 Trade at Stake

THE governor of Newchwang recently notified Chinese merchants that they were liable to punishment by death for boycotting American goods. But the guess has been hazarded that neither the governor of Newchwang nor any other Chinese official intends to execute many Chinese merchants for refusal to handle goods manufactured or produced in the United States. Over 10,000 of the leading business men of Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton and other Chinese cities are said to have signed the boycott of America and all things American, and the boycott resolution carries with it a fine of \$5,000 for not adhering to the agreement. Were the Chinese government to carry out the threat of beheading all these leading subjects of the king of heaven it would have a bloody task on its hands, but of course nobody expects it to push to such an extreme its professions of friendship for the United States. The boycott, which has now reached a point where it is exciting much concern among American exporters, is a matter for which the Celestial government disclaims responsibility. The spokesman for the Chinese sovereign says that the boycott is much regretted by the government and that it is all due to the guilds, over which the authorities have no control.

These guilds of merchants and members of crafts are very powerful and exist in all the large commercial centers. A writer conversant with oriental affairs tells of visiting one of the guildhalls of Canton as the guest of an educated Chinese merchant. He was astonished at the superb building which formed the home of the guild and at the courtesy and suavity of the hospitality shown. When these guilds inaugurate a boycott they can make it very effective. The merchants are watched by spies, and if a violation of the agreement is reported and the highbinders are called in, and then the merchant disregards the boycott only at the risk of his life. This in-



WU TING FANG.

stitution is an old one in China. Many years ago a certain craftsman made bold to set aside the rules laid down by his guild when a boycott was in progress. To punish him, 123 members of the guild, each one in turn, bit the unfortunate man as they passed out of the guildhall. To be certain that none had failed in his duty, only such were allowed to go home as gave evidence by their bloody mouths of their participation in the punishment.

The policy of the Chinese government from time immemorial has been to discourage natives from leaving the country; therefore it does not take offense against exclusion of laborers or coolies from the United States. But there is nothing so offensive to a Chinese gentleman as to be confounded with a coolie, and for this reason the indignities to which the member of the merchant and professional class has often been subjected in coming to this country have stirred up a feeling at home which can scarcely be appreciated in the United States. The object of the agitation is to compel better terms for the Chinese in the new treaty between America and China. The former Chinese minister to the United States, Wu Ting Fang, has special charge of the negotiations as to this treaty, and it has been suspected that he was influential in promoting and directing the boycott of American goods.

Mr. Wu has denied, however, that the movement was countenanced in any way by him. But he points out that it is a serious and powerful movement and must inevitably injure American trade with China and the friendship hitherto existing between the two nations unless a new treaty, embodying more favorable terms for China than the old, shall soon be negotiated. He suggests educational qualifications for Chinese desiring admission to the United States and the admission of coolies to Hawaii and the Philippines without such restriction.

The value of American exports to China is about \$60,000,000 a year. By the terms of the boycott resolution Chinese merchants bind themselves not to buy or use American goods, to ship in American ships or permit their children to attend American schools.

Reduced Rates
to Kansas City, St. Louis, Savannah, Ga., Ft. Worth, Texas, Bristol, Tenn., Milwaukee, Toronto, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Buffalo and numerous other points east, west, north and south will be on sale in the near future. Call on agent for particulars.



How to Help Your Girls.
The anxious mother of the family oftentimes carries the whole burden of responsibility so far as the home medication of common ailments of the girls or boys are concerned. The cost of the doctor's visits are very often too great for consideration. At such times the mother is invited to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., for medical advice, which is given free. Correspondence is held strictly confidential.

\$500 REWARD FOR WOMEN WHO CANNOT BE CURED.
Backed up by over a third of a century of remarkable and uniform cures, a record such as no other remedy for the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women ever attained, the proprietors and makers of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription now feel fully warranted in offering to pay \$500 in legal money of the United States, for any case of Leucorrhoea, Female Weakness, Proflapsus, or Falling of Womb which they cannot cure. All they ask is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, PROPRIETORS, BUFFALO, N. Y.
Take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets instead of any other laxative.

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PHONE 190
Office over Bee Hive
DENTIST

Silk Remnants

In my first show case you will find some extraordinary bargains in silks which are short lengths greatly reduced in price in order to close.

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New Outing Flannels and Blankets

My complete stock was bought early before the advance in prices and you will receive the benefit

Make Your Selections Early

A Few Men's Hats at Bargain Prices

These are odds and ends but good styles and the prices have been cut in two.

Don't Miss Looking Them Over

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Phone 16 M'COOK, NEB.