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SHATTERED LODGING HOUSE ON WASHINGTON STREET AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

Nebraska People Profit by the Great Earthquake and Fire at San Francisco.

Two of the largest San Francisco piano companies were forced by the great catastrophe to forfeit heavy contracts with eastern factories. The Schmoller & Mueller Piano Company, of Omaha, were successful in securing one hundred and twenty of these instruments at a great sacrifice by acting promptly and paying spot cash. They now propose to give the benefit to their customers by disposing of them quickly at a slight advance over cost, as follows:

Handsome new upright pianos of New York and Boston manufacture in Colonial cases of dark Mahogany or French Burl Walnut finish (several makes to choose from, perhaps your favorite) and none made to sell for less than \$300, will be closed out at the remarkable cut price of \$175. Do not delay. Call or write at once for catalogues and complete information. Over six hundred pianos in stock. Address The Schmoller & Mueller Piano Co. Established 1859. 1311-13 Farnam St., Omaha.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grover's signature is on each box. 25c.

We'll Meat You

At the door with a nice roast, steak, broil or fry, and at anytime you give the nod. We have been in the city long enough for you to know all about us. If we have given you satisfaction in the past we ask you to continue your patronage in the future.

Yours to please,

DAVID MAGNER

Phone 14. Fresh and Salt Meats.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Secretary of the Board of Education of the School District of the City of McCook, in Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, until 6 o'clock p. m., on the twenty-seventh day of June A. D. 1906, for moving the West Ward school house in said city, the same being a four room, two story frame building, about forty-nine and one-half by fifty-six feet in size, from its present location, a distance of about one-fourth mile, over almost level ground, to a place selected by said board. Said building is to be moved in a careful and prudent manner and no unnecessary injury done thereto. The same is to be left standing on blocks, over the foundation, about four or five feet from the ground, so that it can be let down on the foundation walls. The person moving said building shall furnish the blocks on which it shall be left standing prior to letting the same down on the foundation. A certified check, payable to the order of said board, for not less than fifty dollars, by some responsible bank, shall accompany each bid. Said board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Education of the School District of the City of McCook, in Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska; this 24th day of May, 1906. C. W. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SUIT.

Frances E. Riley and Jean F. Riley, defendants, will take notice that Emel W. Sallach, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, against said defendants, on the 22nd day of May, 1906, the object and prayer of which are to quiet the title of the plaintiff in and to the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section Nineteen, Township Four, North, Range Twenty Six, Red Willow County, Nebraska, and to secure a decree cancelling and to satisfy the record of the mortgage on said land executed by one John S. Kikendall and Sarah C. Kikendall, his wife, to John D. Riley, and recorded in Book 17, on Page 75 of the mortgage records of said county; and to exclude the defendants from any and all title, claim, lien or interest in said premises, or any part thereof.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 2nd day of July, 1906—May 25th. EMEL W. SALLACH, Plaintiff.

Dated, May 22nd, 1906. By Boyle & Eldred, His Attorneys.

TO ELLA QUIGLEY, AND TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, A. C. Harris, did, on the 17th day of November, 1901, purchase at public sale of Ben G. Gosard, treasurer of Red Willow county, state of Nebraska, the lot fourteen, in block four, in the First Addition to South McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, for the delinquent taxes duly assessed and levied thereon for the years 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903, and has since said purchase paid the taxes levied and assessed thereon for the year 1904; that said described lot was assessed for the years 1900 to 1906 inclusive in the name of Ella Quigley; that unless said lot is redeemed from said tax sale, the undersigned will apply to the county treasurer of said county for a treasurer's tax deed for said lot, after November 7th, 1906, and after the expiration of three months from the date of the service of this notice.

A. C. HARRIS.

McCook Tribune, June 8-31st.

ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. At a County court, held at the county court room, in and for said county, May 31st, A. D. 1906. Present, J. C. Moore, County Judge. In the matter of the estate of Anna C. Woods. On reading and filing the petition of James G. Ward, administrator, praying a fund settlement and allowance of his account, filed on the 31st day of May, 1906, and for distribution of said estate. Ordered, that June 16th, 1906, at nine o'clock a. m. is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a County court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted; and that notice of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing. (A true copy) J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

(SEAL) 6-13ts

Real Estate Transfers.

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

H. I. Peterson to J. E. Kelley sd nw qr 5-4-30.....	105 00
Same w hf nw qr 7-1-30.....	131 50
Same sw qr 19-1-30.....	185 00
J. E. Kelley to R. W. Devoe wd sw qr 19-1-30, nw qr 5-4-30, w hf nw qr 7-1-30.....	2,000 00
R. W. Devoe to A. S. Austin w hf nw qr 7-1-30.....	350 00
C. Madison to C. Curran wd s hf sw qr 27-4-26.....	1,420 00
C. H. Uerlinger to J. Beringer wd se qr 9-2-28.....	3,444 00
F. Carruth et ux to Boyle & Eldred wd e hf nw qr e hf sw qr 2-3-30.....	850 00
Phoebe Carruth to Boyle & Eldred wd w hf sw qr w hf nw qr 2-3-30.....	1,350 00
Powell & Nilsson to S. Dodge d lot 8, block 7, Marion.....	85 00
L. L. Co. to J. E. Kelley wd lot 12, block 20, McCook.....	250 00
R. A. Wallace to Alice E. Deore wd se qr 11, ne qr 14-1-30.....	1,900 00
Jennie Walton to J. A. Scott wd w hf nw qr w hf sw qr 31-2-26.....	1,000 00
Hellen M. Zajick to C. A. Leach wd lot 13, block 17, McCook.....	350 00
B. B. Buckworth to J. M. Roberts wd n hf 2-3-28.....	5,000 00
B. M. Froes to G. F. Randel wd lot 4, block 7, Second McCook.....	250 00
E. E. Parker to E. L. Means d s hf nw qr n hf sw 14-1-30.....	1 00
D. F. Hupp to L. W. Robinson wd pt ne qr se qr 17-1-26.....	200 00
D. F. Hupp to R. M. Robinson wd pt ne qr se qr 17-1-26.....	200 00
E. P. Day et ux to F. & N. St. Bak wd lot 17 and pt 18, block 32, Indianapolis.....	2,000 00
J. S. McBrayer to Ed. Flittercraft wd 1/2 int. se qr ne qr 26-3-30.....	300 00
A. G. Bump to N. J. Johnson wd lot 12, block 13, McCook.....	350 00
C. Vincent to H. C. Gites wd w hf 24-4-30.....	4,400 00
F. T. Walker to C. E. Correll wd ne qr 21-2-27.....	1,600 00
C. E. Gibson to J. D. Earlin d hf 6-4-30.....	1,600 00
N. B. Carver to N. A. Hartman acrt ne 32-3-28.....	3,500 00
U. S. to J. N. Smith pat ne qr 6-4-30.....	

Advertised Letters.

The following letters remained unclaimed at the McCook postoffice, June 13th, 1906:

Barker, Mr. Bill	Lippski, Ike
Burnett, D.	McKenzie, Mrs. Mary
Coughlan, Mr. F. H.	McDonald, Mrs. W. M.
Gregg, Mr. C. E.	Owens, Chas.
Giddings, C. J.	Race, Mr. Lenord
Holmes, Mrs. J. A.	Peterson, Mrs. Levia
Hodges, Jay	Stanke, Ernest
Inglis, Mrs. T. S.	Stoner, Miss Kate
Johnson, Mr. Lee	Wilson, Miss Lucretia
Jones, Mr. Frank	Wicles, Mr. Joe
Kelly, Earl (2)	

Elliott, Miss Mae	Tomer, W. O.
Knauer, Wm.	Schlagel, Mrs. Clint
Morrison, Mr. John	Stafford, Gladys
Pierce, Mrs. H.	

When calling for these, please say they were advertised.

F. M. KIMMELL, Postmaster.

PUZZLED THE SHARPS

STORY OF THE CLEVEREST OF ALL THE COUNTERFEITERS.

The Taylor-Bredell Crowd Originated a Scheme That Baffled the Secret Service Men For Years—They Even Made Counterfeits In Jail.

The men who make Uncle Sam's treasury notes sometimes achieve wonders in the way of finished workmanship. Yet any experienced secret service man will tell you that the counterfeiters' device is a surprisingly simple one in most instances and in what is perhaps the most famous of all cases of this kind—the Taylor-Bredell case in Philadelphia in 1896-97—an apt illustration is found of this fact. That case was run down by Chief John E. Wilkie of the secret service and his men until the two arch conspirators were safely in jail, and still the counterfeiting continued. The crowning feature of the whole story came when it appeared that Taylor and Bredell actually counterfeited twenty dollar bills in the Philadelphia jail and sent them by Taylor's brother as a confederate to be worked off on the outside. That they could do this is one thing which secret service men will point to when they say that counterfeiting is really an amazingly simple undertaking.

Yet Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, expert engravers and chemists of no mean ability, hit upon a device for duplicating the currency of the land that marked a new epoch in the history of counterfeiting in this country. In the middle nineties at the Philadelphia subtreasury one day there turned up a "Monroe" hundred dollar bill on which the red seal on the face appeared to be altogether too light in color. Otherwise the bill was to all intents and purposes perfect. But it wouldn't go through with the light red seal, and it was sent to Washington for examination. There the government experts took it, submitted it face and reverse to every known test without being able to detect through any of the recognized symptoms the counterfeit, and finally, as the last resort, split it, to find to their great astonishment that the "Monroe" \$100 was as a matter of fact the halves of two one dollar bills which had been split, as one splits a bit of birch bark, and pasted together again.

Many times before had split bills been discovered by the department, but almost invariably the workmanship on the face and back had borne some defect that gave away the counterfeit immediately. In this bill, however, no such defects were traceable. The myriad lines which the geometric lathe had apparently put in the border about the figures and the printing were so near like the lines which bona fide lathes had put in the borders of honest currency that no clew was offered, even on a second and third inspection, to the nature of the new counterfeit. The letters themselves and the general printing work on the bill measured up with the letters and figures on the original to the last fraction of a millimeter. The portrait was a perfect reproduction, and, generally speaking, the bill was as near "the real thing" as it could possibly be—all but the red seal; that wasn't dark enough. So they started up in Philadelphia the most notable counterfeiting hunt of the century, and when a warning had been sent to all banks and other large handlers of money and to the subtreasuries throughout the country various other "Monroe" hundred dollar bills turned up with the light red seal in the corner. Several of them were traced to a well known race track, and finally a man named Taylor, who generally made and paid his debts by hundreds, came under suspicion. Yet the principals in the case could not be panned down, and it was evident that this Taylor who passed the money was simply a subordinate in the gigantic swindle. So the government men bided their time.

But they took Arthur Taylor, a brother of the race track spender, and his associate, Baldwin S. Bredell, under surveillance. Months passed. The newspapers which had taken up the case at first dropped it, and so far as any one knew the mystery of the "Monroe" \$100 was in a fair way to go down in history unsolved. Chief Wilkie's men, however, never for a minute lost sight of Arthur Taylor and Baldwin Bredell, and finally they followed them on a trip to Lancaster, Pa., where they had a conference with the firm of Jacobs & Kendig, cigar manufacturers. As a result the revenue stamps that went on the Jacobs & Kendig cigar boxes were rather carefully examined by the secret service men, and the arrest of everybody concerned, including Taylor, Bredell, the cigar manufacturers, ex-Assistant District Attorney Ingam of Philadelphia and a Philadelphia lawyer named Newitt followed.

One thing that puzzled the government sleuths even after the arrests was the fact that the counterfeiters appeared to have no very extensive plant. Plates were found of the "Monroe" hundred dollar bill and also of a "Lincoln" fifty dollar bill, so perfect that the government thanked their stars that none of them had been put into circulation. Various preparations of acids were discovered also, but nothing to explain how the remarkably accurate reproduction of the engraving could have been brought about. Finally A. E. Francis, an expert in photo engraving, who had worked with the government men before, was called into the case, and as a result of his investigation a theory was formulated that held together throughout the trial and resulted in the conviction of Taylor and Bredell.

Francis discovered that the men had a preparation which would remove the green ink from the reverse of a new bill. This explained how they got the paper on which their counterfeit were

made, for, having washed out the backs of two bills, it was possible to split them and put the two clean halves together so as to escape any ordinary attempt at detection. The counterfeiters were then supplied with the government's own paper on which to work, and the presence of the red and blue and green hairs in the wool of it, intended to act as a safeguard against the very thing they were doing, became their greatest protection.

The next thing was making the plate, and it was this that had puzzled the secret service men worst. Francis figured out, however, that if an ordinary copper plate were sensitized by the common photographic process it was the simplest thing in the world to apply to it one-half of a split bill, with the engraving down toward the plate. When this had been exposed to the sunlight for a sufficient time that portion of the plate which did not fall beneath the lines of the engraving became hardened, while the ink on the bill left a myriad of lines exactly following those which the government geometric lathe had made in the genuine certificate. It remained now only for the counterfeiter to put the plate in a bath and allow the acid to eat its way into the copper surface in an exact reproduction of the original negative. When this was done it was the easiest thing in the world for an expert engraver to touch up the plate wherever that might be necessary, and, with a supply of the necessary inks, everything was ready for the printing.

Taylor and Bredell were convicted, but before they could be shipped off to state prison they were held in the Philadelphia jail with a view to getting them to testify against Ingam and Newitt, who had acted as their legal advisers. It was represented to them also that if they disclosed the whereabouts of any more plates recommendations of a commutation of sentence might be made by the secret service officials, who would thus be relieved of the worry of running down additional counterfeiters. In this shape the matter stood for several weeks until out at the race track where the original "Monroe" hundred dollar bill had appeared there turned up a new counterfeit twenty dollar bill that fell short only in the shade of the ink used in printing it. This, like the "Monroe" hundred dollar bill, was traced to Arthur Taylor's brother, and when he was arrested—for it had been thought wise not to take him in on the original roundup—Taylor and Bredell confessed that they had actually been counterfeiting the twenty dollar bill while they were in the detention section of the Philadelphia jail waiting to appear as witnesses against Ingam and Newitt.

The process was much the same as had been used in the first instance, except that Taylor, who had been figuring all the time to discover a washing solution that would remove the black ink from the face of a bill as well as the green ink from the back of it finally hit upon a formula that would accomplish this desired result. As he was confined in the detention section, it was possible for his brother to visit him, and from night to night Taylor figured on his chemical formula and sent the symbols representing it out by his brother on slips of paper to be compounded at a chemist's. Test after test was made of the fluid that the brother smuggled back in little vials until the final result was reached. Then it was only necessary to make a plate by the old process and print on a hand press, so small that Taylor was able to carry it around in his pocket, the jail made twenty dollar counterfeiters.

Taylor and Bredell confessed afterward that their intention in getting up this new series of bills was in the beginning merely to get up a plate which they might turn over to the secret service men in consideration for a commutation of sentence, but when the bill itself turned out so well the temptation to "spend" a few of them became too great to resist, and the brother took up the old trick of passing them off at the race tracks. Taylor and Bredell went to prison. So did Ingam and Newitt.—New York Times.

A Grecian Monastery.

A traveler in Greece tells how he took shelter during a snowstorm in the mountains within an isolated monastery called Our Lady of the Defile: "We looked and felt like scarecrows. The monks piled high the wood fire in the guest chamber and served us with coffee and the liquor called masticha. Nicolai, our boy guide, would not partake. He stood in the doorway, far from the fire, smiling. Once he laughed outright. I was seated upon a couch supported by what I imagined to be a heap of skins. Suddenly they moved, and a corpulent, black bearded monk slowly rose from beneath me, rubbed his sleep dazed eyes and started around. Then he placed his hands dolefully upon his stomach, sighed and asked a question, of which the interpretation was: 'I am ill. Is there a doctor here?' I offered him a cigarette, and when I added a quinine tablet he sighed again and said, 'You place a burden of gratitude upon my shoulders which all the years of my life will be too short to remove.'"

What Was Taking Him.

A Catholic priest of an eastern city is fond of telling a story at his own expense. "I was coming out of church one day," he says, "and directly in front of me were two old women who did not know that I was within earshot. 'And did ye know, Mrs. Mulligan, that Father Blank was going to Europe?' said one to the other. 'Indeed, I did not, thin, Mrs. McSwipes. An' what's takin' him there?' was the immediate query. 'My 10 cints and your 10 cints, Mrs. Mulligan, and that's what's takin' him,' replied the informative dame, with a significant toss of her gray head."

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Why is it that Ayer's Hair Vigor does so many remarkable things? Because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair, puts new life into it. The hair

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cannot keep from growing. And gradually all the dark, rich color of early life comes back to gray hair.

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Consultation free.

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