

Let's Have Peace All Round

The majority of farmers residing in the Rural district are bitterly opposing the closing of the South road and are threatening to deal and do their trading with mail order houses, should the South road be closed. On the other hand, the railroad company is handicapped for track facilities on account of growing business.

The county surveyor claims a fall of twenty feet from track to water in the river. Hence my suggestion of having a subway constructed—expenses to be defrayed alike by city, county and railroad company, which would be a square and fair deal all round.

Meanwhile, remember the Peace Maker Diamond now handles a complete and up-to-date line of the famous Hamilton & Brown shoes, from the American Lady and Gentleman Shoes in all leathers down to a solid Boys' or Girls' School Shoe—just the thing for hard kickers. Give us a trial.

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The AK-SAR-BEN FESTIVAL is the most glorious event that was ever celebrated. This year it will be grander and on a much larger scale than at any time in its history. It gives you and your family an opportunity to come to Omaha and have the time of your lives. During this great event the railroads will make special rates for October 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on all trains coming into Omaha.

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DAY PARADE TUESDAY	OCT. 2	DAY PARADE THURSDAY	OCT. 4
ELECTRIC PAGEANT WEDNESDAY NIGHT	OCT. 3	CORONATION BALL FRIDAY NIGHT	OCT. 5

Come And See The Air-Ship—20th Century Wonder

Sept. 7 44

FIGHTING THE SEA.

Holland's Continuous Performance in Preventing Floods.

Holland is a country of wooden piles and dikes, for the people are perpetually fighting against the encroachments of water. One building in Amsterdam rests on no fewer than 13,650 piles, though the dikes around the town, which have been erected at enormous expense, effectually prevent any chance of a flood. The streets of the flourishing port of Rotterdam even are frequently under water in the winter, and in some parts of south Holland the people are compelled to do their shopping in boats.

When the Zuyder Zee breaks on to the land, those who wade up to their knees along the streets of a flooded village meet all manner of fish. This is explained by the fact that the Zuyder Zee, with its mud bottom, is literally crammed with fishy tribes; and one authority states that if it were well scraped of all its fish one year, it would be full again the next.

The land of Holland is really of four distinct levels, and from ten to twelve feet between the highest and the lowest. To make the land dry, the water is pumped from the lowest level to the one immediately above it, and so on, until the water has been returned again to the sea. A large number of engineers are specially engaged to look after the dikes, and no less a sum than \$2,500,000 is expended every year in keeping these fortifications against the sea in proper repair.

SOFT CRABS.

After Shedding the New Shells Harder With Great Rapidity.

The supply of soft crabs for market is obtained by catching hard crabs and keeping them until they shed their shells. For this purpose large rectangular floats, made of laths and planking, are employed, and three or four times every day the stock on hand is carefully inspected, all the soft crabs being picked out and packed without delay. They are put into shallow boxes of moist seaweed, from ten to thirty-five dozen in a box, according to the size of the animals. When the packing is done carefully the occupants may be kept alive from sixty to seventy hours after leaving the water.

Crabs have been shipped all the way from the Chesapeake to Canada, arriving at their destination in good condition. In summer, of course, ice is used. But where soft crabs are concerned it is necessary that they shall reach the market quickly, because their new shells harden with great rapidity. At the end of twelve hours the shells are like parchment, and in three or four days the crab is as hard as ever—hence unfit for use in the form most highly approved by epicures.—New York Herald.

Nautical Etiquette

They were on their honeymoon. He had bought a catboat and had taken her out to show her how well he could handle a boat, putting her to tend the sheet. A puff of wind came, and he shouted in no uncertain tones, "Let go the sheet." No response. Then again, "Let go that sheet, quick." Still no movement. A few minutes after, when both were clinging to the bottom of the overturned boat, he said:

"Why didn't you let go that sheet when I told you to, dear?" "I would have," said the bride, "if you had not been so rough about it. You ought to speak more kindly to your wife."—New York Post.

Long and Short Days.

At Hamburg, Germany, the longest day occupies seventeen hours and the shortest seven. At Stockholm, in Sweden, the longest has eighteen and a half hours and the shortest five and a half. At St. Petersburg the longest has nineteen and the shortest five hours. In Finland the longest has twenty-one and a half hours. In the northernmost parts of Norway the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 2, the sun not sinking below the horizon during this period, but skimming along very close to it in the north. At Spitzbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

The Word "Privilege."

"Privilege," seen so often of late in the phrase "special privilege," has been used commonly to signify a right, immunity or benefit enjoyed by a person beyond the common advantages of other individuals. Primarily, however, the word signifies an ordinance in favor of an individual, and this is in keeping with its derivation—"privus," one's own, private, and "lex," law. It is in this old sense that Chaucer uses the word.

How to Arrive.

Man has to be humbugged if one would command him, and he has no use for the humble person. The way to get into a publisher's or editor's office (or indeed any other with a man at the head of it) is with a tremendous show of bounce and swagger.—A Spinster in M. A. P.

Dog Days and Rabies.

There is not the remotest connection between dog days and rabies; indeed, the records show that the fewest cases of rabies occur in July and August. There are more cases in April, November and December than in any other months.—Springfield Union.

A Fine Art.

Zabzin—How's this for a neat little work of art? It's worth over \$10, but I managed to get it for \$1. Zabzin—Where's the art in it? Zabzin—In getting it for \$1, of course.

What men prize most is a privilege, even if it be that of chief mourner at a funeral.—Lowell.

A Dollar Campaign

Work of the Two Congressional Committees—Political Amenities at the Headquarters of the Republicans.

THIS is a dollar campaign on both sides of the political fence. The Republicans are anxious to retain their majority in the house of representatives and their congressional campaign committee has appealed to the rank and file of the party for \$1 contributions, promising each subscriber a copy of the campaign text book published by the national authorities of the party. Congressman James S. Sherman of New York state, who is chairman of the Republican congressional committee, reports that the result of the appeal has been gratifying and that the dollars are coming fast. One of the first to send in his dollar was President Roosevelt. Soon after came a letter conveying a dollar from the governor of New York, Frank W. Higgins.

The Democratic congressional committee is pursuing a similar plan in raising the funds for its campaign. The chairman of the Democratic committee is Congressman James M. Griggs of Georgia, and he is assisted by Congressman James T. Lloyd of Missouri and Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who are managing the canvass in the west. Both the committees have established their national headquarters in New York city, and Chairman Sherman's office is not a great way from that of Chairman Griggs. Of course the main topics of consideration at these political stamping grounds are the trusts and the tariff and such subjects, but occasionally political amenities are introduced, as was the case when Chairman Griggs dropped in one morning recently to see how things were going in the camp of the enemy.

"Not much more doing here than there is down our way," remarked Mr. Griggs, after greetings.

"Well, do something," returned Sherman. "Hand us out a dollar for our campaign fund."

"Well, you must need the money," remarked Griggs. "Honestly I'd give



CHAIRMAN SHERMAN AND CHAIRMAN GRIGGS AND AMENITIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

it to you, only I don't want to follow the lead of our distinguished president."

Just then Louis Coolidge of Washington, former president of the Gridiron club, dropped in.

"What do you think of Jim?" asked Sherman, referring to Mr. Griggs. "He won't give up to our fund."

"Well, I'll pay it for him," volunteered Coolidge, "if he'll stand for the credit being given to him."

"If I can make Coolidge give up a dollar I'll stand for anything," returned Mr. Griggs.

So the dollar was passed over and the proper entry made, and now James M. Griggs, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, figures as a donor to the Republican fund. "Now give me a dollar for our fund," said Griggs to Coolidge.

"No; we're working this side of the street," returned Coolidge, "but I'll spend one somewhere else."

So an adjournment was taken to a place where the matters discussed are less dry than political economy and campaign statistics.

The campaign is especially warm this year in the districts of Congressmen Littlefield of Maine, Longworth of Ohio and Warner and Bartholdt of Missouri. These congressmen have incurred the hostility of the American Federation of Labor by their attitude on labor bills in the house of representatives and the federation officials are after their political scalps. Speaker Cannon and other leading lights on the Republican side are to appear in the Maine district represented by Mr. Littlefield, and President Gompers and his associates in the Federation of Labor are to oppose the influence of their arguments and entreaty to the blandishments of the Republican spellbinders.

NAPOLÉON'S ACCOUNT BOOK

Some Entries Made During His Exile at St. Helena.

There was recently sold in London the last book of accounts of Napoleon at St. Helena, from 1818 to 1821. The expenses are classified by month and were kept by Pierron, the ex-emperor's maître d'hotel, with entries by Montholon.

There are many corrections in pencil by the august exile himself, for he verified all the accounts and changed English money, where it was used, into francs. Some of the entries are highly interesting. Thus, on Aug. 15, 1813, the fete of the emperor, here is one by Montholon: "Artificial flowers, £5. Extraordinary expenses, £1 5s."

Napoleon's resources at St. Helena were very modest, but his tradesmen, as regarded their prices, never forgot that he was an emperor—though an exiled one. Among other occupations to while away the time that hung so heavily on his hands, Napoleon went in for gardening, and among the entries are found: "Four watering cans, £1 8s.; 2 pairs of pruners, £3; 2 axes, £4 10s."—prices which look as if the exile was simply regarded as a subject for fleecing. "For mending the emperor's bed" £2 is charged.

Toward the end of his life Napoleon's nourishment consisted almost entirely of chickens, pigeons, and eggs, and there are numerous entries for medicines. In March, 1821, for instance, thirty bottles of sirup, one case of prunes, two cases of Burgundy plums; in April, ten bottles of sirup, eight dozen oranges, eight dozen lemons.—London Globe.

BAD CROP YEARS.

When Birds and Animals Do Not Mate at the Mating Season.

"When birds and animals do not mate at the mating season, it is a sign that a bad year is coming," said a farmer.

"Quails, gophers, rabbits and squirrels all refuse to mate in certain years. These years afterward turn out to be bad ones. The quails are particularly weather wise. By instinct the little wild creatures know that for lack of rain or for some other reason there is to be a grass famine and a seed famine, and instead of pairing off and mating and setting up housekeeping in little families of two, they remain unmated in the large bands in which they have down all winter, hiving, as it were, a kind of apartment house life. That year inevitably turns out a bad one, though the bachelor and spinster quails, with a good deal of picking and scratching, manage to get enough to eat. But to feed families of little ones in such a famine year would be impossible.

"In California the squirrels in a famine year not only do not mate; they do not even live. They become dormant. As by a miracle, they remain dormant until a season of plenty comes with the next winter's rains."—Exchange.

For Her Welfare.

Mrs. Goodheart had made up her mind that most of the so called charity of the present day was not, strictly speaking, charity at all. Whoever gave, she had concluded, did so for the pleasant sensation of seeing his or her name figure on subscription lists, and she did not agree with this ostentation. "Here, my good man," she said one day last week to a man who had begged alms of her, "here is a threepenny piece, and please to understand that I do not give this because I hope to be rewarded for my charity some day, but because it gives me pleasure to do so."

The burly beggar looked dubiously at the tiny silver coin. "Look 'ere, mum," he said. "In this 'ere wicked world we don't orten get the chance to enjoy ourselves. Why not make it a shillin' an' 'ave a real good time?"—London Tit-Bits.

Important Correction.

Under the terror in France people learned to be excessively cautious in all they said and still more cautious in what they wrote.

An old letter is said to be in existence of the revolutionary period in which the author had at first written to a friend, "I write under the reign of a great emotion."

Then, apparently reflecting that it was dangerous to speak of "reigns" at such an epoch, he amended the sentence thus:

"I write under the republic of a great emotion."

Forethought.

"That fellow Mulkley you were engaged to at one time may have some of your old love letters, may he not?" asked the husband. "And aren't you afraid he might be cad enough to—"

"Not a bit," replied the wife decisively. "He knows I've got a trunkful of his love letters to reciprocate if he ever does."—Judge.

Helped His Ambition.

"Thank you, judge," said the prisoner sentenced to thirty days on bread and water.

Seeing that the magistrate was puzzled, he explained that he long had desired to try the simple life, but lacked the courage to begin.—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Exception.

Mrs. Peagreen—is 13 always an unlucky number? Not when you hold all of the trumps in a game of whist.—Kansas City Independent.

Diagnosis.

Knicker—My wife says she feels like an old rag. Bocker—Then the only cure is to buy her some new ones.—New York Sun.

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