

Opening

Thursday, Friday
September 10, 11



Fall
and
Winter
Millinery

The Latest and Choicest Fancies
In Tasteful and Stylish Millinery

WE are just home from eastern markets with such stylish and up-to-the minute millinery as will appeal to the fancy and pocket books of the ladies of McCook and vicinity, whom we urge to attend our opening from 2 to 11 o'clock p. m. Come and see. An expert trimmer as usual.

No. 111
B street W
Lovell & Nies
McCook, - - Nebraska

Great Fall Opening

To the people of McCook and our regular patrons, we wish to announce that we are now showing our complete line of Fall and Winter Shoes. We cordially invite the public to come in and look at the different lines and compare prices, and we feel sure you will say we are giving you the same styles and values to be found anywhere else in the state.

Special Discount for Cash
on All Spring and Summer Shoes and Oxfords

Men's Patent Oxfords, \$5.00 grades	\$4.50	Ladies' Patent Oxfords, \$4.00 grades	\$3.50
Men's Patent Oxfords, \$4.00 grades	3.50	Ladies' Patent Oxfords, \$3.50 grades	3.00
Men's Tan Oxfords \$4.00 grades	3.50	Ladies' Tan Oxfords, \$3.50 grades	3.00
Men's Kid hoe \$4.00 grades	3.50	Ladies' Pat. Shoes, \$3.50, \$4.00 grades	3.00

Headquarters for School Shoes

Now is the time to be looking for strong, serviceable shoes for the boys and girls. We have just what you want, and at prices that you will say are right. Come in and let us fit the boys and girls. We take just as much pains in fitting the children as we do the older people.

The Model Shoe Store

FISHER & PERKINS, Props. McCook, Neb.

Mutilated Stamps Don't Go Hereafter. A new order has just been promulgated by the postoffice department, by the terms of which postmasters are instructed that any mutilation, however small, such as the tearing off of a corner of a postage stamp, will render it worthless. The postmasters are instructed to hold letters bearing such

stamps for two weeks for recovery, and if they are not claimed at the end of that time to send them to the dead-letter office. However, persons wishing to mark stamps for the purpose of identification in the matter of anonymous letters, theft or mutilation of private mail, are permitted to make a reasonably small perforation in the stamp.

Time Card	
McCook, Neb.	
MAIN LINE EAST-DEPART:	
No. 8..... (Central Time)	10:27 P. M.
12..... " " "	5:50 A. M.
14..... " " "	7:15 A. M.
16..... " " "	9:42 P. M.
18..... " " "	4:30 P. M.
MAIN LINE WEST-DEPART:	
No. 1..... (Mountain Time)	9:50 A. M.
3..... " " "	11:42 P. M.
5..... " " "	8:30 P. M.
7..... " " "	10:25 A. M.
9..... " " "	12:17 A. M.
IMPERIAL LINE	
No. 176 arrives. (Mountain Time)	5:05 P. M.
No. 175 departs. " " "	7:10 A. M.

RAILROAD NEWS ITEMS.

F. J. Rolfe went up to Denver, today, on a visit to his son.

Conductor Clyde Dalton has gone to Illinois on an extended furlough.

Engine 1963 is getting a new spark arrester and some work on her brasses.

No. 76, Thursday morning, consisted of 50 cars of range cattle, all from the Moffat line.

Conductor E. M. Cox returned to work, yesterday, after about three weeks on furlough.

Conductor Bagley and family returned, early in the week, from their vacation in Colorado.

Engine Inspector Ferry is on this division conducting some experiments with the lignite burners.

The stock pickup west was annulled, Wednesday, on account of the prevailing shortage of stock cars.

J. M. Butler, chief clerk of railway postal service, Lincoln, went up the McCook Imperial line, Tuesday, in his official capacity.

I. S. P. Weeks, the well-known civil engineer of the Burlington system, died in Lincoln, Monday of this week, after an illness of some length.

Conductor Foley was sick, first of the week, and unable to come out of Denver on his run. Conductor J. A. Roark had the turn on 16 and 15.

The chairman of the grievance committee representing the trainmen on this division are in Omaha, this week, consulting with the general manager.

Conductor and Mrs. G. L. Burney went to Harvard on No. 2, Sunday, and he returned on No. 3 to umpire the ball games at Cambridge this week.

Dispatcher T. B. Campbell and brother Jim from Memphis, Tenn., went up to Denver, last Friday night, to spend a few days there and up on the Moffat line, returning here on Wednesday of this week.

A BROKEN PANE OF GLASS.

One That Once Cost Citizen George Francis Train \$60,000.

A broken window pane once cost George Francis Train more than \$60,000. It was this way: Citizen Train, "with the brains of twenty men in his head, all pulling different ways," went to Omaha in the spring of 1864. At that time he was the most talked of man in America. He had not a thing but money. He bought 5,000 city lots and altogether spent several hundred thousand dollars. He boarded at the Herndon House, the best hotel in sight. The quixotic Train was regular in only one thing—his habits. He always occupied the same seat at the table. One morning a pane of glass was broken out of a window directly behind his chair. He protested and was advised to change his seat. He would not. Instead he paid a servant 10 cents a minute to stand between him and the draft. After breakfast he expostulated with the landlord, but received no satisfaction.

"Never mind," said Train. "In sixty days I will build a hotel that will ruin your business."

And he did. The contract was let that day. Scores of men were put to work. The site selected was Ninth and Harney streets, near the Missouri river. Citizen Train went to New York and engaged Colonel Cozzens, a noted caterer of that city, as manager for his hotel.

The building alone cost \$40,000. The furnishings cost \$20,000 more. In the basement was a gas plant, the only one west of St. Louis. The work was done on time, and, true to his word, sixty days after he threatened the manager of the Herndon House George Francis Train, citizen of the earth, opened his hotel, which he called the Cozzens House. The grand opening ball was attended by the governor of Nebraska and his staff, the mayor of Omaha and many notables from other states. The house was a blaze of glory and a scene of almost oriental magnificence. Just when the big reception was well on there was a sudden flash, a strange noise, and then—total darkness! The gas plant had collapsed.

The Cozzens House did a flourishing business for a year or two, and the Herndon House was badly crippled. Finally Train fell out with his manager, and the place was closed.

After the business part of Omaha moved back from the river the Herndon House declined and finally relapsed into a state of innocuous desuetude. A few years later it became the property of the Union Pacific railroad.

Sarcastic.

He—Look at this infernal bill. You know I can't afford it. Now, I'm going to give you a piece of my mind. She—Are you quite sure you can afford that, papa, dear?—London Opinion.

TRIALS FOR ANIMALS

Curious Custom That Prevalled In the Middle Ages.

PROSECUTED FOR HOMICIDE.

A Bull That Killed a Man Found Guilty, Sentenced to Death and Executed—Fate of a Cock That Was Charged With Having Laid an Egg.

Among the many curious customs of the past is recorded a singular feature of the jurisprudence of the middle ages, when animals were indicted for injuries inflicted upon human beings. The custom was not abolished in France until the middle of the eighteenth century, and the French court records show that at least ninety-two trials took place between 1120 and 1741.

There is some Biblical precedent for these proceedings, for in the twenty-first chapter of Exodus one finds, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be stoned and his flesh shall not be eaten."

An early instance of the custom was in 1314, when a bull escaped from a farmyard in a village in France in the duchy of Valois and gored a man to death. The Count of Valois, being informed of the case, directed that the bull be captured and formally prosecuted for homicide. This was done, and evidence was given by persons who had seen the man attacked and killed. The bull was thereupon sentenced to suffer death, which was inflicted by strangulation, after which the carcass was suspended from a tree by the hind legs.

In 1386 a sow was executed in the square of Falaise for having caused the death of a child, and three years later a horse was condemned to death at Dijon for having killed a man. In 1457 a sow and her six young ones were tried at Lavegny on the charge of having killed and partially eaten a child. The sow was convicted and condemned to death, but the little ones were acquitted on the ground of their extreme youth and inexperience, the bad example of their mother and the absence of direct evidence of their having partaken of the atrocious feast.

One of the most grotesque of these trials took place in Basel when a farmyard cock was tried on the absurd charge of having laid an egg. It was contended in support of the prosecution that eggs laid by cocks were of inestimable worth for use in certain magical preparations, that a sorcerer would rather possess a cock's egg than the elixir of life and that Satan employed witches to hatch such eggs, from which proceeded winged serpents most dangerous to mankind.

The prisoner's advocate admitted the facts of the case, but contended that no evil intention had been proved and that no evil result had taken place. Besides, the laying of an egg was an involuntary act and as such was not punishable by law; also there was no record of the devil having made a compact with an animal. The public prosecutor stated in reply that the evil one sometimes entered into animals, as in the case of the swine which drowned themselves in the sea of Galilee.

So the poor creature was convicted not as a cock, but as a sorcerer or perhaps the devil in the form of a cock, whereupon the bird and the egg that was attributed to it were solemnly burned at the stake.

Even stranger than this were the proceedings instituted in 1445 and 1487 against certain beetles which had made havoc in the vineyards of St. Julian. Advocates were named on behalf of the vine growers and the beetles respectively, but by a singular coincidence the insects disappeared when cited to answer for the mischief they had done, and the proceedings were in consequence abandoned.

That was in 1445. In 1487, however, they reappeared, and a complaint was thereupon addressed to the vicar general of the bishop of Maurienne, who named a judge and also an advocate to represent the beetles. A compromise was finally agreed upon, wherein the vine growers consented to cede the beetles certain fields to their exclusive use. Some time after the beetles, through their attorney, protested that there was a right of way through these fields which would be to their detriment. Consequently the case had to begin again, but how it ended is not known, owing to the mutilation of the records.—F. C. Evans in New York Post.

Lotteries.

The first scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance in modern times is generally attributed to one Benedetto Gentile of Genoa, who established his lottery in 1620. The proper lottery, in which each person takes part by means of tickets costing each a fixed sum of money, had its origin in more ancient times, being known even in the middle ages. Such a lottery was established at Florence as early as 1530.—New York American.

Ladylike.

"You say you acted like a perfect lady throughout?" "Sure, yer honor. When he tips his hat to me an' me not knowin' him, I ups with a rock an' caves in his face."—Houston Post.

Habit.

Action repeated becomes habit. Habit long continued becomes second nature. We are today what we were accustomed to do yesterday and the day before.—Lyman Abbott.

Evil comes by talking of it.—Irish Proverb.



Don't you think it will be well for you to heed the writing on the wall and buy your Fall outfit now?

If you buy your Fall and Winter things now you will have just that much longer to enjoy them.

And isn't it a delight to have things while they are new, instead of waiting until they are picked over and "picked out"?

It really saves you money to buy your clothes early in the season, because you can use them longer.

These are some of the early fall temptations: Ladies' Suits, Ladies' Coats, Dress Goods.

Buy now.

Cordially.

C. L. DeGROFF & CO.

For Sale Cheap

Fine Business
Close in Farm
Good Business

McCook Roller Mills; 90 barrels, good running order, good patronage, excellent location.

Eighty acres fine farming land; 55 acres in alfalfa. Splendid buildings, new modern house, seven rooms and bath completed, three rooms unfinished, hot and cold water, furnace heat, two miles from this city.

My residence, corner of D and 5th street E, 100 feet front, and house and lot corner A and 4th street E, about 60 feet front, both 140 feet deep.

I wish to sell any or all of this property at once, on account of sickness in my family.

E. H. Doan, Prop.

No. 310 5th Street E McCook, Nebraska

White House Grocery

"Ask Scott About It"

Fone 30 McCook, Neb.