

Special Prices on Drills

That we are going to give you should help you to own your own drill and sow your wheat at the right time. Understand that everything we sell is fully guaranteed by the manufacturers and we stand right back of the goods.

We are also offering SPECIAL LOW PRICES on discs and plows and you should get the benefit.

Then Don't Forget the Cow; Big Profits---No Risks!

25 to 150 per cent profit!! Some are making 300 per cent. Pretty good investment isn't it? The "Money Bags" of Wall Street grab chances at 6 per cent,—why don't you take advantage of a better one?

Buy a Sharpless Dairy Tubular Cream Separator!

Invest in a Sharpless Dairy Tubular Cream Separator. It gets a quarter more to twice as much cream as pans or cans. Every year it pays 25 to 150 per cent clear profit on its cost.



Only Tubulars have waist low can—simple bowl suspended from frictionless ball bearing—wholly enclosed self-oiling gears. A Tubular did 24 years' work without repairs. Let us show you one like it.

Phone 31 McCook Hardware Co.

Time Card McCook, Neb.

MAIN LINE EAST—DEPART:	
No. 1 (Central Time)	10:45 P. M.
3	5:00 A. M.
5	5:30 A. M.
7	5:30 A. M.
9	7:15 A. M.
11	9:45 P. M.
13	6:30 P. M.
MAIN LINE WEST—DEPART:	
No. 1 (Mountain Time)	1:15 P. M.
3	11:42 P. M.
5	9:30 A. M.
7	9:05 A. M.
9	12:30 A. M.
11	8:20 A. M.
IMPERIAL LINE	
No. 156 arrives (Mountain Time)	4:20 P. M.
No. 175 departs	7:10 A. M.

Sleeping, dining and reclining chair cars (seats free) on through trains. Tickets sold and baggage checked to any point in the United States or Canada.

For information, time tables, maps and tickets, call on or write D. F. Hostetter, Agent, McCook, Nebraska, or L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Nebraska.

RAILROAD NEWS ITEMS.

Joe Mokko has returned from his vacation out west.

Charles Ricketts has resigned from the company service.

Joe Moss and family are spending the week visiting in Iowa.

John Seth is suffering with an attack of rheumatism, and confined to his bed at the Ploussard boarding house.

Mrs. Roy Hiler spent closing days of last week in Holdrege, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Jeffries. Roy spent Tuesday there.

The Greeks who have been laying steel on the Cheyenne branch were, last week, divided up between David City and Kansas City.

Walter Eby, living three miles southeast of town, went down to McCook last Saturday to see if he could get a position with the Burlington people.—Imperial Republican.

Engineer Fred W. Bosworth, who has been enjoying a vacation of a few days in the city, guest of his daughter Mrs. R. J. Gunn, returned to Denver, Wednesday, Mrs. Bosworth accompanying him.

A Very Smart Showing

of Early Fall Street Hats and Nobby Tailored Models is now on display at



Miss Anderson's 217 Main Avenue

TIME OF THE NATION.

How It Is Kept at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

THE SIGNAL FOR HIGH NOON.

It Is Flashed Out Over Nearly a Million Miles of Telegraph Wires Every Day in the Year—The Finely Adjusted Instruments That Are Used.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock noon every day in the year a young man walks into a certain room of the main building at the naval observatory, which is set up on a hill in the northwestern part of the District of Columbia. He glances at the various clocks in the room and then goes over to a table which is covered with electric apparatus.

He watches the clocks to his left closely and waits for the hands to reach 11:55. As the second hand approaches the 60 on the dial he prepares to shift a switch. The clock is so finely adjusted that when the second hand points to 60 it exactly marks the beginning of a new minute.

As it touches the 60 the switches are thrown on. That starts a signal that goes out instantaneously over 300,000 miles of telegraph lines. In Washington, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Newport, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Key West, Galveston, Chicago and elsewhere the time balls go up on their poles. People know that it is five minutes to noon, Washington time.

The clock which keeps the time in the observatory ticks on. With each tick there is a contact of electric points. A circuit is closed, and an instrument on the table similar in appearance to a telegraph sounder ticks away loudly.

It goes on to the twenty-ninth second, then skips one tick, then resumes its steady sounding until the last five seconds; then there is another gap. These gaps are for the purpose of giving listeners at the other ends of the great system of wires a chance to know what part of the minute the clock is on. So it goes up to the last minute.

At the twenty-ninth second there is again the skipping of one second. Finally the clock gets around to the fiftieth second. Then the circuit remains open for ten seconds. There is silence all along the telegraph wires.

At the other end, where there are time balls or merely train operators, the long pause indicates that noon is almost there. The second hand makes on toward 60 and finally reaches the mark. Then there is another click; in about a second the sounder is down, and that tells hundreds of thousands of people that it is noon in Washington.

It is a wonderful operation, this getting the time, and highly technical. Finely adjusted clocks, chronographs and other instruments of great value are used, and the taking and recording of the time have reached a point where the human equation is practically eliminated.

The results obtained are of great value, particularly to mariners. The time is not only flashed to hundreds of points in the United States, but it is sent far out to sea by wireless. A cable carries the flash to Havana; another to Panama and Callao, Peru.

The observatory here does not send the time much farther west than the Rockies, but they have an observatory at the Mare Island navy yard, and from there the time is sent up and down the Pacific coast, just as it is from here to the eastern part of the United States. In the cities where the central time is used the flash marks 11 o'clock. An hour later local operators drop the time balls.

The mean time is determined by astronomical observations. When certain stars pass the seventy-fifth meridian, called the meridian of Washington, it is a certain time. The operator watches for the stars through a telescope, the field of which is covered with fine wires.

As the stars reach a certain point in transit the operator presses a key in his hand. A contact is made and recorded on a chronograph. The chronograph consists of a cylinder covered with paper. A fountain pen rests on the paper. It is held by an arm attached to the mechanism. The cylinder revolves once a minute, and the pen moves along the surface of the paper, making a spiral line.

A sidereal clock of the finest make is running in a vault underneath the observatory. With each tick of the clock there is a contact of two points. These two points are attached to wires that lead to an electro-magnet attached to the arm that holds the pen of the chronograph. The clock is so adjusted that each minute the pen jumps to one side. Consequently there is a break in the line.

There are other breaks, too, when the observer watches the stars cross the lines in the field of the telescope. The mean time thus recorded for each star, after being corrected for errors, is the clock time of the star's transit. Whatever difference there is between the clock time and the sidereal time marked by the transit of the stars is the error of the clock. From these astronomical observations the sidereal time is obtained. The error amounts to but little, rarely being more than from five one-hundredths to ten one-hundredths of a second.

The time of sending a flash over the wires is practically nothing. A flash has reached Greenwich, England, in three-tenths of a second.—Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

MAKING WIRE.

The Method of Rolling and Drawing the Iron Bars.

Bars of metal four inches square are heated and passed while hot and plastic through rapidly revolving rolls, reducing them to wire rods which vary from one-quarter of an inch to an inch or more in diameter, depending upon the finished size of wire wanted.

These rods, which are formed into coils as they pass through the rolls, are dipped in acid baths to remove loose scale and provide a lubricant for drawing. Drawing consists of pulling rods while cold through holes of gradually increasing diameter drilled in steel plates. During this process the particles of metal become elongated and strained, making the wire harder and more brittle. To restore it to a proper temper it is necessary to heat or anneal it.

When a fine diameter is required there must be repeated annealings and drawings. This may be done until the bar, which originally was four inches square and four feet long, becomes reduced to a diameter of a single thousandth of an inch and extended 13,000 miles in length. Before so fine a size is reached the wire will cut into the steel of the die plate, so the usual die plates must be discarded and the drawing continued through holes drilled in diamonds, the diameter of these diamond dies decreasing by fractional parts of a thousandth of an inch. This wire affords a striking illustration of a material made more valuable by the application of labor.

From the time the bar of metal enters the furnace nothing is added to it. All the work is done with one article, which is passed through rolls and drawn through die plates until it is finished.—Chicago Tribune.

MODERN MARTYRS.

Those Who Entertain, but Who Suffer While Doing It.

"In a periodical the other day," says the amateur philosopher of the Providence Tribune, "I ran across a picture of what had evidently been a musical entertainment or musicale—I took it to have been a musicale for choice."

"The fiddlers had gone, and so had the soloists or soloists and guests. There remained in the foreground the deserted room and a waste of empty chairs, along with the open grand piano."

"The host's head was resting on his arms on a table. The hostess had removed her shoes and was on the verge of collapse. In the background a butler was looking on commiseratingly."

"Now, there's a good deal of that sort of thing first and last the country over. It was true to life, but I never could understand it—that is, nobody has ever explained to me why people who don't enjoy entertaining or being entertained persist in making martyrs of themselves, why anybody does something for pleasure that invariably gives pain?"

"A person who puts himself out and wears himself out in the line of duty is comprehensible, but why you should sacrifice yourself when you're pretending to be looking for fun is beyond me."

"The woman who said that her idea of a perfect life from the social point of view would be to be asked everywhere and to go nowhere doubtless expressed the sentiments of thousands, but why go anywhere if you feel that way?"

Corroded by Water.

In a German village an underground lead water pipe was found greatly corroded and perforated. Investigation showed that the soil in which the pipe had lain was permeated by very impure water and consequently contained large quantities of ammonia, ammonium nitrate and other compounds, which had attacked the lead pipe, forming lead carbonate, nitrate, nitrite and chloride. All of these lead salts, except the carbonate, are more or less soluble in water. The carbonate is insoluble in pure water, but is soluble in water containing carbon dioxide. Iron pipes coated with asphalt should be employed for underground conduits. If lead pipes are used they should be imbedded in asphalt.—Scientific American.

Learn to Laugh.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sickroom. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to do something for others. Even if you are a bedridden invalid there is always something that you can do to make others happier, and that is the surest way to attain happiness for yourself.—Exchange.

His News.

"The only news I have to tell you," wrote the Billville citizen, "is that the river has riz an' drowned all yer cattle, an' yer uncle has broke jail; likewise the widder woman you wuz a-goin' ter marry has runned off with a book agent. Outside of these here things, we air all doin' well."—Atlanta Constitution.

Slightly Different.

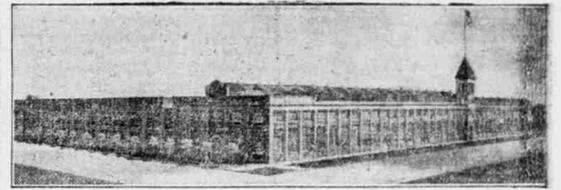
"Ten years ago that fellow borrowed the passage money to come to this country."

"And now he's worth millions, eh?"

"No. He seems sort of thrifless. Ows for his passage money yet."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In that worstliest of all struggles—the struggle for self mastery and goodness—we are far less patient with ourselves than God is with us.—J. G. Holland.

Special Lace Exhibit



ZION LACE INDUSTRIES, ZION CITY, ILLINOIS

ZION LACES and many interesting features in their manufacture are on exhibition in one of our show windows. This display is educational and every person should see it.

From 3,400 to 4,500 bobbins are required to thread one lace machine, besides the beam and warp, making a total—when the machine is threaded—of 13,000 threads in actual work. When a machine is fully threaded there are 6,700 miles of cotton on it, enough to reach from here to England and nearly back again.

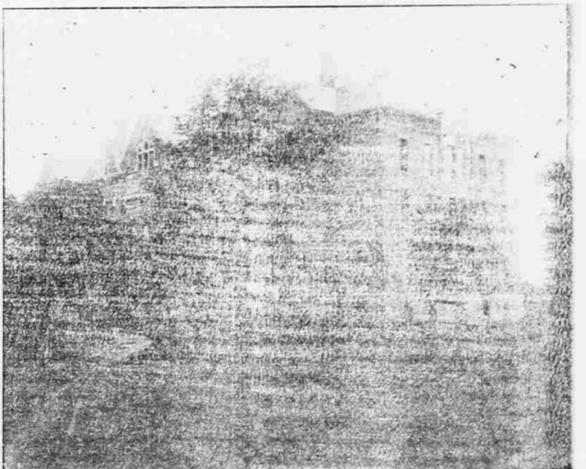
See the illustrations of the various machines in operation—where they take in the thread and turn out the dainty, attractive laces—also skeins of yarns, yarn spools—pieces of lace just as they come from the machines. Especially interesting is the process of clipping, scalloping and separating. The exhibit is so unique and the values so unusual that a visit will be of material interest to you.

SEE OUR WINDOW!

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