

The Police Dogs of New York City

Five Imported From Ghent, the Natal City of the Canine "Cop," Are Now on Duty. :: :: :: :: ::

They Obey the Uniform, Not the Individual, and to Them Plain Clothes Cover Undesirable Citizens. :: ::

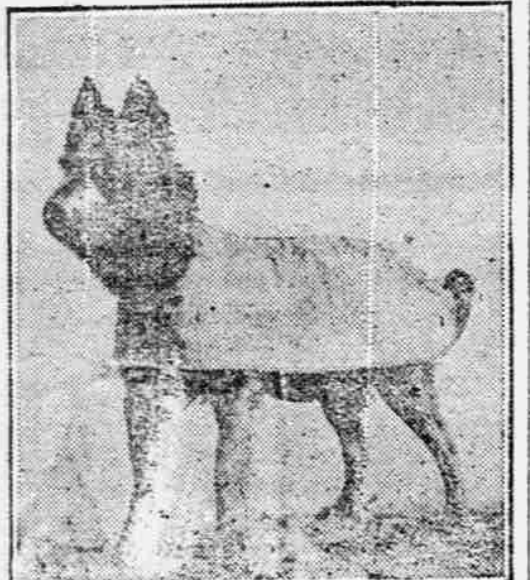


"MOVE ON, THERE!"

BOW, wow, wow! is the new police call. New York city now has five dog policemen on duty, and if these canine sleuths prove valuable other American cities may adopt the innovation. The dogs are imported, like the idea. They were brought over from the famed old city of Ghent, in Belgium, where eight years ago the first dog policeman in history became a full fledged member of the force. Now Ghent has a regular dog squad, while Paris has a hundred dogs on her police force, and other European cities use trained canines as chief catchers. Some months ago the New York police department determined to investigate the European dog police system with a view to adopting it in case it should prove feasible. Many horrible crimes had been committed by miscreants in lonely spots, the criminals escaping. It was believed that dogs might render valuable aid in catching these villains. Accordingly Police Lieutenant Wakefield, who was an expert on dogs, was sent over to Belgium. Wakefield thoroughly studied the dog division of the Ghent police force, learning just how to educate the canines for their duties in public life. The American police officer several times donned the uniform and helmet of the Ghent patrolman and walked a beat, the regular patrolman being in civilian clothing and serving as assistant in showing off the fine points of the dog.

The chief thing that Lieutenant Wakefield learned in dog education for police duty was that the animal must be taught to know and respect the police uniform rather than the man inside it.

Wakefield bought five Belgian sheep dogs six months old and brought them across the sea. One died the day after arrival, so to keep the force up to the desired number an American canine was added. The quintet of young dogs was taken to an old residence in



NO. 1, ONE OF NEW YORK'S POLICE DOGS. a park in the upper part of the city and "matriculated" at once in America's first and only police dog college. For four months Lieutenant Wakefield, as principal of the school, with two patrolmen as professors, taught the dogs how to learn to do police duty. The first rule was that only uniformed members of the force were allowed to handle the dogs, and only a uniformed policeman was to feed them. Another

BOOMERANG THROWING.

A Strange Sport That is Becoming Popular in This Country.

Boomerang throwing as one of the diversions of country life is coming into favor in the United States as well



THROWING THE BOOMERANG.

as England and Australia. Evidence of this is found in the fact that dealers in sporting goods now carry stocks of boomerangs as well as of tennis rackets and golf sticks. The boomerang was originally the weapon of wild tribes of Australia, but the occasion is rare now,

policeman, in civilian dress, was assigned to snatch away the dish of food just as each dog began to eat with a relish and to do other tantalizing things. In this way the dogs were taught to look upon men in police uniforms as their friends and to regard all others with downright distrust.

Every day at stated intervals the dogs were taken out in the park for exercise and training. Each dog was muzzled, so that he could not bite, but he was left free to do all the barking he liked. While Lieutenant Wakefield would hold a dog in leash one of the patrolmen in an old suit of citizen's clothes would impersonate the bad man to be captured. He would slink around among the trees. When Lieutenant Wakefield released the dog, with the order, "Attack!" there was immediate trouble for the man in plain clothes. The dog assailed him fiercely, either tripping him up by twisting between his legs or bowling him over by jumping against his back with the fifty pounds avoirdupois of Mr. Dog. The



POLICE DOG ATTACKING TRAMP.

dogs were taught to continue the attack if the captive attempted to arise, but if he lay still they were merely to sit and guard him until the arrival of a man in uniform. Each dog learned that he was to cease attack instantly when the officer cried "Down!" Thus, in case the dog should attack an innocent bystander just because said bystander was not in police uniform, the policeman could protect the citizen, or, in the case of a guilty person, he could preserve the prisoner, to be dealt with by the courts.

It is fully proved that the dogs respect the uniform and not the man by the fact that Patrolman Beekman, who fed the animals twice a day during their college course, was the same man who in civilian clothes acted as the supposed crook. The dogs leaped at him viciously when ordered to attack, but when Beekman was in uniform they appeared to both venerate and fear him.

Lieutenant Wakefield found much difficulty in procuring suitable police dogs in Europe. That fact should encourage our ambitious American dogs. Since one of the five police dogs in New York is an American and has proved that he can absorb police education like a Belgian there is excellent prospect that many of our own deserving dogs now running around out of jobs owing to the financial stringency or other causes may be elected to the police force. All they have to do is to make good.

when it is used with the intention of hurting anybody or anything. In the hands of an expert the boomerang is capable of furnishing considerable entertainment. No ordinary mechanic can construct it, and the trick of making it return to the thrower is by no means easy to learn. Not only must the instrument be held at just the proper angle when thrown, but there must be a peculiar twist, and the direction of the wind must be studied. In making the boomerang certain lateral twists are given the wood, and it is pitted with notches running laterally along the surface. In throwing it one must stand with the wind blowing toward one's left front. Experts can throw the boomerang as far as 270 yards and make it return and flutter down about the head like a butterfly.

Naval Nomenclature.

The animal world has been extensively drawn upon to furnish names for various things on shipboard. Such, for example, are: "Flemish horse," a short footrope under the yardarms; "lizard," a short rope with a ring in the end for use in "tripping" one of the lighter yards; "hounds," a part of the mast; "bull rope," a rope used in hauling small spars into the rigging; "cathead," a protuberance from the bow to which the anchor is hauled up; "cat," the tackle used to haul the anchor to the cathead; "fish," another tackle used in securing the anchor; the "leech" is the side of a square sail; "dolphin striker," a short spar perpendicular to and under the bowsprit; "dog's ear," a piece of sail projecting when sails are furled; "snake," to join two ropes by zigzagging a smaller rope between them; a "jackass" is a big stuffed ball used to plug up holes to keep the water out.

A MILITARY SURPRISE.

President Grant and the "Drummer Boy of Shiloh."

Colonel John L. Clem, the "drummer boy of Shiloh," never attended West Point. In the early part of Grant's first term Clem obtained an audience with the president. "Mr. President," he opened the interview. "I wish to ask you for an order to admit me to West Point." "Why do you not take the examinations?" questioned Grant. "I did, but I failed to pass." "That was unfortunate. How did it happen?" "Why, you see, I was in the war while those other boys of my age were in school."

Clem was barely eighteen then and boyish looking even for his years. He had made his own way to the president and had no political sponsors to back him. "What!" exclaimed the president. "You were in the war?" "Yes, I was in the war four years." And Clem related his experiences. Grant wrote something, which he handed to the young applicant, saying: "Take this to the secretary of war. I guess it will fix you all right."

Clem went back to the secretary of war, who had before received him coldly, and delivered his note. The secretary read it and asked, "Do you know what this is?" "No," replied Clem. "I suppose it is an order to admit me to West Point." "Well, it isn't. It's an order to commission you second lieutenant in the regular army."—Chicago News.

THE FACE IN ILLNESS.

To the Trained Eye It Quickly Shows a Patient's Condition.

The face is a good index to the state of one's physical being, and from it symptoms of disease can be detected almost before the patient is aware that anything serious is the matter with him. For instance, incomplete closure of the eyelids, rendering the whites of the eyes visible during sleep, is a symptom in all acute and chronic diseases of a severe type. It is also to be observed when rest is unsound from pain wherever seated.

Twitching of the eyelids, associated with the oscillation of the eyelids, or squinting, heralds the visit of convulsions.

Widening of the orifices of the nose, with movements of the nostrils to and fro, points to embarrassed breathing from disease of the lungs or their plural investment.

Contraction of the brows indicates pain in the head, sharpness of the nostrils pain in the chest and a drawn upper lip pain in the abdomen.

To make a general rule, it may be stated that the upper third of the face is altered in expression in affections of the brain and the middle third in the diseases of the organs contained in the abdominal cavity.

Cotton Spinning Foats.

"Sea Island cotton is the best kind," said a southerner. "It is finer and silkier than any other cotton in the world. A pound of it can be spun into 4,770 miles of thread. For an experiment once in the English town of Manchester a skilled spinner spun a pound of sea island cotton into a single thread 1,000 miles long. Then for another experiment he took another pound of cotton and spun it into as many hanks as he could get. He got 10,000 hanks in all, and the yarn in each measured 840 yards. Thus, out of a pound of cotton 4,770 miles of yarn was produced. This yarn, though, was too fine to be of any practical utility. Those two experiments made a superb experiment for the cotton of the south."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Constantinople Shoemakers.

In Constantinople the shoemakers are all poets. While a customer is having a heel repaired or a shoe relaced the attendant recites extemporized or memorized verses to him. As the language is Arabic or Turkish, the listener rarely knows whether he is hearing a good or bad verse. On the Muski, the Broadway of old Cairo, one can buy the red leather, sharp toed slippers, uniformly worn in a land where there is rarely any rain, for about 60 cents. They are not worth more, being very flimsy articles in construction. They are not representative of the expert English or American handmade shoe, which is a thing of beauty, of comfort and of enduring utility.—Argonaut.

Never Took the Hint.

Jackson—Well, what did your wife say to you when you got home so late last night? You know you were afraid she'd scold. Fairleigh—My wife's a jewel. She didn't scold a bit. In fact, she didn't even ask me where I had been or what had delayed me; but late as it was, she sat down at the piano and began to play and sing. I tell you she's one in ten thousand. Jackson—What did she sing? Fairleigh—"Tell Me the Old, Old Story."

No Vulgarity.

"You inherited quite a nice little fortune," said the lawyer. "Yes," replied the fortunate youth. "I suppose you will pay a lot of your debts now?"

"I had thought of it, but I concluded to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display."

Secret of Failure.

The secret of most men's failure is mental dissipation, wandering energies, squandering energies upon a distracting variety of objects instead of condensing them into one.—London Chat.

The average man fools his wife but once—when he marries her.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 10 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded postpaid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Have you ever tried an "ERASO" ink eraser? See one at THE TRIBUNE office.

ORDER OF HEARING.

In the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska: In the matter of the estate of Ella A. Buck, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of John F. Helm, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to him as administrator. Ordered, that March 14th, 1908, at nine o'clock a. m., be assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of 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. Dated February 24th, 1908.—228-31s. J. C. MOORE, County Judge. Boyle & Eldred, attorneys.

NOTICE.

To all persons interested in the estate of Harriet Humphrey, late of said county, deceased: You are hereby notified that on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1908, Worth Humphrey filed his petition in the county court of said county for his appointment as administrator of the estate of Harriet Humphrey, late of said county, deceased, and that the same will be heard at the county court room in the city of McCook, said county, on the 16th day of March, 1908, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given all persons interested in said estate by publication of this notice for three successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published and of general circulation in said county.—228-31s. Dated this 25th day of February, 1908. [SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Hans P. Petersen and Adolph N. Lineburg, under the firm name of Petersen & Lineburg, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm are payable to Adolph N. Lineburg, who will pay all firm obligations. McCook, Nebraska, February 21, 1908. HANS P. PETERSEN. ADOLPH N. LINEBURG.

NOTICE OF TAX SALE REDEMPTION.

To Myrtle Miller: You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of June, 1906, I purchased at private tax sale, lots one and two, (1 and 2), block one, Park division to Indiana, Nebraska; that said lots were assessed in the name of Myrtle Miller; that said lots were assessed and sold for the taxes of the years 1902, 1903 and 1904; that I have paid the subsequent taxes thereon of 1905 and 1906; that the time of redemption from said tax sale will expire on the 6th day of June, 1908.—221-31s. S. R. SMITH.

NOTICE OF REFEREE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county, in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Albertina Rogers, plaintiff, against John S. Miller, Minnie Matilda Miller, Edwin A. Phillippi, Albert Phillippi, Harvey Phillippi, Daisy Phillippi, Phillippi, Harvev Phillippi, Freda Phillippi, Phillippi, and Roy Rogers, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the north east quarter and lots one and two, section two, township two, north range twenty-nine, west of the sixth principal meridian in said Red Willow county; I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the 16th day of March, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate. Dated this 13th day of February, 1908.—214-51s. J. S. LEHEW, Referee.

REFEREE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by the clerk of the district court of Red Willow county in the State of Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in said court in favor of Minnie Matilda Miller, plaintiff, against Albertina Rogers, Roy Rogers, John S. Miller, Freda Phillippi, Albert Phillippi, Daisy Phillippi and Edwin Phillippi, defendants, on the eleventh day of December, 1907, for the partition and sale of the following described real estate, to-wit: The east half of the west half of section two, the northwest quarter of section one, all in township two, north range twenty-nine and lots one and two in block ten in the fourth addition to McCook, all in Red Willow county, Nebraska. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash on the 16th day of March, 1908, at the front door of the court house in said county at two o'clock in the afternoon, the above described real estate. Dated this 13th day of February, 1908.—214-51s. J. S. LEHEW, Referee.

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