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# THE TRIBUNE Stationery Department

# The Tribune

It is Just One Dollar the Year.

## CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

**A. F. & A. M.**  
 McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 CHARLES L. FAIRBANKS, Sec.  
 LON CONE, W. M.

**E. S. & M.**  
 Occochee Council No. 16, E. S. & M., meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 WILLIAM E. HART, T. I. M.  
 AARON G. KING, Sec.

**R. A. M.**  
 King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 CLARENCE B. GRAY, H. P.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 42, K. of P., meets every Wednesday, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.  
 D. N. COBB, K. R. S.

**ODD FELLOWS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 157, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall.  
 W. A. MIDDLETON, Sec.

**EAGLES**  
 McCook Aerie No. 1514, F. O. E., meets every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in Kelley building, 316 Main ave.  
 C. L. WALKER, W. Pres.  
 C. H. RICKETTS, W. Sec.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS**  
 Branch No. 1275 meets first Monday of each month at 3:30 p. m. in carriers' room postoffice.  
 G. F. KINGHORN, President.  
 D. J. OBRIEN, Secretary.

**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS**  
 McCook Council No. 1125, K. of C., meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Diamond hall.  
 G. R. GALE, F. Sec.  
 FRANK REAL, G. K.

**DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA**  
 Court Granada No. 71, meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.  
 ANNA HANNA, G. R.  
 NELLIE RYAN, F. S.

**LADY MACCABEES**  
 Valley Queen Hive No. 2, L. O. T. M., meets every first and third Thursday evenings of each month in Morris hall.  
 MRS. W. R. MILLS, Commander.  
 HARRIET E. WILLETTTS, R. K.

**G. A. R.**  
 J. K. Barnes Post No. 207, G. A. R., meets on the first Saturday of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.  
 Wm. LONG, Commander.  
 JACOB STEINMETZ, Adjt.

**RELIEF CORPS**  
 McCook Corps No. 98, W. R. C., meets every second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Ganschow hall.  
 ADELIA MCCLAIN, Pres.  
 SUSIE VANDERHOOP, Sec.

**L. O. G. A. R.**  
 McCook Circle No. 33, L. O. G. A. R., meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.  
 MARY WALKER, Pres.  
 ELLEN LEHEW, Sec.

**P. E. O.**  
 Chapter X, P. E. O., meets the second and fourth Saturdays of each month, at 2:30 p. m., at the homes of the various members.  
 MRS. J. A. WILCOX, Pres.  
 MRS. J. G. SCHOBEL, Cor. Sec.

**PYTHIAN SISTERS**  
 McCook Temple No. 24, Pythian Sisters meets the 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m.  
 M. J. CORDEAL, M. E. C.  
 EDNA STEWART, M. of R. & C.

**LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**  
 McCook Division No. 623, B. of L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 in Morris hall.  
 W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.

**WALTER STOKES, C. E.**

**RAILWAY CARMEN**  
 Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m.  
 H. M. FINITY, Pres.  
 J. M. SMITH, Rec. Sec'y.  
 S. D. HUGHES, Sec'y.

**BOILERMAKERS**  
 McCook Lodge No. 407, B. of B. M. & I. S. R. of A., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Eagles' hall.  
 Jno. LeHew, Cor. Sec.

**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS**  
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## Uncle Sam's Next Census



DIRECTOR DURAND

ONE of the most interesting features of the taking of Uncle Sam's next census, which begins in April, is the new machines adopted by Director E. Dana Durand for recording the work. They differ very radically from those employed before and will, it is believed, increase not only the rapidity of the work, but tend to reduce the number of errors on the part of the clerks doing the punching. With the new semi-automatic tabulating machines the results of the count for each unit of area are automatically printed, whereas formerly they were registered on dials from which readings had to be taken and recorded by hand. The reading of these dials took a large amount of time, during which the machine was idle, and inaccurate readings were not uncommon.

The new method of punching and tabulation employs a small manilla card about 6 by 3 inches in size to represent each individual composing the population April 15, 1910. For this purpose alone 90,000,000 cards have been purchased—a gigantic card index system indeed.

In collecting the data a schedule is carried by the enumerators, and questions in it concerning each individual will call for the name, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee and, if employee, whether or not employed at the date of enumeration and the number of months unemployed during the preceding calendar year, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy and tenure of home and whether or not a survivor of the Union or Confederate army or navy.

The surface of the population card is divided by printed lines into what is called "fields," or divisions, containing certain figures, abbreviations of words and combinations of letters, which are used as symbols to correspond with or represent the details or items of data as reported on the original schedule by the enumerator.

Taking the card as the representative of an individual, it then becomes necessary to transfer to the card all the data on the schedule referring to that individual. This is done by punching out the corresponding symbols, leaving open holes at those points.

The semiautomatic electrical punching machine which will be used is built on the plan of a typewriter, with a keyboard very similar in appearance, but having 240 different keys. The machine in its operation differs from a typewriter in a most important respect. As is well known, in operating the typewriter every time a key is depressed a letter is printed, and if a mistake is made the letter must be crossed out or corrected, with considerable loss of time and disfiguring of copy. The new card punching machine obviates this, as the operator instead of punching one hole at a time can depress into position for subsequent punching as many keys as are necessary to record the required facts.

Before pressing a button which turns on the electric current for operating the punching mechanism the operator can look over the depressed keys, comparing them with the schedule, and if a key has been erroneously placed it can be released and the error rectified. This work of correction is assisted by having different colors for the keys for each field or division of the card. It enables quicker discovery of the key in error. In the old style punching machine a hole was punched in a card every time the plunger was depressed. If an error in punching a symbol was made the card had to be taken out and thrown away. As the puncher's efficiency was based largely upon the number of cards punched in a day, it will be seen that the old method laid the operator open to the temptation to let the error stand.

With the old machine a skillful clerk could average about 900 cards a day. The new machine will enable an average of 3,000 cards to be punched in a day by one operator.

Another time and money saving feature of the new machine is that the feeding of cards to the punching keys is entirely automatic. As the blank cards are fed in from the rear of the machine the punched cards are dropped into a magazine in front.

While the operator is punching a card the machine also by means of a "gang punch" is automatically applying a mark or designation to the card which shows it is one of the total number representing all of the population in a particular census area, whether city, county or state. Automatic counters are attached to the keys, and in this way preliminary announcements of certain important population totals may be made as soon as all of the cards have been punched. Under the old system, when all the punching was done by hand, these figures were not available until the tabulating work was started.

The census bureau has ordered 300 of these new punching machines, and it is calculated that the facts on the population schedules can be transferred to cards by a double shift of employees at the rate of about 25,000,000 cards a month.

After the cards have been punched and verified they are ready for the new semiautomatic electric tabulating machine, similar in many respects to the one used in the twelfth census, which was invented by Hermann Hollerith. It is in the form of a heavy cabinet, from the front of which extends a movable arm or lever, attached to the outer extremity of which is a "pin box" containing a pin for each possible hole in a card.

## How It Will Be Recorded

The operator feeds the cards by hand, one at a time, into a receptacle directly under the pin box. This receiver has holes that come under those in the card. Beneath each hole is a mercury cup. After placing a card in the receiver the operator touches a spring starting an electric motor. This automatically brings the pin box down upon the card. The electrically charged pins pass through the holes into the mercury cups, contact is accomplished, and the current by means of relays causes one or more dials or counters to register. In other words, each pin and its mercury cup form terminals of a separate current passing through an electro-magnet controlling the tabulating dial for each item of data required. The pins which reach the unpunched surface of the card are pushed back into the box so that no contact is possible. The tabulating process is completed by an automatic recording and printing system, somewhat on the stock ticker plan, connected with each dial. When the operator wishes to make a reading or to ascertain a total or series of totals an electric button is touched, and the details are automatically printed on ribbons of paper.

Each tabulating machine can, if necessary, carry sixty counters, but it is

believed that the tabulations necessary will require only about twenty, as that represents approximately the average number of facts punched into each card.

A speed of 25,000 cards tabulated per day on one of these machines should be reached easily. Contracts have been let for the building of a hundred of them. The daily output of the old style machine averaged about 10,000 cards owing to the fact that the counters had to be read by the operator and the results recorded by hand, a method productive of error and loss of time.

The form of tabulator described is really semiautomatic, but requires the constant attention of an operator when in service. However, the census experts are now at work on a tabulator designed to be wholly automatic in its action which will feed cards from a magazine and receive them into another magazine after the fashion of the new card punch. Electric motors of one-half horsepower are employed for the operation of the new census machines.

After the transfer of information to the cards has been completed the schedules are filed away in a fireproof vault for permanent preservation. The clerks handling the cards cannot tell from anything on them the names or addresses of the individuals for whom the cards stand, so that in the tabulation and subsequent statistical processes the personal element is lost and the card is known only by number. After the census is over the cards are boxed and filed away in a great room.

One other machine is employed in the work. It is an automatic electrical sorter, which separates into different compartments the groups of cards arranged with reference to the character of the statistical tables for which they supply the facts.

The census of 1890 was noteworthy because of the introduction of electric tabulation, but not of punching. The card punching machines were simple mechanical devices operated by hand. The symbols on a card were punched out by a plunger. The electrical tabulating machine used in 1890 and 1900 also was operated by hand.

It has been officially stated that electric tabulation has proved a boon to the census office. It is also declared that if at the twelfth census the three tallies of age and sex, nativity and occupation had been made by hand the publication of the statistics for these three subjects alone would have required the time of 100 clerks seven years, eleven months and five days.

It will leap out of a clear sky and level almost everything in its path—then comes a torrential downpour that ends in a flood.

## A BLOW IN JAMAICA

Things That Happen When a Big Storm Breaks Loose There.

## A WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

It will leap out of a clear sky and level almost everything in its path—then comes a torrential downpour that ends in a flood.

"Have you ever been through a West Indian hurricane?" said a man who has lived in the tropics on and off for a number of years. "Do you want to know what the experience is like?"

"A hurricane will leap out of a clear sky, swoop down on a city, blow everything in its path flat and pass on. Then follows the tail of the hurricane a steady breeze blowing in the same direction, but at a much lower velocity. This is likely to continue for many hours, sometimes for many days and is always accompanied by a torrential downpour of rain."

"I was in Kingston, Jamaica, at the time of the hurricane of 1903. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon I was in my office on the top floor of a rickety wooden building. As suddenly as a clap of thunder the room went dark."

"I had a pretty good idea of what was about to happen and, going to the window, looked out across the roofs. A black cloud had whirled up out of the southwest, obscuring the sun, but the mountains back of the city were still golden with light."

"In less than a quarter of an hour the wind reached us. The first structure that went was a wooden watch tower about 200 feet high that had been used in the old days to locate ships approaching the harbor. It had weathered all previous hurricanes, but this time it went down like a house of cards. Spars of lumber from that tower were carried as far as twenty blocks before they came to the ground."

"Then the spire of the church went. The roofs of a good many residences were torn off, and some fine palm trees in the public gardens snapped off about halfway from the ground. Buildings in Kingston, however, are calculated to stand a pretty severe blow. They are built only a few stories high, and the roofs present a broad and comparatively flat surface to the wind. Considering the velocity at which the hurricane was traveling, the damage was not great. Even my crazy office building withstood it. But the tail of the thing followed, with a heavier rain than I have ever seen before or since. To say that it came down in bucketfuls would be mild. It was as if the clerk of the weather had taken the plug out of some huge vat suspended above our heads and allowed the water to pump straight down on us."

"In three hours the macadam on the streets had been washed into the harbor. The street outside my window was a rushing river as much as four feet deep in places. I saw a cart try to cross it, but with the water above the axle of the wheel and the horse's legs being washed away from under it it was an impossible task, and the driver turned back. Big casks and packing cases were dancing on the surface like corks."

"As you can imagine, I did not get home to supper that evening. It was 8 o'clock before the rain stopped and the water in the streets had drained into the harbor. Even then traffic had not begun to reorganize itself."

"The trolley car tracks had been washed out, and no cars were running. Cabs, however, were doing a roaring business, and eventually I got a cabman to drive me home for three times his customary charge."

"The damage to property in Kingston amounted up to hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the real destruction was wrought in the country districts. Floods wiped out many a negro village and sent the flimsy houses floating down the rivers. The railroads were tied up for nearly a week. Every banana tree in the path of the hurricane was uprooted. Oh, yes, a West Indian hurricane can do a lot of damage when it gets busy."

"Loss of life, did you say? Of course there was. Nearly 200 people were killed throughout the island on that occasion, but we grow accustomed to that in the West Indies. We expect a hurricane every once in awhile, and we know that it will take its toll of human life when it comes. If you had been telling the story you would probably have mentioned that first of all but sudden death is so common below the tropic of Cancer that we get callous, I suppose."—New York Sun.

Albion and Columbia.  
 "Albion, the Gem of the Ocean," was written and composed by Jesse Hammond, an English government dock official, about 1820 and was heard above all others in the theaters, music halls and on London streets. It is apparent that "gem of the ocean" fits an island more aptly than our large tract of continent, and "borne by the red and the blue" (the red of the British army and blue of the navy) is more logical than the meaningless line "borne by the red, white and blue." The lines of the English songs are almost word for word identical with our version, "The Red, White and Blue."—Exchange.

A Manly Woman.  
 "Why do you say she is a manly woman?" asked Jinks.  
 "She always gets off a car properly," said Minks.—Buffalo Express.

Tomorrow is not elastic enough in which to press the neglected duties of today.

## ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES.

In the matter of the necessary expenses during the year, on motion the estimate for the year 1910 was fixed at the meeting of the County Board held January 11, 1910, as follows:

County General Fund	\$70,000.00
County Bridge Fund	15,000.00
County Road Fund	7,000.00
County Soldiers' Relief Fund	1,000.00
Bartley Village Bond	500.00
McCook City Bond—Court House	1,200.00
Bond	1,200.00
McCook City Sewer Bond	1,200.00
McCook City Water Bonds	9,000.00
Willow Grove Precinct Bond	2,000.00
School District Bonds	1,000.00

Dated this 12th day of January, 1910.  
 CHAS. SKALLEY,  
 County Clerk.

## Plant the "BOUNTIFUL" Collection of Vegetable Seeds In your garden

No matter what else you've decided to plant, these five should certainly find a place in your garden:  
**Sweet Corn, White Melon**—Just as sweet and as big as the old Blue Melon, without its objectionable color. Good quality, culture easy and remains edible longer. Regular price 15c.  
**Yolge Cabbage**—Never equalled for uniformity of growth, shape of head and hardness. Has few outside leaves. Set out in July, will mature before cold heads in October. Regular price 15c.  
**Black Melon, Hungarian Pimento**—Sweet flavored, sweetest and most aromatic of all melons. Flesh deep red. Regular price 15c.  
**Klamath Cucumber**—6 to 7 inches long, extremely early, very prolific. Dark green, good shape, most profitable sort for shipping. Regular price 15c.  
**New Cucumber**—Large size, globe shaped, bright red, strong grower and big cropper. Average weight 12 ounces. Regular price 15c.

## 55c collection for 35c

This excellent assortment is worth 55c, but we will send it to any address, postpaid, for 35c. Complete line of best quality vegetable and flower seeds. Northern upland grown Alfalfa and all varieties of Clover and Grass Seeds, Northern-grown seed potatoes, etc.  
 Write to-day for free catalogue.  
**GERMAN NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE**  
 Box 225  
 BEAUMONT, TEX.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Grip and Whooping Cough.

We are pleased to inform our readers that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy does not contain narcotics of any kind. This makes it the safest and best for children.

It makes no difference when you catch that cold, you have it and want to get rid of it quickly. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It won't do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a cure for coughs and colds nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Sold everywhere at 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

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**W. F. PURDY**  
 469 B Street East.

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**McCOOK, NEBRASKA**

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