

## REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY NOW LUMBER

First—The roads are good. They won't be good when the spring thaw comes. You'll have trouble then in getting your building material home.

Second—This is the best time to get ready to build. You should order your material now and engage your carpenters. The latter will all be busy when spring opens up.

Third—There is sure to be an advance of from \$2 to \$3 per thousand feet on lumber a little later. We're not trying to frighten you or force you into buying. This is an honest conviction, based upon experience and close observation. We have never deceived you in a forecast of this kind.

## REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY FROM HAFER

First—The G. Hafer Lumber Company is the best equipped concern of its kind in the world for selling direct to the consumer, lumber, millwork, builders' hardware, paint and other materials. You can find right here everything that you need in putting up a building of any kind. This is not a mail order commission house, but a genuine, splendidly equipped builders' institution.

Second—Our location in the growing West, and our own private trackage facilities insure the quickest service you can get anywhere.

Third—We are among the heaviest buyers in the business. We have our own timber, sawmills, factories and yards. So we positively obtain the highest quality of materials at prices that give us a great advantage over all others.

### GET YOUR LOCAL FIGURES—THEN GET OURS

If you intend to build a house, barn, shed, or anything else, have your carpenter figure out what you need, giving all specifications as completely as possible. Then get your local dealer's figures. We do not want to see his bid. All we ask is that you make an honest comparison, and we know that if you do that we will receive your order.

If possible, come to Council Bluffs. That will enable you to look over our great stock and you can see everything you buy as it is loaded into your car.

Your trip to Council Bluffs will cost you nothing if you buy a carload or more, and provided you live not more than 150 miles from this city. We want you to see that you are getting the best, and we'll make the trip to your advantage in the quality and price of what you buy and in paying your expenses. We will also pay the freight on a carload shipment to your nearest railway station, and guarantee safe delivery. We ask for no money in advance.

If you come to South Omaha, remember that we have a branch office there. The manager will be glad to see you and he will run over to Council Bluffs with you if you want to learn just what we can do for you here. As to our financial responsibility, ask the banks or commercial agencies. Our business experience covers many years of square dealing, as everyone who has purchased from us will testify.

We are now preparing a handsome catalogue showing the lumber, millwork, builders' hardware, paint, roofing and other materials that we sell. It will be ready in about 30 days and we would like to send it to you.

**G. HAFER LUMBER CO.**  
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

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But we can meet your every need in these lines from our large and complete stocks in all grades.

**Barnett Lumber Co.**  
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NOTICE.  
William D. Burnett, Plaintiff, vs. Arthur L. Huganin, Defendant.

Arthur L. Huganin, defendant, will take notice that on the 12th day of January, 1919, P. S. Heaton, a justice of the peace in and for Willow Grove precinct, Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$25.00, in an action pending before him, wherein William D. Burnett is plaintiff and Arthur L. Huganin is defendant, and the property of the defendant, consisting of money due and owing and in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, garnishee, as wages for labor performed by said defendant for said railroad, has been attached under said order.

Said cause has been continued for hearing on the 26th day of February, 1919, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM D. BURNETT.

### County Commissioners' Proceedings.

McCook, Nebraska, January 26, 1919.  
The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: C. B. Gray, F. S. Lofton and Edward Sughroue, county commissioners, and Charles Skalla, county clerk.

The minutes of the meeting held January 25 were read and on motion approved.

A motion was made by Lofton, seconded by Sughroue, that Mitchell Young, of Danbury, be appointed as constable for Beaver precinct, to fill vacancy. Motion carried unanimously.

The following claims were audited and allowed, and the clerk was instructed to draw warrants on the county general fund, levy of 1909, as follows:

Ed Hethcote, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$9.00, allowed.....	\$ 7.45
E. F. Osborn, fees State vs. Quadour.....	6.00
Wayne S. Hethcote, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$26.00, allowed.....	8.80
James Cummings, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
Frank Tawney, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
E. Richmond, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
R. B. Campbell, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
Wm. Staples, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.40
Wm. Koops, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
Dan Schauf, fees State vs. Quadour.....	1.30
Fred Quadour, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$1.30, rejected.....	
Al Winters, fees State vs. Quadour claimed \$1.30, rejected.....	
Pet. Konrath, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$1.90, rejected.....	
James Hart, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$1.90, rejected.....	
Wm. Williams, fees State vs. Quadour, claimed \$1.10, rejected.....	
E. F. Osborn, fees State vs. Quadour, in district court.....	7.00
James Cummings, fees State vs. Quadour, in district court.....	7.55
W. H. Staples, fees State vs. Quadour, in district court.....	7.20
C. A. Rodgers, fees State vs. Quadour, in district court.....	5.00
W. H. Smith, serving on Soldiers' Relief Commission, 1919, (5 percent of amount distributed by him).....	10.00
J. A. Wilco, serving on Soldiers' Relief Commission, 1919.....	4.25
Barrett Lumber Co., lumber.....	4.64

The board commenced the examination of the accounts of H. I. Peterson, sheriff, for 1919, and continued the same throughout the day.

On motion the board adjourned to meet January 27, 1919.

C. B. GRAY, Chairman.  
Attest: CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

McCook, Nebraska, January 27, 1919.  
The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment. Present: C. B. Gray, F. S. Lofton, and Edward Sughroue, county commissioners, and Chas. Skalla, county clerk.

The official bond of F. C. Tyler, as Justice of the Peace for Box Elder precinct, was examined and on motion approved and ordered recorded and placed on file.

On motion, the county treasurer was instructed to refund to Robert Jenkins the sum of \$2.00, being the amount of poll-tax illegally assessed against him in 1908, at McCook, and paid by him under protest, for the reason that he has been member of the fire department of Syracuse, Nebraska, for five years, and is exempt from poll-tax.

The following claims were presented to the board:

E. G. Caine & Co.....	\$ 39.90
E. G. Caine & Co.....	33.25
P. J. Colling.....	8.00
P. J. Colling.....	15.00
J. C. Puckett.....	25.00
J. C. Puckett.....	5.00
Red Willow County Farmers' Cooperative Grain & Live Stock Co.....	8.00
Geo. W. Short Estate.....	13.05
Geo. W. Short Estate.....	4.64

These claims were for coal and merchandise furnished to old soldiers and soldiers' widows, upon orders of the Soldiers' Relief Commission, but for want of funds in the Soldiers' Relief fund, these claims were filed as claims on the general fund. The board, after asking the opinion of the county attorney, who held that the board had no lawful right to allow these claims on the county general fund, laid the claims over indefinitely.

The board continued the examination of the accounts of H. I. Peterson, sheriff, throughout the day.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet February 1st, 1919.

C. B. GRAY, Chairman.  
Attest: CHAS. SKALLA, County Clerk.

**Dr. J. A. Colfer,**  
DENTIST.

ROOM 3, POSTOFFICE BUILDING.  
Phone 378 McCOOK, NEBRASKA.

### HIS HAPPY THOUGHT.

It Let the New Train Dispatcher Off Without an Accident.

An operator for a western railroad who had served his company long and well was called into the office one day and asked if he thought he could hold down the job of night dispatcher. He promptly replied that he could and his chief instructed him in what he was to do. Just after the chief left the office it began to blow and snow, and the trains commenced to run late. The new night dispatcher soon had developed a bad case of "ratties" and almost cried. He did not want an accident, and he could not handle the trains. So a happy thought struck him. As fast as a report came in he replied, directing the conductor to take a siding and wait for orders, and it was not a great while until he had every train on the division sidetracked. Then he took a book, lighted his pipe and sat down to wait for daylight. In the morning the chief appeared, with anxiety written all over his face.

"Any accidents, Johnny?" asked the chief.

"Not an accident. I've got 'em all on the sidetrack, snowed in and waiting for orders, and you will have to get 'em out. I am going to blow this job." It took the chief and his force nearly all day to get the trains straightened out and traffic resumed on the road.

### CAT AND FOX MEET.

And Reynard Retires the Worse For the Meeting.

In a recent number of a German sporting paper a forester describes a scene which he witnessed in a clearing in the forest.

He came one afternoon upon a big black cat occupied apparently in the pursuit of mice, and from the shelter of a tree he watched its movements through a fieldglass. After a few minutes an old fox made its appearance. Slinking slowly forward toward the cat, it lay down within a few steps of it, ready to spring.

The cat had observed its enemy, but beyond keeping a sharp lookout on its movements it made no sign. Shortly a young fox joined the old one and almost immediately bounded at the cat, which sprang aside and struck its assailant so efficaciously across its face with its sharp claws that it retired as quickly as it came. After an interval the old fox, advancing slowly and carefully, made its attack, but the result was the same. The cat, spitting and hissing, struck out hard, and the fox retired discomfited.

A minute afterward it again sprang forward, but this time the cat got much the best of it and was left in peace.—London Globe.

### Trotter and Thoroughbred.

"The trotting horse is infinitely more practical and useful, speaking on broad lines, than the thoroughbred," said a well known horse breeder, to a Washington Herald reporter. "A thoroughbred has the speed for burst of time, but when it comes to do hard work every day, day after day and all the year around, it cannot compete with the trotting horse. The thoroughbred is rattle brained, has no sense, is beyond all control. It doesn't know when to stop or what to do in a race; it simply runs until it cannot run any longer, whereas the trotting horse is under the control of its driver from start to finish and obeys orders at any time. The thoroughbred naturally exceeds the trotter in a burst of speed, but in the long run it cannot compete. As a general proposition, it is accepted among horsemen that the trotting horse is superior to the thoroughbred for general purposes."

### Artful Legal Tactics.

Lord Chancellor Erskine, with all his arts and all his interposition in the face of judge or jury, was easily upset by anything which touched his amour propre. Vanity was his folie, and he had all the susceptibility which attaches to it. One artful attorney, knowing this, used to plant a man in court in full view of Erskine to yawn hideously at his most eloquent appeals or to titter at his most tragic tones.

Once when Garrow, the well known counsel, lost in thought, had fixed his eyes vacantly upon him Erskine was so put out that he stooped down and hissed in his ear, "Who the devil do you think can get on with that wet blanket of a face of yours before him?" The same sensitiveness of criticism followed him into the house of commons.—Law Times.

### St. Elmo's Fire.

St. Elmo's fire is a name popularly given to a luminous appearance sometimes seen on dark and stormy nights at the masthead and yardarms of vessels and also on land at the top of church spires and trees and even on horses' manes and about human heads. It is due to the presence of electricity, generally at elevated points, where it accumulates more rapidly than it can be discharged and is named after St. Elmo, the patron saint of sailors.

### Two Faced Babies.

"Not that deceit is a born instinct, but some babies must be two faced in the cradle."

"Oh, that's not possible."  
"I don't know. I know a child that looks like its rich aunt when she comes on a visit and is the exact image of its rich uncle when he happens to be there."

### And Mother Officiates.

Eddie—Do you have morning prayers at your house? Freddie—We have some kind of a service when father gets in.—New York Press.

He that always complains is never pitied.—German Proverb.

### CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

Good Appearance Waits Upon the Way Garments Are Worn.

"You can talk all you please about clothes making a man," said a Walnut street tailor, "but I want to say right now that the smartest clothes in the world can't make a man 'natty' if he is not naturally so. There is an old, stoop shouldered doctor uptown that I have been tailoring for seven years. He buys four and sometimes five suits a year, and yet, except for a few days after he has broken in each new suit, he never looks nice. The trousers bag at the knees, the coat falls away in front, and the shoulders begin to look sloppy. The man's drooping figure and the poor care he takes of his clothes furnish, of course, the explanation."

"Did you ever notice the average college man's clothes? Almost invariably he looks neat and correct despite the easy swing with which he walks. But you'll notice that he carries his head high, his shoulders fairly erect, and his trousers never 'break' at the shoes, so that the crease is always preserved. All classes of men go to college—rich and poor. Few college men take more than fair care of their clothes. It's all the way they wear their clothes, I think. Notice the young lawyers and doctors around town too. Few of them can afford the very best in tailor made clothes. That they usually look nice is due to the fact that they have picked up the distinguished way to wear clothes. I might call it. Clothes make the man, but only when the man is willing to help."—Philadelphia Record.

### A TRUE STORY.

It Was Vouched For by the Gentleman Who Related It.

Some years ago in a certain town in the north a gentleman possessed of more money than education was asked to address the scholars attending one of the local schools some Sunday afternoon.

"Well, children," said he, "I'm not used to public speaking, but I remember when I was a lad I was very fond of hearing a story. Shall I tell ye a story?"

"Once upon a time many years ago there was a lad, a very good lad, who went regularly to Sunday school and never missed. But one Sunday afternoon as he was gawin' to school two bad boys met him and persuaded him to go bird nesting with 'em. So they went along by the river side, and by and by they came to a tree, and in the tree on a branch which overhung the water was a nest. The two bad lads sent the good lad to climb the tree and fetch the eggs. Up he went and got on the branch, farther and farther, and just as he was reaching out his hand to tak' the nest the branch broke, and he fell into the river and was drowned."

After waiting a few moments to allow his hearers to thoroughly grasp the full extent of the catastrophe he resumed with:

"Children, the story is true, for the lad that was drowned was me."—London Tit-Bits.

### The Act of Dying.

The common phrase "death agony" is not warranted by what occurs in natural death, which is a complete relief from all pain. When death is owing to heart failure or syncope it is sudden and painless, perhaps pleasant. Death by hanging, there is reason to believe, is attended by a voluptuous spasm. Death by decapitation or electricity is only a momentary shock, hardly felt. Death by poisoning varies in painfulness according to the poison employed. Opium and other narcotics probably give a painless, perhaps a pleasant, dreamful death. Hemlock, as we know from the account of the death of Socrates, causes gradual insensibility from below upward. On the other hand, arsenic, strychnine, carbolic and mineral acids, corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic and other metallic poisons inflict slow and torturing death. Prussic acid and cyanide of potassium cause quick death.—Exchange.

### Glasses to Fit Four Eyes.

For several months a man had been going to various oculists, getting a pair of glasses, trying them for a few days and then taking them back. Two weeks ago one of his friends suggested an optician that he thought could do the trick and persuaded the troubled man to give him a trial. The result was the same as before, however, and the glasses were returned. Curious about the nature of the difficulty, the friend went to the optician and asked him what was the matter. "Why," replied the latter, "that fellow wants a pair of glasses that will suit both himself and his wife."—Philadelphia Times.

### Knew Them.

"I am looking for a quiet place to rest," said the tired looking man.  
"I think we can safely promise you all the comforts of home," assured the hotel clerk.

"Not on your life!" exclaimed the tired looking man. "I've been married nine years and have seven children."—Philadelphia Record.

### Prejudiced Opinion.

"What did the poet mean when he called his country 'the land of the free and the home of the brave?'"

"He was probably referring to bachelors and married men," said old Mr. Smithers sadly.—Sunny Stories.

### Logic and Sophistry.

Little Willie—What is logic, pa? Pa—Logic, my son, is your line of argument in a controversy. Little Willie—And what is sophistry? Pa—The other fellow's.—Exchange.

### A BIT OF CHALK.

What It Shows When Placed Under a Powerful Microscope.

Few people know what a wonderful object a bit of chalk is when examined under a microscope. Take your knife blade and scrape off a little of the loose powder, catch it on a clean glass slide and place this on the stage of a good table microscope. Use a quarter inch objective lens and illuminate the field with a cone of light from the concave side of the reflector. The powder will be seen to consist of a confused mass of beautiful tiny shells, many of them of the most curious form.

A better way, however, is to rub down a portion of chalk with an old toothbrush in a tumbler half filled with water. If you desire to prepare several slides rub on about a teaspoonful of the powder. Shake the tumbler briskly, allow the sediment to settle for a moment and then carefully pour off the milky looking water.

Repeat this until the water remains clear, and you will then have left in the bottom only perfect shells or large parts of shells. Take up a small pinch of this deposit and spread it carefully over the center of a glass slide. Dry over a lamp and if you wish to preserve the slide for future use mount it in Canada balsam, pressing out the bubbles of air beneath the cover glass.

### MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

A Full Rigged Ship That a Fly's Wing Would Cover.

Many instances of mechanical ingenuity really remarkable to us in these days, when we are supposed to have advanced in learning, are related by various ancient authors. The silver sphere, "a most noble and ingenious performance," which was presented to Sultan Solyman the Magnificent by his imperial majesty Ferdinand, is mentioned by Paulus Jovius as showing and keeping time with the motions of the celestial bodies in various configurations. It was carried to Constantinople by twelve men and there put together by the artist that made it.

Mymecides, an ancient carver, was so proficient in microscopic mechanism that he made an ivory ship, with all its decks, masts, yards, rigging and sails, in so small a compass that it might have been hidden under the wing of a fly. He also made a chariot with four wheels and as many harnessed horses, which took up scarcely more room than the ship.

George Whitehead, an Englishman, made a ship, with all things pertaining to it, to move as if it sailed, upon a table. "All hands were aloft, a woman made good music on a lute, and a little puppy cried in the midship, all of which variety," says the old writer, "was pleasant and diverting."

### The Vulnerable Point.

Mrs. Holt could be depended upon at almost any time to say the wrong thing with the best intentions in the world. "Nobody minds what poor dear Fanny Holt says," her friends told each other when repeating her remarks. "We know she means all right."

"Isn't it queer how differently things affect people?" one of Mrs. Holt's neighbors said to her the day after a beach picnic. "We both got tired to death, you and I. You say you've had just a little bit of indigestion, while I have this fearful blind headache."

"Why, that's perfectly natural," said Mrs. Holt cheerily. "Of course when people are tired out it goes straight to the weakest part of them. Mine is my stomach, and everybody knows yours is your head, poor dear!"—Youth's Companion.

### The Word Silhouette.

The little black pictures called "silhouettes" derive their name from Etienne de Silhouette, who was the French minister of finance in 1759. His extreme economy in matters of finance was caricatured by all classes, and any cheap mode or fashion was sarcastically called by his name. About that time these profiles were produced by casting the shadow of a face on the paper by the light of a candle and tracing about it. Because they were cheap they were called in ridicule at the minister "silhouettes," and the name has ever since been retained.—Boston Globe.

### All the Printer's Fault.

"What became of that paper you were going to start in the interest of uplifting the poor tramp?" asked the interviewer.

"Ah, it fell through," confessed the great reformer, with much agitation, "and all on account of the blooming carelessness of the printer."

"Did he make a grave error?"  
"I should say so. You know the paper was to be named the Bar of Hope. Well, that idiot of a printer changed it to the Bar of Soap, and as soon as my constituents heard the name they started running, and they are running yet."—Chicago News.

### Court Logic.

Lawyer—My client, your honor, has confessed that he committed the burglary. You will admit this an eloquent proof of my client's love of truth and of his upright conscience, and, your honor, a man with such a delicate conscience should not be accused of having broken into a house to steal. Never!

### Quite Satisfactory.

Stern Father—Young man, the lights in this house are put out at 10 o'clock! Young Man—That suits me. Don't delay on my account.—New York Times.

Victories that are easy are cheap. Those only are worth having which come as the result of hard fighting.—Beecher.

### A CHINESE STRATAGEM.

Legend of How a Projected Invasion Was Averted.

Rajah Suran, who was one of the earliest rulers of India, overran the entire east with the exception of China, killed innumerable suitans with his own hand and married all their daughters. It is said that when the Chinese heard of his triumphant progress and learned that he had reached their frontier they became much alarmed. The emperor called a council of his generals and mandarins, and upon the advice of a crafty old mandarin the following stratagem was carried out:

A large ship was loaded with rusty nails, trees were planted on the deck, the vessel was manned by a numerous crew of old men and dispatched to the rajah's capital. When it arrived—the most wonderful part of the story is that it did arrive—the rajah sent an officer to ask how long it had taken the vessel to make the trip from China. The Chinamen answered that they had all been young men when they set sail and that on the voyage they had planted the seeds from which the great trees had grown. In corroboration of their story they pointed to the rusty nails which, they said, had been stowed in iron bars as thick as a man's arm when they started. "You can see," they concluded, "that China must be a very long distance away."

The rajah was so much impressed by these plausible arguments that he concluded he would not live long enough to reach China and abandoned his projected invasion.

### SNEEZING.

It Must Have Been a Violent Operation Before Jacob's Time.

We frequently hear the expression "God bless you!" uttered after someone has sneezed. The expression, if we can believe Clodius in his "Childhood of the World," dates back to the time of Jacob. We are told in Jewish literature that previous to his time men sneezed but once in a lifetime and that was the end of them, for the shock slew them. Jacob prevailed in prayer and had the fatality set aside on the condition that among all the nations a sneeze should be followed by the words "God bless you!" In the "Jataka," one of the books of the Buddhist Scriptures, we read that the expression was, "May the blessed Lord allow you to live!"

Buddha on one occasion while preaching to his disciples happened to sneeze. The priests gave vent to the exclamation, and Buddha lectured them for interrupting his discourse. "If when a person sneezes," he asked, "and you say, 'May he live,' will he live the longer?"

"Certainly not!" cried the priests.  
"And if you do not say it will he die any the sooner?"  
"Certainly not!" was the reply.

"Then," said Buddha, "from this time forth if any one sneeze and a priest says 'May you live' he shall be guilty of a transgression."—London Spectator.

### The Kind Caddie.

"Once in a game," said the golfer, "I had the good fortune to be six holes up on my opponent by the time the eighth hole was reached. At the eighth green something went wrong with our reckoning of the strokes, and I claimed that I had won that hole, too, while my opponent claimed that it was halved. After a mild dispute I yielded.

"But as I moved on with my caddie I couldn't help grumbling:  
"Well, you know, Joseph, I gave in. But I still think I won that hole after all."

"The boy, with a frown, turned shocked and reproving eyes on me. Disgusted with my greed for holes, he whispered hurriedly, so that my opponent should not overhear:  
"Shut up, can't you? Do ye want to break the man's heart?"—Exchange.

### Laughter.

Overindulgence in laughter is reprobed by Emerson. Explosions of it, he says, should be under strict control, and he quotes approvingly the saying of Lord Chesterfield, "I am sure that since I had the use of my reason no human being has ever heard me laugh." But Emerson is not altogether consistent in this matter, for, whereas in one passage he refers to laughter as a "contemptible squeal of joy," in another it becomes a "pleasant spasm," and he gratefully acknowledges "the rest and refreshment we get from the shaking of the sides." Moreover, he admits that "to see a man in a high wind run after his hat is always droll." Presumably if the man is bald and the road is muddy even Chesterfield might be led to emit a contemptible squeal.—London Chronicle.

### Invisible Dogs.

The coat of a red setter normally stands out fairly clear against heather or the ordinary hue. When, however, it gets soaked with rain it darkens very much and blends very closely with the heather. The Gordon setters are perhaps the worst in this regard of assimilating with the color of heather and so being liable to get a charge of shot.—Country Life.

### His Practical Mind.

Sculptor to his friend—Well, what do you think of my bust? Fine piece of marble, isn't it? Friend—Magnificent! What a pity to make a bust of it! It would have made a lovely washstand.