

DANBURY.

Lester Lord left Saturday evening for Omaha where he has hired out to Paxton & Gallagher Co., to check for them in their hardware department.

If a business man should fail to write his wife would a type-writer.

J. S. Gadd, the jeweler, made his regular trip Wednesday. He visits here every two weeks.

Ed Ruby and Orley Newberry left Wednesday evening for Falls City, Neb., to get work.

Ben Moss and Ray Sims are located at Port Royal, S. C. They joined the navy a few days ago.

Miss Athol White from the Sappa spent Saturday night and Sunday with Miss Esther Dolph.

C. E. Eldred and Lon Cone of McCook were over in these parts Tuesday.

Mrs. Burnett Dolph arrived Tuesday from Denver where she made a short stay.

Miss Hallie Green returned on Friday from Colorado where she works.

The wind on Wednesday night blew down Otto Puelz's windmill and did other small damage.

Mrs. L. Newberry and children of Marion, were down Monday doing some shopping.

Ralph Messner and Roy Brock visited in Jennings, Kansas, last Sunday.

Frank Yarnell was in Marion on business Monday last.

E. F. Osborn and Mr. Barnett of McCook were over Thursday on business.

M. Hanson of Indianola, assistant veterinarian, made his regular trip here Thursday.

O. B. Woods arrived on Friday from Fresno, California, where he has been working for the railroad the past few months.

Geo. Thomas was a McCook visitor Friday.

Prof. Morris went to Orleans Saturday evening on business.

The Oberlin band with a number of other people came over on Friday in the interest of the chau fauca that is to be held at that place. The band played a few selections which the people enjoyed very much.

Mrs. W. H. Harris went down to Steele City, Neb., for a visit and to bring her daughter Ruth back who has been there visiting for a number of weeks.

S. R. Messner an old pioneer of this county died at his home at 2:45 p. m., Saturday. He was up and around just before he died.

Rea Oman and family departed on Monday overland for North Platte where they expect to make their home.

A number of Masons from Indianola and McCook were over Monday to attend the funeral of S. R. Messner.

Chas. Johnson came in on the passenger Monday.

BOX ELDER.

Frank Hoar of Yuma, Colo., is visiting his sister, Mrs. D. C. Shaw.

A number from this neighborhood hauled hogs to McCook this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Modrell returned on Monday from Imperial where they had been visiting their daughter Mrs. Sathell. They report crops to be looking fine in that vicinity.

Mrs. Marilla Bolles and Chas. Bolles visited with the Stones near Thornburg, first of week.

J. A. Modrell and family spent Sunday with Ben King and family near Red Willow.

Marie Stone of Thornburg, is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Harrison.

Lillian Doyle returned Saturday from her visit in the sand hills.

The young folks took advantage of John Modrell while he was batching and had a surprise on him last Monday evening. And he was surprised. They took ice cream and cake along to break the fast which he had been having. The evening was spent in games and music. Everybody reported an enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Shaw and Mr. Hoar took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Gordon, Sunday.

R. F. D. No. 4.

Harm Smidt threshed wheat on Tuesday.

Among those on route 4 who threshed wheat this week are: Claude Evans, John Burtless and Oscar Schmitz.

George Wallen went down east this week.

J. L. Hoyt was in Culbertson Tuesday on business.

F. Dack lost a fine cow last week.

R. M. Hill is in Greeley this week.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

DOCTORING A DIAMOND.

Trick That Makes a Yellow Stone Appear Clear Blue White.

Let me show you a little trick that I would advise you not to put into practice, said a jewel fancier to a number of friends the other day.

The conversation had turned to diamonds during the midday luncheon, and the expert had been holding forth on his favorite subject. The little group of St. Louisans were interested still more when the speaker drew a big solitaire from his finger and beckoned a waiter across the cafe.

"Bring me a glass of water and an indelible pencil," said he when the waiter came over to the table.

"This is a trick that is essentially crooked," said the jewel fancier, "and will get by nine times out of ten even when the examiner is an expert at judging precious stones and detecting trickery. It will make a yellow 'off color' diamond look like a stone of the very first water. Pawnbrokers innumerable have been fooled by this same trick, as it is extremely difficult to detect even with a powerful glass."

The expert took the pencil and allowed the indelible lead to dissolve in the glass of water. In a couple of minutes the water was as blue as indigo water.

"Now watch," said the man who knew the lore of jewels.

He took the ring and dropped it into the glass. Its brilliancy was dimmed by the hazy, bluish water until it looked like a dead stone.

"Now, you noted," said the demonstrator, "that the diamond I placed in there was a bit yellow. It will be a clear bluish white when it comes out of its bath."

At the end of a minute the stone was taken out. The top of the gem was dried with a soft handkerchief and then the ring was waved to and fro for a few moments. It was held up for inspection. Not a gleam of yellow was to be seen. The stone was apparently a magnificent blue white gem that any one would be proud to own and loathe to pledge.

"It is the blue pigment deposited on the back of the stone that has made the difference," said the jewel expert. "The deposit is so filmy that a strong glass cannot detect it. You cannot see it from the rear of the mounting and only a bath of alcohol will remove it. It will stay on the gem for weeks if it is not removed in that way. It used to be a favorite trick of many folks who now and again had to put a diamond into the hands of a pawnbroker. The trick is called 'doctoring a stone,' but, as I said in the beginning, I would not advise you to try it. I don't know what the law on such matters is in Missouri, but there are states where a person convicted of such an offense would serve a long penitentiary term for his cleverness."—St. Louis Republic.

How Artificial Furs Are Made.

The raw pieces of pelt are frozen and the skin carefully shaved off, thawed and sent to the tanneries to be made into leather. The frozen fur which remains is allowed to thaw slightly at the bottom, so that a small part of the hair is freed from ice. This thawed portion is then covered with a solution of rubber, which is allowed to set.

The result is that large seamless pieces of fur are obtained much cheaper than those which come with the natural skin. These same artificial furs are said to be more lasting than the real, because they are immune from the attacks of moths.—Paris Nature.

Values.

We have just got the market price of wives doped out, not to a penny, but close enough. The research work came to an end when we put the subject of marriage up to a prominent bachelor.

"I wouldn't give 50 cents for a wife," he asserted.

"But," we asked, "you'd give a counterfeit half dollar for a better half, wouldn't you?"

He acknowledged that he would. So, you see, we're getting right down to cases.—New York Journal.

The Point of View.

"I suppose your clerks are all Republicans?"

"No," said the merchant. "I hire the best men, irrespective of their politics."

"What a queer way to run a business!" commented the politician.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Only a Decoy.

"I think she will make a very domestic wife. I have been calling on her for several months now and always find her darning one of her father's socks."

"But have you noticed that it is always the same old sock?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

High Finance.

"Why do you keep asking people for change for a dollar and then asking other people to give you a dollar for your change?"

"Well, somebody may make a mistake in change some time. And, believe me, it won't be me!"—New York Journal.

Wonderful Kindness.

Hatteras—Is Glivers good pay? Hanchett—Good pay? Why, once, when his assets were twice as much as his liabilities, he went into bankruptcy so his creditors would get 200 cents on the dollar.—Puck.

The feeble howl wit the wolves, bray with the asses and blent with the sheep.—Roland.

SAND VETCH A PROMISING CROP

May Be Found Useful in Sandhill Region of Nebraska.

SWEET CLOVER FOR HARD LAND

By Erwin Hopt, Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Farm Management, University of Nebraska, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sand vetch, variously known as winter vetch, hairy vetch, Russian vetch, Siberian vetch, and botanically designated, *vicia villosa*, is a species belonging to the genus *vicia*—the vetches. This genus in turn is one of the numerous genera making up the great natural family of legumes. This being true, vetch has certain qualities which characterize clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. Prominent among these characters are such qualities as the



SAND VETCH GROWN ON EXPERIMENTAL STATION FARM AND SEEDED LAST YEAR.

seeds being born in pods, a high protein content in plant and fruit, and, as far as permanent agriculture goes, perhaps most important of all—the nitrogen gathering nodule forming bacteria among the roots. Sand vetch must always be distinguished from its rather close, but for us unimportant and probably worthless relative, *vicia sativa*, variously known as spring vetch, spring tares, common vetch and Oregon vetch.

Sand vetch, introduced over half a century ago as Siberian vetch, has only recently begun to attract much attention. Some highly important work has been done with sand vetch in the south, notably by Duggar in Alabama, but for the north it may as well be frankly confessed that sand vetch is a plant about which much is said and little is known. Seed firms, through descriptions of it in their catalogues, have perhaps, more than any other agency, kept the plant before the public.

Several qualities conspire against universal culture of the plant.

1. Its seed is high priced, seldom getting, it seems, much below \$5 per bushel.

2. Much seed is required per acre, one to one and a half bushels (sixty to ninety pounds) per acre being generally recommended. Less than thirty pounds is seldom, if ever, seeded.

3. Though under favorable conditions and when properly handled it may reseed itself indefinitely, the plant is nevertheless an annual or at most a fall annual like winter wheat.

4. The seed is considered to rather quickly lose its vitality—seed more than two years old being counted useless.

5. The plant has a sprawling, melon like habit that makes it difficult to harvest for hay or seed, unless it be sown with winter wheat or rye for support.

6. Reports from various stations indicate that inoculation is often needed. Uninoculated plants have often



SWEET CLOVER SEEDED LAST YEAR.

yielded in hay but one-third, one-quarter or, in at least one instance, less than one-tenth of what inoculated plants did.

There seems, then, good reason for not rushing headlong into the attempted growing of sand vetch. The most that can as yet be said in its favor is that it is a promising crop

for certain sections of Nebraska, and as such is worthy of trial in a small way and entirely preliminary way—an acre patch at the most. Where red clover or alfalfa thrives, there seems, at least as yet, little occasion to tamper with sand vetch. Unfortunately, however, there are large sections of Nebraska, notably the high lands of the western third or fourth of the state, and also the sandhill region, where, save for exceptional and restricted areas, like some of the valley land, even alfalfa will either not grow at all or at best is unsatisfactory. If permanent agriculture is to exist at all in these sections, the finding of some legume which will be to this region what clover and alfalfa are to the east and to the valleys, is imperative. It is not a question of a legume or no legume, but merely as to what legume.

Of the various legumes now somewhat cultivated and more or less understood, but two seem at present to have any especial promise. One of these is sweet clover; the second is sand vetch. At best, prophecy is dangerous and often unwise, but it seems not altogether improbable that for the hard lands of western Nebraska sweet clover may in time prove of value, while for the sandhill region, sand vetch may be found useful. On the other hand, it is entirely possible that one or the other of these plants may prove better than its rival in both sections, or, indeed, that both may fail in either region and some now little known legume prove exactly the thing. Among the uncertainties of the legume problem in the sections mentioned, two factors stand out in bold relief. (1) That sweet clover and sand vetch are promising enough to be worthy of careful, cautious trial in a small way. (2) That some legume or other must be found.

Gasoline Engines for Pumping.

By C. K. Shedd, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska.

At the present time gasoline engines are being used by a great many farmers and stockmen in Nebraska for pumping water. Probably many others are contemplating the installation of an engine pumping plant. A few figures regarding the cost of pumping with a gasoline engine may be of interest.

It may as well be said at the outset that where only small quantities of water are used, the cheapest power for pumping is the windmill. The windmill has a number of advantages. The operating expense is practically nothing. It requires very little attention; although it should have more attention than it gets on many farms. Bolts should be kept tight and bearings well lubricated. It is well to use a mixture of flake graphite and oil on the bearings occasionally, as this makes them smooth and they will not cut so rapidly if allowed to run dry.

The windmill will cost about the same as a small pumping engine. If, however, an engine is already in use on the farm for other purposes, it requires only a small outlay to connect it up to the pump.

The size of engine required for ordinary farm pumps is from one-half to one horse power. It is advisable, however, when purchasing a gasoline engine to get one a little larger, say from two to four horse power. Then belt the engine to a line shaft and belt from this shaft to the pump, the grindstone, emery wheel, small corn sheller, etc. In this way the engine is made to do much more work and is therefore a more profitable investment.

The engine has several advantages over the windmill on a large farm. The engine pumps water faster and steadier than the windmill; and this is especially true if pumping into an elevated or a pressure tank with the use of an engine. It is not necessary to have so large a supply tank. A two days' supply is sufficient, whereas, with the windmill, a stockman is not safe unless his supply tank will hold a two weeks' supply of water.

A few tests have been run at the Nebraska Experiment station on a small pumping plant installed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering for experimental purposes.

The engine is a three horse power. It is belted to a line shaft and this shaft is belted to pump jack, feed grinder and corn sheller. The pump has a 3" cylinder and an 8" stroke. The water in the well is about forty-four feet below the pump spout.

Pump tests have been run as follows:

First series, water discharged at pump spout against no pressure.	
Barrels water pumped per hour.	11.8
Gallons gasoline used per hour.	0.140
Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline.	84.3
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water.	0.0021
Second series, water discharged at pump spout against a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, which is equivalent to pumping into an elevated tank 115 feet high.	
Barrels water pumped per hour.	10.9
Gallons gasoline used per hour.	0.177
Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline.	61.5
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water.	0.0029
Third series. (Only one test run.)	
Water discharged at pump spout against a pressure of seventy pounds per square inch, which is equivalent to pumping into an elevated tank 160 feet high.	
Barrels water pumped per hour.	10.7
Gallons gasoline used per hour.	0.18
Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline.	59.3
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water.	0.0030

STAY WITH THE COWS



You will get more clear money from them than you can any other way provided you use a DE LAVAL cream separator, which gets all the cream under all conditions.

If you have an old cheap machine or one nearly worn out we will make you a liberal allowance for it in exchange for a DE LAVAL in order to get you started right.

McCook Hardware Co.

Everett Dexter, who said he was a section hand at McCook on his way to Chicago to see his mother, pleaded guilty to being drunk, and drew \$1 and costs, which he did not pay.—Wednesday's Lincoln Star.

The Main Store—On the Main Street. If it is the freshest and best in groceries, fruits, vegetables, etc., you seek, look no further than Huber's.

The Only Union-Made overalls in the city are the Carhart. Huber is the exclusive agent. Also jackets and caps. The phone is 97.

The city is having four new cement crossings put in at the corner of Main avenue and B street.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Notice of hearing on petition for distribution of residue of estate.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss.—To all persons interested in the estate of Mary J. Baldwin, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that V. Franklin, administrator of said estate, has filed his petition in said court, the object and prayer of which are that a decree of distribution may be made of the residue of said estate now in his possession to the parties entitled by law to receive the same.

You are hereby notified that said petition will be heard by the County Judge at the County Court room in the City of McCook, in said county at nine o'clock a. m., on the 7th day of August, 1911.

It is ordered that a copy of this notice be published for three successive weeks in The McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court this 20th day of July, 1911.

(Seal.) J. C. MOORE, County Judge. First publication July 20-6ts.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Red Willow County, Nebraska.—In the Matter of the Estate of Hiram F. Peekin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from and after July 22, 1911, and any claim not presented by that time shall be forever barred; that I will sit at the county court room in McCook in said county, on the 23rd day of January, 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., to examine, adjust and allow the claims against said estate; and that the time limited for the payment of debts is one year from June 26, 1911.

(Seal.) J. C. MOORE, County Judge. CORDEAL & McCARL, Attorneys. First publication June 27, 1911-8ts.

Legal Notice.

In the County Court of Red Willow County, Nebraska. To all persons interested in the estate of Juliet B. Hume, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Robert W. Hume, administrator, has filed a final account and report of his administration, and a petition for final settlement and discharge as such, and for the distribution and assignment of said estate to the persons entitled thereto, as required by law. It is ordered that the same be heard before said court at the county court room at McCook in said county, on the 26th day of July, 1911, at one o'clock p. m.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 5th day of July, 1911.

(Seal.) J. C. MOORE, County Judge. HARLOW W. KEYES, Attorney. First publication July 6-3 wks.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the County Court of Red Willow County, Nebraska.—In the Matter of the Estate of Carolina Feeekin, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the time limited for the presentation of claims against said estate is six months from and after July 22, 1911, and any claim not presented by that time shall be forever barred; that I will sit at the county court room in McCook in said county, on the 23rd day of January, 1912, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., to examine, adjust and allow the claims against said estate; and that the time limited for the payment of debts is one year from June 26, 1911.

(Seal.) J. C. MOORE, County Judge. CORDEAL & McCARL, Attorneys. First publication June 27, 1911-8ts.

In the County Court of Red Willow County, State of Nebraska.—In the matter of the estate of Robert B. Wilson, deceased, state of Nebraska, Red Willow county.

I, J. C. Moore, county judge of said county, hereby notify all persons having claims and demands against the estate of said Robert B. Wilson, deceased, that I have set and appointed the following days for the reception, examination and adjustment of said claims and demands as provided by law at the county court room in the city of McCook in said county to-wit: On the 10th day of August, 1911, and the 6th day of February, 1912. All persons so interested, will appear at said time and place and duly present their said claims and demands in the manner required by law, or show cause for not so doing, and in case any of said claims shall not be presented by the 5th day of February, 1912, the same shall be forever barred. It is further ordered that this notice shall be given by publishing a copy of this order for four weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed in said county.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court this 10th day of July, 1911.

(Seal.) J. C. MOORE, County Judge. Ritchie & Wolff, Attorneys. First publication July 11-8ts.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Frank S. Vahue, Daniel B. Doyle, Jr., and Emmet E. Hovemale, defendants will take notice, that on the 31st day of May, 1911, W. B. Whitaker, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$200, in an action pending before him wherein George W. Marquardt is plaintiff, and Frank S. Vahue, Daniel B. Doyle, Jr., and Emmet E. Hovemale are defendants; that property of the defendant Emmet E. Hovemale has been attached under said order consisting of

Enamel sink, 27 feet 1/2 in. pipe and bib, gas fixtures and fittings, ladder and 40 feet of track, 92 running feet of shelving 10 feet high, 6 counters, 5 show cases, wall case, cash register, desk, book case, settee, 3 chairs, spice cabinet, stove and pipe, 3 twine holders, broom rack, whip rack, 2 tobacco cutters, 40 packages stock food, oil tank, basket bolts, 6 seats, 1/2 barrel and about 15 gal. oil, 2 barrels, 12 egg cases, egg carriers, window trimmings, cleaners, scoops, pails and boxes, 2 Rochester lamps and awning frame.

Said cause was continued to the 29th day of July, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m.

(Seal.) GEORGE W. MARQUARDT, Plaintiff. C. H. BOYLE, Agent. First publication July 6, 1911—3t.