

## FILL THE TEMPORARY TEETH

This Often Will Prevent Their Premature Loss and Consequent Irregularity of Second Set.

It is most important that the teeth of children should be attended to regularly. When the teeth begin to come into position, they should be brushed by the parents. This will not only cleanse the teeth, and assist in preventing decay, but it also will form a habit which will be invaluable in after life. Many older children object to having their teeth examined, and it is often impossible to do anything with them. By starting at an early age, it will accustom the child to the different procedures necessary in the care of the mouth.

If you would save your child much suffering, and the evils of a foul mouth, you should have its teeth examined for cavities every three months, from the time it is two years old. If a cavity can be found when first starting, it can be filled with little expense, and no pain.

One thing that should not be forgotten is that there is a regular time when each baby tooth should be lost. Those children who lose their baby teeth too soon through decay do not have, as a rule, as healthy permanent teeth as those children who have had their baby teeth attended to. What is still worse, the early loss of the baby teeth is apt to cause the second teeth to come down in the mouth irregularly, and often a disfigurement for life is the result of this early neglect.

By the filling of the baby teeth, the child is also assisted in the mastication of its food. A decayed tooth is sensitive to bite on, and the child instinctively will avoid chewing on it. The result is, if there is much decay, that the child will bolt its food without chewing, and thus form a detrimental habit which may last through life.

Another thing to remember is that if there are decayed places in the teeth where food may lodge for any length of time, such decomposed matter becomes germinous and in many cases invites disease.

No wonder that the child, thus neglected, often displays a peevish, irritable disposition, accompanied by a lack of vitality and a tendency toward disease.

At about the age of six the child will cut its first permanent teeth, and these teeth should be watched for and carefully examined from time to time, to prevent decay. These teeth are called the first permanent molars, and appear immediately behind the temporary teeth. Most parents consider these teeth as baby teeth, and allow them to decay. They do not know that these are some of the most important teeth we have. This tooth often starts to decay soon after it comes in, but if filled while the cavity is small, it proves a very durable and useful tooth. (Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.)

## "FOR EVERY CHILD A TOOTH"

Persian Proverb Illustrates the Care That Should Be Given the Prospective Mother's Mouth.

As a usual thing, there is more decay in the teeth of women than of men; this has been variously accounted for. Some attribute it to the fact that it is a result of indoor life, and lack of exercise; others claim that it is a constitutional trouble. In any event, it is known that decay is greatly increased during the physiological process of reproduction. The Persians have a saying, "For every child a tooth," and often it would appear that it might be more true if it read six teeth instead of one.

While it is true that the teeth sometimes suffer during this period, yet much damage may be averted if the prospective mother will take the precaution to early seek the advice of her physician and dentist, to correct this disturbance.

It was formerly supposed that this rapid decay was caused by a deficiency of the lime salts in the blood at this time, but now it is generally believed to be caused by acid eruptions, vomiting and regurgitations from a disordered stomach. Teeth decay very rapidly where the saliva is abnormal, and acid, and this is largely the condition of the saliva during this period.

A rigid examination of the teeth should be made, and the teeth put in the best possible condition just before, and as soon after this period, as possible, for Nature needs every bit of help that we can give her. Where the decay has started underneath the old fillings, and the teeth should be removed, and new fillings inserted.

In order to correct the excessive acidity of her mouth, the prospective mother should use an alkaline preparation, and thus neutralize the acid. The tooth brush should be used after each meal, and before going to bed. The physician should be consulted as to the proper food diet, and the tonics that may be necessary to build up the system.

The question is often asked whether dental work should be done at this time. If the teeth are attended to at the start there is no harm, provided caution is taken not to have too long or painful sittings. Later, it is better that temporary work be done, and the permanent work be deferred until after childbirth.

By following these few simple directions, much pain and suffering will be avoided, the mother's teeth will not be lost, and best of all there will be an improvement in the teeth in the coming generations of mankind. (Copyright, Western Newspaper Union.)

Many a fellow who marries in haste has to hustle.

## EYES OF NATION ARE ON NEBRASKA

State Will Get Much Favorable Notice During Fall Months.

### OMAHA IS IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Metropolis Will Entertain More Than 100,000 Visitors—Conventions Will Bring Men of National Prominence to Commonwealth.

The nation's eyes will be turned toward Nebraska during the fall months and the state will come in for more favorable notice during October, November and December than ever before. For no less than four national conventions will hold their annual meetings in Omaha, the metropolis of the west.

Men of national reputation will attend these conventions and the citizens of the state will be privileged to hear the words of wisdom which will roll from the lips of the men who direct the destinies of the United States.

Chief among the conventions is the Nebraska State Teachers' association, which will bring, according to conservative estimates, not less than 5,000 teachers into Omaha for three days on the 8th, 9th and 10th of November. Miss Edith Lathrop of Clay Center, president of the association, is arranging a program, which in itself will be of such magnitude that every teacher will want to attend the session. For the convenience and entertainment of the teachers, the Commercial club of Omaha, through its publicity bureau, is arranging for visits to the South Omaha Stock Yards and to the Union Pacific shops. A bureau of reservation for rooms has also been opened by the Young Men's Christian association where teachers can secure accommodations previous to the convention.

When the teachers visit Omaha, the city will have on its best bib and tucker, for Omahans would rather make good with Nebraskans than with any other people in the world.

The Grain Dealers' National association will hold its annual meeting on Oct. 9, 10 and 11. More than six hundred grain men from all over the United States will get together. Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota will be represented to the limit. Efforts are being made to get Governor Harmon of Ohio to deliver the annual address. The Omaha Grain exchange is arranging for a big banquet and a theater party as the entertainment features.

The American Prison association will bring more than 1,500 visitors west for their first trip as an association. They will come on the 15th of October and remain for five days. On Tuesday night, Oct. 17, George W. Wickersham, attorney general of the United States, will deliver an address. On Monday night, Bishop George Beecher of Kearney will speak on "Prison Reform in Nebraska," while on Sunday Dr. F. S. Loveland of Topeka, Kan., will preach the annual sermon.

In December the National Wool Growers' association will hold its annual meeting. In connection with the convention it is proposed to hold a sheep show, which will bring all the breeders from the east to Nebraska. More than 2,000 sheepmen will participate in the meeting.

All told, more than 100,000 people will visit Omaha in the next three months. The land show, the Ak-Sar-ben and the conventions are the magnets which are turning all people to Nebraska and Omaha.

**Her Answer.**  
He—I am going to make you a present of a bracelet for your birthday. Which do you prefer—silver or gold?  
She is silent.  
He—Well, which do you want?  
She is silent still.  
He—Why don't you speak? I ask you which do you prefer—silver or gold?  
Then he suddenly remembered that "silence is golden."

**Creating an Impression.**  
"Is he really a great scientist?"  
"I have my doubts," replied Miss Cayenne. "I suspect he is one of the scientists who get their reputations by sitting down to a dinner table and saying chloride of sodium instead of salt."—Washington Star.

**Her Choice.**  
"I believe there's good people in all denominations," Mrs. Lapsing said, "but as for myself I always go to one of the orchard ox churches."—Chicago Tribune.

A sharp tongue is the only edged tool that grows keener with constant use.—Irving.

**A Cruet Stand.**  
Several villagers were discussing a departed sister, who had been given to good deeds, but was rather too fond of dispensing sharp spoken advice.  
"She was an excellent woman," said the deceased lady's pastor. "She was constantly in the homes of the poor and afflicted. In fact, she was the salt of the earth."  
"She was more than that," remarked a villager. "She was the vinegar, the pepper and the mustard as well. She was a perfect cruet stand of virtues."—

## A Bullet From Antietam

By LILA BRIERTON.

Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.

EVERY Memorial day since I can remember my Great-aunt Margaret has spent in retirement. She does not leave her room, and if any one enters she will be found shrouded in gloom. When we were little children we used to ask mother what made aunt so disconsolate on Memorial day, but she would frown on us and caution us not to say anything about it to aunt, adding that it was a matter we were too young to understand. When I grew to womanhood, while hunting for something in the old lady's bureau drawer that she had asked me to get her I opened a box of those little treasures that so many of us keep with infinite care and found in it a leaden bullet. I asked her if it had a history. She said it had and told me about it. This is her story:

"I was seventeen when the civil war broke out. Seventeen is a very impressionable age for a girl. She is likely to meet some young man she has never seen before and open her heart to him at once. At any rate, I was of that kind. Near our house was a field in which was encamped a regiment that was getting ready to march south to the war. One day when I was out at the well a young soldier with stripes on his arm came over the fence and toward me. He was grown up, which meant a good deal to a girl who was still considered to be a mere child. I had never received any attentions from a grown man in my life.

"The smile he gave me is with me to this day. He had auburn curly hair and a light brown mustache. He asked me if I would let him take away



"ONCE HIS HAND TOUCHED MINE."

some water in a tin pail he carried. And when I said he might he gave me another smile, and I smiled and somehow felt a strange happiness. He was a long while getting ready to fill his pail, a long while filling it, pausing from time to time while he was doing it to say something nice to me, and a long while getting away after he had filled it. I insisted on helping with the well bucket, and once his hand touched mine. It sent a thrill through me.

"The regiment was delayed in moving for a long while. The young soldier used to come every day for water, and I used to watch for him that I might be out in the yard when he came. He said they were waiting for shoes, and then for blankets, and after that for ammunition. I hoped they would never get any of these things, for I dreaded the day when they would march away and my young soldier would go too. But our meetings at the well house continued, and one evening while we were standing there it grew dark. I felt his arms stealing around my waist, and then he kissed me.

"That one kiss sealed my fate. I could neither forget it nor the man who gave it to me. When he left me he took my heart with him.

"I lay awake so late that night thinking of the strange new happiness that had come to me that I awakened late in the morning. I looked immediately out for the camp, as I had become accustomed to doing, and my heart sank. Not a white tent was there. The regiment had gone. Oh, shall I ever forget the desolate feeling? My soldier had gone. I should never see him again. He would be killed. But I had no doubt that if he returned we should be reunited. I did not dream that he would forget me.

"It is strange to me now how one man seen by a young girl but a few times can fix the status of her whole life. Perhaps at that tender age it is more possible than when she is older. And yet I know that most young girls have what they call a first love that is succeeded by several others. Mine has been the first and only love.

"A year passed. We used to hear of the great battles, the boys crying extras, with a list of killed and wounded, certain houses with the shutters all closed and afterward the persons living in them appearing robed in black. I would have seized the lists eagerly, but I didn't know my lover's name, not even his regiment. I could only hope that it would come back, encamp where it had encamped before and I would meet my dear love at the well.

"And so it did. When the wared end one day the regiment marched into town. But how different from what it had been four years before! Some 200 men, most of them looking as if they had just been discharged from a

hospital, straggled on to the ground and the strongest of them got up to tents. What an awful wait that was for me till I should see my lover dragging himself across the interval between us! I would not let myself think that his body was in a grave in a trench in the south. He did not come the first day nor the second. I was obliged to consider the possibility of his having been killed.

"On the third day I saw an officer coming from the camp. With my heart in my throat, I went, carried by my trembling legs, to meet him. We came together at the well house. But he was not my lover.

"Did you," he asked, "form the acquaintance of a young sergeant when this regiment encamped here four years ago?"

"I tried to say 'yes,' but could not. I knew this man brought a message from him and what that meant.

"He took a bullet from his pocket and handed it to me.

"He was killed at Antietam more than two years ago with this bit of lead



"HE WAS KILLED WITH THIS BIT OF LEAD."

He told me if I ever got north again to bring it here to you and to say to you that his last thoughts were of you."

My aunt ceased to speak. I went to her and put my arm about her carelessly, but did not speak to her. Then I left her to herself.

This romance, brief in the few meetings she had had with her lover, was old in years. For the most of a long life she had mourned the man who had wooed and won her within a fortnight.

But now she tells me that with each Memorial day the experience which determined the current of her life grows more like a dream.

### RAFTS OF GNAT EGGS.

Their Floating Illustrates a Curious Property of Water.

Many simple experiments show that the surface of water possesses a property which causes it to resist the passage of bodies either from above or below. This is true not only of soapy water, but of the cleanest and purest water as well. A sheet of fine gauze tends to float because, its weight being widely distributed, each of the numerous separate wires is resisted by the surface film so that the water cannot readily pass through the meshes.

Insects and plants utilize this fact in many interesting ways. Some water plants whose leaves float on the water have a very simple contrivance to keep the upper surfaces of the leaves dry. This consists of a great number of minute hairs covering the tops of the leaves. Water cannot penetrate among these hairs even when the leaves are forced down beneath the surface.

The little rafts of eggs that gnats set afloat on the water are kept from sinking and from being upset through this same principle. The tiny eggs have their points all upward, and they are glued together so closely that, while there is open space all around the point of each egg, yet the width of these spaces is so slight that water cannot readily pass through. You may again and again upset such an egg raft, but it will right itself every time, and the upper surface will remain dry.

### The Mandrake Legend.

There is an old legend connected with the mandrake which states that when the plant is uprooted it utters a piercing cry. The forked tubers bear a fantastic resemblance to the body and legs of a man, and from this fancied likeness there grew the belief which was widespread during the middle ages.

### Heine and Hugo.

Heine had a preconceived idea that Victor Hugo, called by him "the French poet in whom all is false," had a lump on his back. He was delighted when he was told that one of Hugo's hips protruded owing to malformation.

### Couplet.

Delighted Marianne—O—professor, what do you think of little Arthur as a violinist? Professor—I like the way he puts the fiddle back into the case.—Chicago News.

Happiness is the natural flower of duty.—Phillips Brooks.

### Revising It Downward.

"Then I'm to tell the firm," the bill collector said, making a memorandum in his notebook, "that you'll probably settle this account next week?"  
"Well, I'd hardly put it that way," hesitatingly answered the other.  
"Probably" is a pretty strong word. Better make it "possibly."—Chicago Tribune.

### No Chance.

Mrs. Jones—It's queer that baby doesn't talk. She's almost two years old and hasn't spoken a word yet. Mr. Jones—I know, dear, but do you ever give baby a chance?

Public Notice of the Intention of the Mayor and City Council of the City of McCook, Red Willow County, Nebraska, to take up and pay off the Outstanding and Unpaid valid Interest Bearing Bonds of the City of the Aggregate Amount of sixty-five Thousand Dollars, Dated June 15, 1908, Designated Water Bonds, By the Issue and Sale or issue and Exchange Thereof of the Refunding Bonds of the City, in Accordance with Chapter Eight of the Session Laws of Nebraska, 1899.

In conformity with law and a resolution of the mayor and city council of the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, duly adopted by the mayor and city council, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1911, public notice is hereby given that the mayor and city council of said city seek to take up and pay off the valid outstanding and unpaid interest-bearing bonds of the city in the aggregate amount of Sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00), said bonds being numbers one to thirteen inclusive, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1908, payable at the option of the city after five years and absolutely due and payable on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1928, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum, payable semi-annually on the fifteenth day of December and the fifteenth day of June in each year at the fiscal agency of the state of Nebraska in the city of New York. The said bonds so sought to be taken up and paid off were issued for the purpose of erecting, constructing and maintaining a system of waterworks for the city of McCook, and were authorized by two-thirds of the legal votes of the city of McCook cast for and against the proposition at an election held for that purpose in the city of McCook on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1908.

And public notice is hereby given that said bonds, issued and outstanding as aforesaid, are sought to be taken up and paid off by means of bonds to be issued by the city of McCook and designated refunding bonds, in the aggregate amount not to exceed Sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00) to consist of Sixty-five (65) bonds in the denomination of one thousand dollars each payable in lawful money of the United States of America, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum (6%) per annum from and after the first day of September, A. D., 1911, payable semi-annually on the first day of March and the first day of September in each year, and evidenced by coupons attached to said bonds, said bonds to be numbered in regular and consecutive order, commencing with number one, of which ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) numbered one to ten inclusive shall be absolutely due and payable on the first day of September, A. D. 1916; twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000.00), numbered eleven to thirty inclusive, shall be absolutely due and payable on the first day of September, A. D. 1921, and the balance, or thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000.00) numbered thirty-one to sixty-five inclusive, payable in the order of their number at the pleasure of the City at any time after the first day of September, A. D. 1921, and absolutely due and payable on the first day of September, A. D. 1931; said bonds and the coupons thereto attached to be payable at the banking house of Kountze Brothers in the city of New York, U. S. A., being the designated state agency for the payment of bonds issued by Nebraska municipalities; said bonds to bear date the first day of September, A. D. 1911, executed as the law directs and as shall hereafter be prescribed by ordinance, which ordinance shall provide for the sale or exchange of said refunding bonds for the bonds to be taken up and paid off, to-wit:

said water bonds bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1908, in the aggregate amount of sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00), or such portion thereof as by lawful means may be taken up and paid off by the issue and sale or the issue and exchange thereof of the refunding bonds hereby contemplated.

And public notice is hereby given that on or before Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October, A. D. 1911, at the hour of six o'clock p. m. of said day, at the office of the City Clerk, in the city of McCook, any tax-payer of such city may file objections to such proposed action.

If no objection or objections are filed as to the amount of said bonds as stated in this notice, and if no objection or objections are filed against the validity of such bonds, then and thereafter the authorities of the city of McCook will issue and sell or issue and exchange, as the case may be, the bonds contemplated by this notice not to exceed the aggregate amount of sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000.00) and not to bear a greater rate of interest than six per centum (6%) per annum, and thereby take up and pay off the outstanding water bonds described in this notice.

L. C. STOLL, City Clerk  
Dated, McCook, Nebraska, October 10, 1911.  
First publication Oct. 12-5ts.

Notice of Administratrix's Sale.  
In the District Court of Red Willow County, State of Nebraska.—In the matter of the application of Nina Harris Wade, Administratrix of the estate of James B. Wade, deceased, to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Honorable R. C. Orr, Judge of the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, made on the 7th day of October, 1911, for the sale of the real estate hereinafter described, situated in Red Willow county, state of Nebraska, to-wit: lot numbered six in block numbered six in the original town, now city, of McCook said real estate will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on Wednesday, the 8th day of November, 1911, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1911.

NINA HARRIS WADE,  
Administratrix of the Estate of James B. Wade, deceased.  
First publication Oct. 16-6ts.

Fresh fruits at Magner's.

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound Still retains its high place as the best household remedy for all coughs and colds, either for children or for grown persons. Prevents serious results from a cold. Take only the genuine Foley's Honey and Tar Compound and refuse substitutes. A. McMillen.

## Lumber and Coal, That's All

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

### Barnett Lumber Co.

Phone 5

V. FRANKLIN, Pres.      G. H. WATKINS, Vice-Pres.  
R. A. GREEN, Cash.

## The Citizens National Bank

of McCook, Nebraska

Paid-Up Capital \$50,000 : Surplus \$25,000

DIRECTORS		
V. Franklin	A. McMillen	R. A. Green
G. H. Watkins	Vernice Franklin	