

The McCook Tribune.

By F. M. KIMMELL

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REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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Railway Commissioner:

THOMAS L. HALL

Regents of State University:

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County Clerk:

CHAS. SKALLA

County Treasurer:

ARTHUR B. WOOD

Clerk of District Court:

ELMER KAY

County Sheriff:

E. F. OSBORN

County Judge:

J. C. MOORE

County Superintendent:

ELIZABETH BETTCHER

County Surveyor:

CHAS. W. KELLEY

County Coroner:

DR. DAVID F. SMITH

Commissioner 1st District:

WM. J. STILGEOUER.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL TAX ELECTION.

Notice is hereby given of the qualified electors of the County of Red Willow, in the State of Nebraska, that upon the order of the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Willow in the State of Nebraska, an election will be held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1911, between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day at the voting places in the several voting precincts of said county, where the general election for the year 1911 shall be held, for the purpose of voting on the following proposition, which is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of said county, to-wit:

"Shall the County Board of the County of Red Willow in the State of Nebraska, levy a tax for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, for the purpose of creating a fund, with which to purchase land, erect and furnish buildings thereon suitable for a poor farm and to put into operation and defray the actual expenses of such poor farm, said tax to be levied for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and at the rate of one mill on each dollar of the assessed valuation of the taxable property of said county, which tax shall be in addition to the taxes, which said County Board is authorized to levy for county purposes.

Said proposition as submitted on the ballots to be:

For a one mill tax for a

poor farm []

Against a one mill tax for a

poor farm []

Submitted and authorized by the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Red Willow, in the State of Nebraska, this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1911.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF THE COUNTY OF RED WILLOW, STATE OF NEBRASKA, by

F. S. LOFTON, Chairman.

Attest:

Chas. Skalla, County clerk.

Send fifty cents to the Lincoln State Journal and you will receive that big state daily all the rest of the year. It will stop at the end of that time. The Journal is different from other state papers. It is independent, progressive and fearless, not in politics for its owners or friends, does not print liquor or nasty medical advertising, spends more money for state news, all of the Associated Press, splendid Washington service, and does things for the good of Nebraskans. It prints more columns of reading matter than any other state paper, has many high class special features, and Bixby himself is worth the fifty cents. Try it at this cut price. Including Sunday paper, 75 cents.

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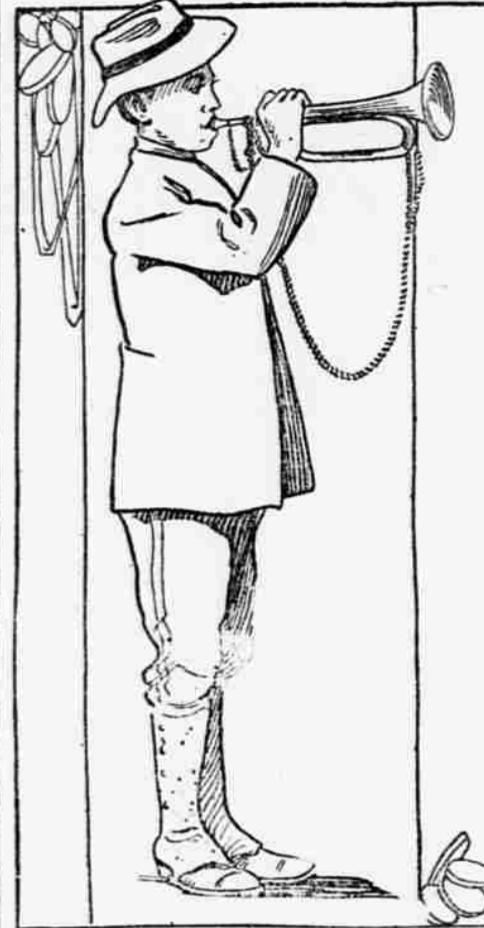
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BOY SCOUT BRIGADE

Movement Is Becoming Widely Popular in This Country.

Starting in England, There Are Already Over 200,000 Lads Enrolled in America—Appeals Strongly to the Boys.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Playgrounds Association of America has joined in support of the Boy Scout movement as started in England by Gen. Baden-Powell and fostered here by Ernest Thompson Seton. There are already



Sounding the Call.

about 200,000 lads enrolled in the Boy Scouts of America in 46 states, though the organization is only a few months old. Those who have been watching the movement here say that nothing has ever seemed to appeal so strongly to the boys of America.

Ten years ago Mr. Seton organized the Woodcraft Indians. About 100,000 boys became members, but soon after Gen. Baden-Powell's organization, begun only two years ago, attained such quick and wide popularity in England Mr. Seton and those working with him adopted its best features and merged the Woodcraft Indians into the Boy Scouts.

Every American boy a hundred years ago, he points out, lived either on a farm or in such close touch with farm life that he reaped its benefits.

He had all the practical knowledge that comes from country surroundings; that is, he could ride, shoot, run, swim; he was handy with tools; he knew the woods; he was physically strong, self-reliant, resourceful, well developed in body and brain. In addition, his moral training was got at home, and it was good. He was respectful and obedient to his elders, and, as Mr. Seton thinks constituted altogether the best material of which a nation could be made.

"We have lived," says Mr. Seton, "to see an unfortunate change. Partly through the growth of immense cities, with the consequent specialization of industry, each individual has been required to do one small specialty and shut his eyes to everything else, with the resultant perpetual narrowing of the mental horizon. Partly through the decay of small farming which would have offset this condition, each mixed farm was a college of handicraft. And partly through the stereotyped forms of religion losing their hold, we see a very different type of youth in the country today.

The new boy scout is a tenderfoot. He is usually about 12 years old. In time he will become a second-class scout, the next higher grade, and finally a first-class scout. To become a graduate in this out-door school a boy must do these things:

1. Swim fifty yards or run a mile in 8 minutes.
2. Must have 50 cents at least in the savings bank.
3. Signaling. Send and receive a message either in semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters a minute.
4. Go on foot, or row a boat, alone to a point seven miles away and return again; or if conveyed by any vehicle or animal, go to a distance of fifteen miles and back, and write a short report on it. It is preferable that he should take two days.
5. Describe or show the proper means for saving life in case of two of the following accidents (allotted by the examiners): Fire, drowning, runaway carriage, sewer gas, ice breaking, or bandage an injured patient, or revive apparently drowned person.
6. Cook satisfactorily two out of the following dishes, as may be directed: Porridge, bacon, hunter's stew; or skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck and cook a bird. Also make "dumper" of a half pound of flour, or a "twist" of a half stick thick.
7. Read map correctly and draw an intelligent rough sketch map. Point out a compass direction without the help of a compass.
8. Use an ax for felling or trimming light timber; or as an alternative, produce an article of carpentry or joinery, or metal work, made by himself satisfactorily.
9. Judge distance, size, numbers and height within 25 per cent. error.

This first-class scout must also know a lot of other things. He must know how to fling a life line, the position of the main arteries, how to stop bleeding from veins and arteries, how to improvise splints, and many other things which constitute "first aid to the injured."

All the leading branches of the general scout movement in this country have now been consolidated.

LOOK LIKE THE ORIGINAL

Artificial Teeth Now Are Made to Suit the Wearer in Color and Shape.

We do not see as many sets of artificial teeth today as we did twenty years ago, since it has been learned that there is no substitute that will equal the natural organs. In the time of our grandfathers, if a tooth ached it was immediately extracted, and it was a common sight to see many people going about with a large number of teeth out. So much was this the case that it became a matter of alarm among some of the scientists lest the human race was to become toothless. Nowadays, with improved methods, there is little excuse for anyone to have a single tooth.

In those mouths where only a few teeth are lost, and bridgework cannot be used, it is desirable to use the partial plate. This can be used without the extraction of any more teeth. It simply fills in the gaps caused by the loss of the teeth which have already been removed. If these plates are carefully fitted and the adjoining teeth well matched, they will do very well in the matter of appearance.

When there are very few natural teeth in the mouth, and these in bad condition, it is often better to remove all the remaining teeth and have full plates inserted. Especially is this true where the gums are badly diseased, and the teeth are loosened by pyorrhea. On the extraction of the teeth this disease usually disappears.

Within the last few years there have been many improvements in the process of making plates, especially in the method of taking the impression of the mouth, and of arranging the teeth. The scientific principles underlying the movement of the jaw have been worked out, with the result that new apparatus and new moulds of teeth were required. This anatomical articulation, as it is called, produces far better results than the old process.

There is greater ability to thoroughly chew the food, the teeth fit better and are much better in appearance.

In the making of artificial teeth, care should be observed in selecting the proper form and color of the teeth to be used. Patients often demand small, white, even teeth, hoping thus to improve their appearance. The result is likely to happen in such cases that the teeth present a ghastly appearance. The color of the teeth and the form depend largely upon the color of the hair and eyes, and other characteristics. The size should correspond to the size of the jaw. Many people imitate quite successfully their natural teeth by having the artificial teeth slightly irregular, as were their own teeth before they were lost.

RIGHT USES OF TOOTHPICK

Little Implement, Employed Regularly and Carefully, Does Much to Preserve the Teeth.

One of the products of civilization is the toothpick. So far as we know the savage does not indulge this habit except as he learns it from the educated races. There are very few parts of the world where the teeth are immune from decay, so the lack of its use is not because of the lack of need.

The reason is probably that the savage has no thought of the care of the teeth, and doubtless he is not annoyed by the particles of food which crowd between his teeth. There are some who, for politeness sake, deplore the use of the toothpick. While it is not an article to use at all times and at all places, to discard it altogether would prove disastrous.

The best toothpick is one of quill,

its flexibility, and the ease with which it is used making it ideal.

The objection to the wooden toothpick is that it is bulky, and liable to injure the gum tissue and the delicate membrane surrounding the tooth; it sometimes slivers, producing wounds and inflammation in the gums. The metal toothpick is also inadvisable, and the habit of using pins and other metallic instruments as toothpicks should be condemned. In using a toothpick care should be taken; it is not enough that the food be removed, but also that it be removed gently. The gum which grows between the teeth has a very valuable use and should not be crowded out.

Occasionally we find one whose teeth are so perfect in shape and the gum tissue so healthy that the toothpick is unnecessary, but for the ordinary individual too much stress cannot be laid on the need of its use and the care which is necessary.

Where the teeth are filled, care should be taken not to use force, and thereby break off particles of enamel next to the filling or otherwise injure the filling, and the habit of chewing a toothpick is a bad one.

In using the pick often one may find a tooth which gives evidence of pain. In such a case it is well to learn at once whether or not there is a cavity forming in the tooth. Often, too, the pick will give you first knowledge of tartar accumulating about the necks of the teeth, and when this is discovered haste should be made to have it removed. This you cannot do with the brush; the only way is can be removed is with the aid of special instruments.

By allowing the tartar to accumulate, you run the risk of contracting that dread disease known as pyorrhea.

Thus we find that the toothpick is indeed a valuable instrument when rightly used, and if it is employed after each meal we will derive much satisfaction from the comfort it gives us, as well as protection from decay.

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CLARK A FAITHFUL FRIEND

Humanity of the Speaker Illustrated by Little Story Told by Congressman Pepper.

"One of the most striking phases of Champ Clark's many-sided character is his humanity," remarked Representative L. S. Pepper of Iowa at the Willard. "He never forgets a friend, political or otherwise, and I know it. Some of the speaker's friends told me a story not long ago that illustrates this side of his nature.

"It seems that when a young lawyer, Clark was ambitious to be elected prosecuting attorney of his county. There was an old fellow—his name was Burwell—who ran a small grocery in Clark's town. He was a little testy, perhaps, for he did not like to be disturbed when telling a story, not even to wait on customers. The store, in fact, was conducted for the purpose of giving him an opportunity to hold forth in pleasant discourses with his friends. He was in comfortable circumstances and didn't have to work. Politically he was a man of large influence in his community and was Clark's friend. He helped elect him prosecuting attorney. It was a number of years ago, of course.

"Not long ago, I was told, Clark heard that the old man was sick and a trifle short of funds. He learned of it through an old neighborhood friend. You know Champ Clark is not particularly frugal and never accumulated a large bank account; but he sat down and wrote a check that turned his balance into an overdraft, gave it to Wallace Bassford, and told him to send this check to old man Burwell."

GATCH TROUT TO SAVE THEM

Idaho Officials Seine Them in Irrigation Ditches and Put Them Back in River.

A rescue work of considerable magnitude is under way in the Big Lost River valley, Idaho, where L. C. Jones, assistant chief deputy in the state fish and game department, is directing the seining of the Big Lost River Land and Irrigation company's canal for trout, which are taken to the river proper and there deposited.

The canal was built about two years ago, and fish screens should have been provided at the head at that time, it is said, but it seems that this has never been done, with the result that it was feared that great quantities of trout would be lost when the waters of the canal began to diminish. The action of Mr. Jones and his assistants in securing the fish alive and returning them to the fresh and lasting waters of the main stream may prove highly productive of results.

Freak Shoes.

A shoe manufacturer in referring to the increase in job lot shoe merchants said: "It is a peculiar situation when a wholesaler of jobs exclusively is enabled to purchase whole carloads of good staple shoes at a tremendous discount from actual cost to the shoe manufacturer, and that is just exactly what is being done.

"It is not to be understood that rejected shoes or that they are of odd sizes or anything of the sort. They are regular factory lines of good staple shoes in full sizes and are sold at a great sacrifice because so many fads and innovations have crept in that good staple shoes remain in wholesalers' hands. Surely there is something radically wrong and out of joint in the shoe business when such conditions exist."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

Cat and Dog Chums.

When my dog was a puppy I got a little kitten to keep him company, says a writer in Fur News. They got to be good friends, but as they got older the cat seemed to think she could take care of herself.

When the cat climbed a tree it seemed to puzzle the dog, and he would stand below the tree and look up at the cat and then at me, as if trying to understand how the cat could get up into the tree while he had to stay on the ground.

When evening came the dog would hunt up the cat and carry her to the kennel where they slept at night. The dog kept one of his forelegs over the cat and there she had to stay until morning. At last the cat was killed, but I have the dog yet.

Americans in Canada.

Americans are rapidly colonizing the three Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. These three provinces had a population of 1,176,000 in 1909 and nearly 500,000 of these settlers were Americans. Last year America's contribution to the population of the provinces was 91,175 and these took with them an average of \$1,000 each. A few years ago the land in any one of these provinces could be bought for \$3 an acre. Now it ranges from \$20 to \$30 an acre.

TAKES PHOTOS OF THOUGHTS

French Scientist Says He Has Got Impressions of Them on Sensitive Plates.

Much interest has been aroused in Paris by the announcement of the well-known scientific investigator, Commander Darget, of the success of experiments in photographing human thoughts.

Commander Darget, who has devoted a long time to the study of hypnotism and kindred subjects, stated to the Academy of Science that after many trials he had succeeded in obtaining photographic impressions of thoughts of concrete objects. He produced as evidence two photographs, one showing a walking stick and the other a bottle, in each case the image being perfectly distinct.

In explanation of his achievement, Commander Darget gave the following account:

After staring a long time on the object to be photographed in a strong red light, concentrating all his attention on it, he fixed his gaze with all the will power at his command on a photographic plate that had previously been immersed in a weak developer in a dark room. At the end of a quarter of an hour the image of the object appeared on the negative.

According to the commander's theory, these astonishing results are due to certain obscure light rays which he calls "V" rays.

ARIZONA IS HIS FAVORITE

In Forty-Seven Years George Carey of Columbia Did Not Leave the Territory.

Forty-seven years' continuous residence in Arizona