

McCook General Hospital

Located in the Heckman House, one block west of the Court House.

Will be open to receive patients after January 18, 1912. A Hospital devoted to McCook and southwest Nebraska. Skilled attendants in charge.

D. J. REID, Surgeon Proprietor

WAS A TRAGIC DEATH.

Pathetic End of E. E. Evert's Life in Oregon.

The Roseburg, Oregon, Review, at hand, gives a complete account of the death of E. E. Everts, a former resident of Red Willow county, which occurred on December 31st, 1911, in Oregon.

Mr. Everts was a timber cruiser, that is, he examined and reported upon value of timber on isolated tracts of mountain land in that great timber country in the mountains of Oregon, a dangerous avocation in this season of year.

Mr. Everts and a fellow-cruiser named McGee were inspecting and surveying a tract in the wild and heavy-timbered mountain region near the west branch of Smith river, 48 miles northeast of Gardiner, Oregon. They had completed a partial survey and examination in a deep snow and severe temperature and being quite exhausted, McGee urged they should return to camp, for rest and until the raging storm had calmed down. Mr. Everts thought they could complete the work and make the cabin on the way home, but the deep snow, dense timber and underbrush, coupled with the severe temperature, overcame Mr. Everts and he became utterly helpless. McGee carried him on his back for three-quarters of a mile under almost super-human conditions, until he was likewise exhausted. Their matches being wet, McGee decided to return to the cabin for dry watches and kindling, and wrapping his coat about Everts he started out, late in the afternoon of December 30, for the cabin, arriving late at night. Drying his clothing and securing the articles, he again sought his companion. Arriving at the place about dawn, he found that Mr. Everts had succumbed to the cold, exposure and

exhaustion.

After three or four days fighting with the deep snow, McGee reached a lumber camp and telephoned the tragic facts to Gardiner, and thence to Roseburg.

Two sons of the deceased went at once to the scene and the body was temporarily buried until spring would make it possible to bring the body to civilization for interment.

Everts left McCook 12 years ago, and since that time has lived in Roseburg, Peel and Oakland, Oregon. He leaves four sons and one daughter Miss Laura Everts, of our city, where she is attending school. Of the sons Jason is storekeeper at the Southern Pacific round house, Roseburg; Edward is a machinist at Peel; Charles lives there also; and Albert lives at Riddle, Oregon.

Five brothers and four sisters also survive Everts: Jason of Sutherlin, Oregon; Charles, Orlo, Louis and George living in Wisconsin; Mrs. L. C. Church and Mrs. Nora Church of Wyoming; Mrs. Anna Kendall of Chicago, and Mrs. W. B. Whittaker of our city.

GRANT.

A daughter was born, January 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. Pete Harris.

J. H. Wesch and brother Charlie were McCook business visitors Tuesday.

Abe Peters is on the sick list this week.

This moderation of the weather will be fully appreciated by the stockmen especially.

Pancake flour, the Advo, Aunt Jenima and Ralston brands, best the market offers. Huber's, Phone 97.

McCormell for drugs.

Fresh fruits at Magner's.

(Continued from page 1.)

\$7,500.00 every Sunday morning. Women offer the tickets for sale at almost every place of business in Colon and Panama. It is said the plan is similar to our Louisiana lottery.

The Canal Zone is a strip of land extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific across the isthmus, ten miles wide or five miles each side of the center line of the canal, forty-seven miles long, and embraces about 448 square miles. The length of the canal from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific is fifty miles. The working forces are organized into three divisions—the Atlantic, Central and Pacific divisions.

We left Panama, Friday at 8 a. m., on a special train of five cars to view the great Culebra cut and locks at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. We were taken through the center of the cut and had a clear view of men and machinery at work. The plans of the French company originally provided for a sea level canal seventy-two feet wide and 30 feet of water in the cut. Our plan provides for a lock system; 200 feet is the minimum width thru the cut with 45 feet of water. Highest elevation on center line through the cut is 312 feet above sea level; bottom of cut when completed to be forty feet above sea level; highest point of excavation on the side of the highest hill is 540 feet above sea level. The bottom of cut has to be broken on by blasting. Drilling is done by hundreds of machines similar to ones used in this country for well boring. The holes are charged with explosives and fired by electricity, breaking the rock in shape to be handled by the steam shovels and loaded on cars.

The improved sanitary condition of the Canal Zone is a remarkable accomplishment of our government. It is said that up to the present time they have expended \$12,000,000 in this work. They have cut the grass, drained the land and spread oil on all waters to kill the mosquito. They have imported a fish called millions from the island of Barbados that feeds on the larvae of the mosquito that is expected to keep the zone clear of these pests when the canal is completed. It differs from other fish in that the young are born alive.

It was said that great care and attention were given to the comfort of the employees. They have comfortable quarters and the same conveniences we have. They have splendid hospitals in case of sickness or accident. Houses, furniture, fuel, water, drainage, telephone and lights are furnished them without cost. They have good schools, movie roads, club houses and Y. M. C. A. buildings are provided. Six weeks' leave of absence is given the monthly employees each year with full pay. There are about 35,000 men employed, 5,000 of them Americans, 5,000 are Europeans, mostly Spaniards and Italians. The balance are negroes from the islands adjoining, principally Jamaica. The canal commission conducts large department store or commissary with branches at all camps. Cash sales are prohibited, everything is charged to employees only. Annual sales said to be \$5,000,000.00. They run a big laundry, bakery, ice making plant, the products of which are sold at a little above cost. Nearly all food is shipped from the United States. A line of steamers direct from Califor-

nia supply vegetables and fruit all the year. The Commission conducts seventeen hotels and fifty-five messes along the line of the canal. Employees can get dinner for 30 cents gold at the hotels; messes for Spaniards and Italians supply meals at 40 cents per day, negroes at 30 cents per day. There is consumed 4,500,000 pounds of meat per annum, 152 tons chickens per day, 1,233 dozen eggs daily, 800 pounds of butter, 6½ tons potatoes, 2,000 pounds ham, 1 ton bacon, and 75 sheep, 500 gallons of fresh milk in bottles from New York. Every month in addition they use 4,500 cases of condensed milk and 500 gallons oysters. The bakery turns out 60,000 loaves of bread daily and 1,000 pies. The ice cream consumed equals 400 gallons per day. And incidentally they use 1½ tons quinine yearly. There are 3,338 buildings owned by the Commission on the isthmus to house the employees and machinery, 2,000 of them turned over by the French company to our government. Many of them had to be located by maps as they were hidden by ten years' growth of tropical vegetation. Within the past two years a completely equipped machine shop was discovered in a jungle and is now in use. As a specimen of the graft under the French regime it is reported that orders were given for 40 tons coffin nails and 60 tons of Spencerian writing pens and filled in New York and shipped. A ship load of locomotives were unloading on side track in the line of the canal, were never moved, but were buried by the dredges. Hundreds of cars, machinery, engines, etc., can be seen strewn all the way across the isthmus in the swamp rusting and rotting away.

It is interesting to note the difference in results accomplished by the French company in eighteen years of operations in removing 23,000,000 cubic yards of material from the canal and compare it with the 30,000,000 cubic yards removed by our government in 1908 and about 35,000,000 in 1909. Both the French company and our government have had and are experiencing considerable difficulty with the slides from the hill sides into the cut and it is estimated that it will be necessary to move by reason of the slides 7 per cent of the original estimate of all excavation, but these difficulties are being overcome.

We returned to Panama again and spent the afternoon and night there, starting for Gatun on the Atlantic side, where are located the Gatun locks and dam, and put in the day viewing these works. Gatun lake will be the largest reservoir in the world. There will be water enough stored to cover 4,200,000 acres 1 foot deep. It embraces 163 square miles and the maximum depth of water will be 85 feet. Gatun locks and Gatun dam are built across the Chagres valley to hold the waters of the river of same name to form the lake. Locks are built of concrete, three walls 110 feet apart run parallel for about 7,900 feet and are from 75 to 100 feet high with three lifts. They are built in pairs, making six in the Gatun or Atlantic side. The dam is built at right angles with the locks and extends across the valley to the hills; is built of soil and rapped on the lake side; is about 7,000 feet long, one-half mile wide at base and about 115 feet high. Through the center of the

dam is a spillway built of concrete 300 feet wide and 1,200 feet long to care for excess water when the lake is filled, and from which they expect to develop electric power sufficient to operate all the machinery necessary to operate locks and light the whole Canal Zone. Gates in locks are to be of steel and are to swing outward like a door.

Report says there will be 5,000,000 cubic yards of concrete on canal, which requires 4,500,000 barrels of cement shipped from Pennsylvania. Stone is quarried and crushed on the isthmus. Sand on the Atlantic side is hauled for about thirty-five miles and on the Pacific about half that distance. It is estimated that it will cost \$12,000,000 to fortify the canal, \$3,000,000 of which has been authorized. There are to be breakwaters extending into the ocean from the entrances of the canal at a cost of \$12,000,000. The cost of assembling plant to prosecute the work is said to be \$40,000,000.

There are sixteen dredges in use in both oceans, dredging the entrances to canal; four of them are hydraulic or suction dredges, and two of them are sea level dredges. The latter are reported to have cost \$360,000 each. There are in use a number of the dredges used by the French company. The cost of canal when completed is estimated at \$400,000,000 and the time set is January 1, 1915.

It will take vessels twelve hours to go through the canal and if required to go around Cape Horn from Colon to Panama it would take the ordinary vessel two months.

We left for Colon where we boarded the homeward bound vessel December 2nd, arriving in New Orleans, December 7th.

DANBURY.

W. A. Stone was a business visitor in St. Francis, Kansas, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Brown are the proud parents of a baby boy.

Mrs. W. P. Crosby is recovering from an attack of sickness.

Bert Powell arrived home, last week, from Scottsbluff, Nebraska where he has been working for the past four or five months.

Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Burbridge departed, Thursday evening, for Franklin, Nebraska, and other places, before returning to their home in Smith Center, Kansas, where he has a pastorate in the Christian church.

A. Barnett was over from McCook, Friday and Saturday, taking invoice of the lumber yard at this place.

S. W. Stilghouer was in Marion, Monday, looking after his banking interests in that burg. A tin shower was held in the George Miller home, recently, in honor of Miss Myrtle Boyer, who was married on Wednesday, January 17th.

Henry Williams arrived home, Sunday, via Indianola, from Chicago, where he has been employed for past two months.

J. H. Rice is able to be out and around some now, after a serious illness.

The furnace at the school house, gave some trouble, Thursday morning last, and no school was held until after the afternoon session.

Mrs. E. E. Hayes is expected back, together with the son, from Texas, any day. Mr. Hayes to return later.

W. C. Boyer has been among the ailing ones, the past week.

Mrs. C. W. Rogers and daughter

ter Marguerite from south of Marion were visitors in the M. M. Young home from Saturday of last until Monday of this week.

The west-bound freight train arrived here, Sunday, being detained by a derailment at a point west of Orleans.

Henry Hellison and A. E. Boye each lost a horse by death, last Friday night.

This will go down in history as one of the coldest recorded winters in this section of Nebraska.

BOX ELDER.

Mrs. T. M. Campbell has received word that her brother W. Y. Johnson of the San Luis Valley, who has been very sick for some time, is very low with heart trouble. Later—He is expected to arrive in McCook, tonight, accompanied by his daughter and son-in-law.

Mrs. A. T. Wilson, son and daughter visited at T. M. Campbell's last Sunday.

There is no school in this district this week on account of the terribly cold weather.

Saturday and Sunday were like spring days, but it looked different again Sunday night and Monday.

Robert Worth returned on last Saturday from his trip to Denver.

Mrs. Robt. Larrington, who has been spending the holidays with relatives here returned last week to her home at Laird, Colo. Her little daughter Fay, who has been with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Doyle and attending school, accompanied her home.

Rev. and Mrs. Foutch have received word from their son Glenn, that he is well pleased with the school at Nebraska City and his teacher sends word that he is getting along exceptionally well with the school work.

A. W. Campbell, who has been spending the holidays at Lincoln with his daughter Mrs. D. N. Richey and his son Robt. Campbell at Tolbas, returned home on Saturday.

Miss Dossie Younger returned to Friend last Sunday morning after spending the holidays with the home folks.

J. S. Doyle of Hyattsville, Wyoming, is visiting his daughter Mrs. A. C. Hoekman. He expects to move back to Red Willow county in the spring.

MARION.

Chas. Wilson bought the team sold under chattel mortgage here last week.

A. J. Andre of the International Harvester Co., was in town on business one day last week.

Mrs. Marion Powell and daughter Effie returned home from Lincoln last week.

J. L. Sims of Danbury was in town between trains one day last week.

H. L. Ruby of Danbury was in town between trains Saturday.

Mrs. Rogers and daughter visited at the parental Young home at Danbury Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. Parker was initiated into the mysteries of Woodcraft last Thursday night.

The Odd Fellows installed the newly elected officers at their regular meeting Saturday night.

Elizabeth Eifert visited the home folks Saturday and Sunday.

G. Weyeneth left Monday to attend the stock show at Denver and from there will go and visit his brother in western Wyoming.

Dr. Bartholomew visited his parents at Lebanon last week.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smiley Friday, January 12, 1912, a daughter.

Guard the Family Health

Health is often endangered by unsanitary cooking utensils. Physicians have found that cancer is caused by enamel ware chipping off and irritating the stomach.

If you have children or invalids in the family beware of cheap cooking utensils that crack, scale, peel off, tarnish and rust. Disease germs lurk in the worn places and there is further danger of tainting the food. Health is too precious to take risks with it.

Be safe. Use



"1892"

Pure Spun Aluminum Cooking Utensils



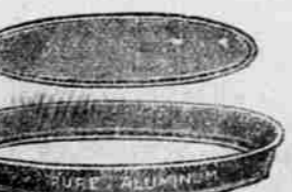
which are guaranteed for 15 years constant service and will never spoil food nor endanger health.

This new ware is featherweight, beautiful, easy to clean—does not tarnish nor rust. The slight extra cost is more than made up by long service and absolute safety.



Look For Trade mark on Every Piece

The Maltese cross with the words Pure Illinois "1892" Aluminum—the original, insures that you get the genuine. There are imitations, so be sure this trade mark is on every piece.



For Sale By

McCook Hardware Co.

Scene from "Rosalind at Redgate," Temple Theatre, January 22nd, 1912

