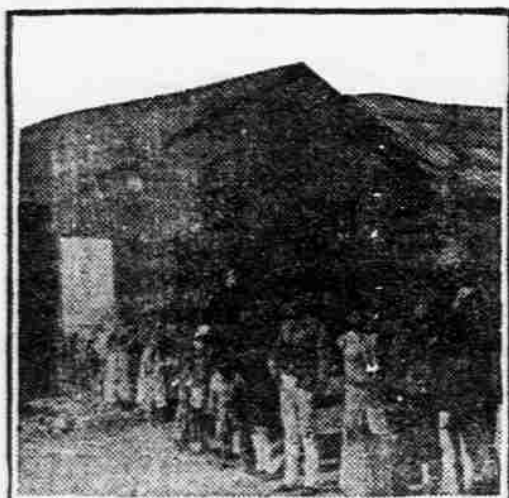
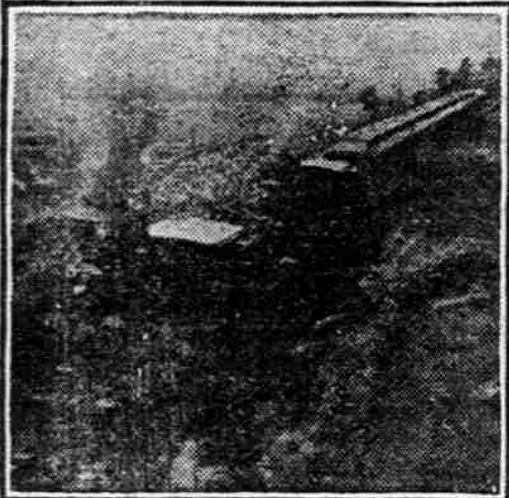


New Conquest Of Old Mexico

THE Conquest of Mexico is the title of one of the works of the great historian Prescott. It refers to the country's subjection by the Spaniards, of course. But there is another conquest now in progress, and this is one unaccompanied by the clash of arms or the terrible sights and sounds of war. It is the peaceful conquest of Mexico by Americans whose ammunition is their capital, which they are using in the development of the territory so rich in mineral and other wealth. It is a conquest welcomed by the Mexican government and the Mexican people, who through the prosperity introduced by the Yankees are enjoying more of the comforts and luxuries of life than they ever dreamed of in days gone by.

An estimate of the amount of American capital now invested in Mexico was made by the Mexican government not long ago and the figures were placed at \$700,000,000. It is believed that since that time another \$100,000,000 has been put into Mexican industries by business men of the United States, making the total amount of capital from this side the border which is being used to develop Mexico close to \$800,000,000.

Mexico is a country with a wonderful past and, as many believe, with a still more wonderful future. It was an ancient country when the Spaniards under Cortes subdued it. It has ruins which tell of the industry and skill and artistic achievements of peoples whose very names have been forgotten and which have challenged the curiosity and interest of archaeologists the world over. Relics of the wealth and grandeur of the Spanish era are on every hand. There are cathedrals whose chancels are incased with pure gold half an inch thick. There are in the palaces and homes of the national and state capitals Gobelin tapestries and thousands of the most beautiful works of art. There is a Mexican Carnegie, Don Pedro Alvarado, who is trying to die poor and who recently offered to pay off the national debt. This generous offer having been refused by the government, he sought other means of



ON LINE OF NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO—A MEXICAN FARMHOUSE.

using his wealth to do good on a whole-sale scale. One thing he determined upon was to give \$10,000,000 to the poor of Mexico through the government. Little money, if any, is to be given outright to any applicant, but each of those who are found worthy in the eyes of the government officials will receive a small farm, be provided with a home and in some cases helped in establishing a business. Some of the fund will be used in founding free schools and in aiding needy churches.

The new American invasion of Mexico is encouraged by President Diaz and by the governors of the states. Good relations between the governments of Mexico and the United States have helped to increase the flow of money from the northern republic to that of the south. Secretary Root's tour of the Latin-American countries was an incident which had its effect in this direction, and it is expected that his forthcoming visit to the Mexican capital will result in still further strengthening of the ties which unite the two countries.

It would be strange if the great influx of money and people from the United States into Mexico had not occasioned here and there a little native hostility, but this seems, according to the best authority, to be of small proportions. About a year ago an uprising of natives against the Yankees was promised, but when the date arrived for the demonstration, the Mexican Independence day, it passed without disorder. Much of the American capital has gone into mines and railroads. In the case of the railways an experiment has recently been made in the direction of control by the government through ownership of stock. It was in pursuance of such a plan that the two great railway systems of Mexico, the Mexican Central railway and the National Railway of Mexico, were recently consolidated into a new company having a capital of \$400,000,000, in which the government holds a controlling interest.

Absentminded.
She was an exceedingly dainty little woman, who was taking a very great interest in the welfare of the convicts when she was being shown through the penitentiary the other day. Guard O'Brien was along when she happened to speak to one of the prisoners. "I am so sorry for you," she remarked in a tender tone of voice. "Of course you will be very thankful when the time comes for you to leave this dreadful place."

"No," retorted the man. "I'd a sight rather stop here where I am." The little woman almost collapsed.

"Isn't it strange?" she asked, turning to the guard. "I had no idea the prisoners were so contented. What was the poor fellow's offense?"

The guard concealed a covert grin. "He was just a little absentminded, that was all," followed the grin.

"Absentminded!" exclaimed his astonished interrogator.

"Yes, madam," politely replied O'Brien. "He persisted in forgetting he was married, and now when his time is up he has five wives awaiting him on the outside."

The woman could not deny that the convict had sufficient reasons to be contented with his present lot.—Columbus Dispatch.

How Will the World End?
It has always been an intensely interesting conjecture to scientists and, at the same time, the greater part of the other intelligent members of society as to the way in which our world will at length come to an end. Many think that it will be through the gradual cooling of the sun, which will eventually fall to give out sufficient heat to sustain life on our planet. But another—and a particularly unpleasant—fate that might befall us is explained in a work by Mr. Ellard Gore. "Real danger," says he, "is always to be feared from the presence of immense dead bodies, moving unseen in space, vast dead suns, whose collision with our own would increase its heat enormously and thus instantly destroy the earth." We should not, however, be without a warning of our terrible end, for an entering a radius of 15,000,000 miles from the sun the advancing body would begin to shine with reflected light, and fifteen years would elapse between the time of the destroyer's being sighted and its collision with the sun.

Glass Cutting.
The layman who is introduced to the mysteries of cutting glass for the first time is amazed at the amount of work that the workman does entirely by his eye. The first stage of the bowl which is to be cut finds it in a perfectly plain condition, not a scratch upon it and only a half dozen or more marks in red chalk, which mean absolutely nothing to the unpracticed eye. But to the workman they mean the whole pattern. Perhaps the dish is a salad bowl. The marks in chalk will run from the edge, five intervals apart, down to the center of the bowl at the bottom. In one of the divisions of the bowl thus marked there may be a little further marking in the shape perhaps of a diamond. This indicates the pattern into which the bowl is to be cut, and it will be repeated in each of the five divisions. All the intricacies of the design the workman has in his head, and they develop on the glass in a way, which seems to the looker on absolutely marvelous.—New York Times.

Faithful to the End.
The flames crackled ominously, the water bubbled in the great pot, and seated in the shade of a palm the naked savages began to sharpen their cruel knives.

"Is there no hope?" murmured the doomed commercial traveler.

"None," hissed the ebony chief.

"Then," said the young man, pointing to his sample case, "if you are determined to eat me, at least let me ask you, as a last favor, to try our brand of mustard with the feast. I am convinced that one trial will secure us your permanent patronage, and I"—

But strong arms seized him here, there was a splash, and all was over.—Los Angeles Times.

Sensible Preference.
In one of Miss Mulock's stories she says that "a cheerful heart seeth cheerful things" and gives this incident in proof of it:

A lady and gentleman were in a lumber yard situated by a dirty, foul smelling river. The lady said, "How good the pine boards smell!"

"Pine boards?" exclaimed the gentleman. "Just smell that foul river!"

"No, thank you," was the reply; "I prefer to smell the pine boards."

No Reform Wanted.
"I hope he'll reform when you are married."

"I don't!"

"Why, he spends every cent he earns!"

"I know it, but he spends it on me."—Houston Post.

Caustic Criticism.
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 have made a bust of it. It would have made a lovely mantelpiece.—Bon Vivant.

She Was On.
The Doctor—You understand, don't you, that this is only to be used externally? The Patient's Wife—Sure, sir, I allus makes him get out o' bed to drink it.—Harper's Weekly.

Face to Face With Work.
"Darling, if you refuse me, I don't know what I am to do."
"Well, I'm not to blame for that; you should have learned a trade."—Pick-Me-Up.

MOSLEM ETIQUETTE.

Always Be In Good Humor and Talk Pleasant Things.

Here are some interesting Mussulman injunctions of conviviality, says the London Lancet. The honor of being served first belongs to the invited guest who is in the possession of any high title or who has in any way or sphere distinguished himself. If the host himself is the oldest in the company or has any high decoration of merit, he must first begin the meal without delay in order not to let the others unduly wait. It shows bad upbringing to be in a melancholy mood at table or to speak of disagreeable things or to engage in inappropriate discussions on matters of religious piety. Foremost of all, one must always be in good humor and talk of pleasant things, as did the prophet himself.

You must always help yourself from the side of the dish nearest to you and never try to find out the best bits, which ought to be left for other guests. If one of the invited has not much appetite, you must ask him up to three times with some kind chosen words to partake of the meals. A longer insistence would cause ennu and would be most inappropriate. You must never stop eating before others, because in doing so you will embarrass them and cause them to finish quickly in imitating you.

Never eat gluttonously, but also never attempt to conceal your good appetite. Always eat little by little. Exaggerated compliments are always misplaced. The host's duty is to make his guests feel as comfortable as possible, encouraging the timid and shy. It is contrary to good taste to address and to fix the attention of a guest when he is eating. Even if the host is not accustomed to eat much he must always try not to finish before others. Should any dish be forbidden to him by his medical attendant he certainly must not partake of it, but must at the same time excuse himself before his guests.

It is absolutely necessary to avoid every movement or gesture which is apt to create disgust.

A GOOD LAWN.

The Best Way to Prepare the Ground and Sow the Seed.

A good lawn may be made either by laying sod or growing seed. If turf is used, the lawn is sometimes ready for use in less time than when seed is used, but practically the difference is very slight. Fewer lawns are made from turf every year. The turf or soil is nearly always obtained from a nearby field. It abounds in coarse grasses and pernicious weeds. The former may be got rid of after considerable trouble, but the latter rarely ever. Sod laid lawns are nearly always uneven, seamy and varied in color and texture. Their cost, too, is much in excess of seeding the lawn down.

A lawn produced from a mixture of good, new, re-cleaned seeds of the finer grasses and clovers is superior in quality and texture to the best sod obtainable. To obtain the best results from sowing, the ground should be carefully dug over—not too deep, six to eight inches will be enough—and nicely leveled off; then sow on broadcast a good fertilizer, 600 pounds to the acre, or about ten pounds to every 15 by 15 square feet. Rake this in and roll it or flatten it with the back of a spade; then sow seventy pounds of some good lawn seed to the acre, or one pound to every 15 by 15 feet. Sow half this quantity walking one way and half walking at right angles to it, so as to get even distribution. Do not sow in windy weather, and be sure to rake the seed in, and after sowing roll it well or beat it flat with the spade.

Those seeds that are deeply buried will not germinate, and those that are exposed will be scorched by the sun, blown or washed away or taken by the birds. Whenever necessary to sow in summer it is better to mix with rye or oats to protect the tender shoots from the hot sun.—Suburban Life.

The "Coney" of the Bible.
There is a queer little rock animal found in thousands in all parts of Cape Colony, South Africa, and called by the Dutch "daasje" (pronounced in English "dassie"). This little creature has many other names, such as the coney, daman, rock badger and rock rabbit. It is found also in Syria and is really the "coney" of the Bible, for one of the psalms contains this verse: "The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats and the rocks for the conies," while in the book of Proverbs we read, "The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks." The South African daasje is a pretty gray, furry creature, merry and sun loving, and when taken young makes a charming pet.—Amy Sutherland in St. Nicholas.

The Drawback.
Mlle. Victorine confides to the janitor's wife that her mistress, who is old and feeble, has promised to remember her in her will if she takes good care of her till she dies. The janitor's wife shrugs her shoulders.

"The worst of that is, my dear, that the better you take care of her the longer you'll have to wait for your legacy."—Paris Journal.

Both Out and In.
The Needy One—I say, old man, could you lend me a dollar for a day or two? The Other One—My dear fellow, the dollar I lend is out at present, and I've several names down for it when it comes back.—Harper's Weekly.

Impertinent.
"When I was coming home last night," said Miss Skeery, "I saw a man skulking along in the shadow. Oh, how I ran!" "An' couldn't you catch him?" inquired her little brother innocently.—Cleveland Leader.

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ORDER OF HEARING.
State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, in the county court. To all persons interested in the estate of Hiram C. Plumb, late of said county, deceased.

You are hereby notified that on the 2nd day of September, 1907, Ellen Plumb filed her petition in the county court of said county, for the appointment of T. E. McDonald as administrator of the estate of Hiram C. Plumb, late of said county, deceased, and that the same will be heard at the county court room in the city of McCook in said county, on the 23rd day of September, 1907, at the hour of one o'clock p. m.

It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given all persons interested in said estate by the publication of this notice for three successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1907.—9-6-07s
(SEAL) J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
To James D. Wright, non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that on the 22nd day of August, 1907, Alice Wright filed her petition against you in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from you on the grounds that you have willfully abandoned the plaintiff without good cause, for the term of three years last past, and for the custody of Iola Wright, a child born the issue of said marriage. You are required to answer the said petition on or before Monday, the 29th day of September, 1907.—8-23-07s.

ALICE WRIGHT, Plaintiff.
By Starr & Reeder, her attorneys.

No. 8823.
NOTICE OF AUTHORIZATION.
Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, D. C., August 5th, 1907.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MCCOOK NATIONAL BANK" in the City of McCook, in the County of Red Willow, and State of Nebraska, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE MCCOOK NATIONAL BANK" in the City of McCook, in the County of Red Willow, and State of Nebraska, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section Fifty-one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of this office this Fifth day of August, 1907.

T. P. KANE,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICIAL SEAL
First: August 9, 1907. Last: October 11, 1907.

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The natural habit of human beings appears to be the use of the teeth on the left side of the mouth for masticating food. During a lengthened period of observation only one person out of thirteen was found who used both sides of his mouth for chewing and masticating his food.

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