

under Governor Magóon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide for elections in the island, and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors. It is not possible that this nation should permit Cuba again to sink into the condition from which we rescued it. All that we ask of the Cuban people is that they be prosperous, that they govern themselves so as to bring content, order and progress to their island, the Queen of the Antilles, and our only interference has been and will be to help them achieve these results.

### TOKYO EXPOSITION.

#### An Opportunity to Display Our Friendship For Japan.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the government and people of the United States to participate in a great national exposition to be held at Tokyo from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1912, and in which the principal countries of the world are to be invited to take part. This is an occasion of special interest to all the nations of the world and peculiarly so to us, for it is the first instance in which such a great national exposition has been held by a great power dwelling on the Pacific, and all the nations of Europe and America will, I trust, join in helping to success this first great exposition ever held by a great nation of Asia. The geographical relations of Japan and the United States as the possessors of such large portions of the coasts of the Pacific, the intimate trade relations already existing between the two countries, the warm friendship which has been maintained between them without break since the opening of Japan to intercourse with the western nations and her increasing wealth and production, which we regard with hearty good will and wish to make the occasion of mutually beneficial commerce, all unite in making it eminently desirable that this invitation should be accepted. I heartily recommend such legislation as will provide in generous fashion for the representation of this government and its people in the proposed exposition. Action should be taken now. We are apt to underestimate the time necessary for preparation in such cases. The invitation to the French exposition of 1900 was brought to the attention of the congress by President Cleveland in December, 1895, and so many are the delays necessary to such proceedings that the period of four years and a half which then intervened before the exposition proved none too long for the proper preparation of the exhibits.

#### German Tariff Agreement.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, accompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906, and in default of some other arrangements this would have left the exports from the United States to Germany subject to the general German tariff duties, from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the conventional duties imposed upon the goods of most of our competitors for German trade.

Under a special agreement made between the two governments in February, 1906, the German government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime, deeming it to be my duty to make every possible effort to prevent a tariff war between the United States and Germany arising from misunderstanding by either country of the conditions existing in the other and acting upon the invitation of the German government, I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff from the departments of the treasury and commerce and labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German government under instructions so far as practicable to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries, pursuant to which in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the president by the third section of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, I extended the reduced tariff rates provided for in that section to champagne and all other sparkling wines and pursuant to which the German conventional or minimum tariff rates were extended to about 98 1/2 per cent of all the exports from the United States to Germany. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

#### ROOT'S VISIT TO MEXICO.

#### Evidences of Our Cordial Relations With Our Southern Neighbors.

On the courteous invitation of the president of Mexico, the secretary of state visited that country in September and October and was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality. He carried from the government of the United States to our southern neighbor a message of respect and good will and of desire for better acquaintance and increasing friendship. The response from the government and the people of Mexico was hearty and sincere. No pains were spared to manifest the most friendly attitude and feeling toward the United States. In view of the close neighborhood of the two countries the relations which exist between Mexico and the United States are just cause for gratification. We have a common boundary of over 1,500 miles from the gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Much of it is marked only by the shifting waters of the Rio Grande. Many thousands of Mexicans are residing upon our side of the line, and it is estimated that over 40,000 Americans are resident in Mexican territory and that American investments in Mexico amount to over \$700,000,000. The extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity of Mexico has been greatly promoted by American enterprise, and Americans are sharing largely in its results. The foreign trade of the republic already exceeds \$240,000,000 per annum, and of this two-thirds both of exports and imports

are exchanged with the United States. Under these circumstances numerous questions necessarily arise between the two countries. These questions are always approached and disposed of in a spirit of mutual courtesy and fair dealing. Americans carrying on business in Mexico testify uniformly to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated and their sense of the security of their property and enterprises under the wise administration of the great statesman who has so long held the office of chief magistrate of that republic. The two governments have been uniting their efforts for a considerable time past to aid Central America in attaining the degree of peace and order which have made possible the prosperity of the northern parts of the continent. After the peace between Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador, celebrated in my last message, a new war broke out between the republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador. The effort to compose this new difficulty has resulted in the acceptance of the joint suggestion of the presidents of Mexico and of the United States for a general peace conference between all the countries of Central America. On the 17th day of September last a protocol was signed between the representatives of five Central American countries accredited to this government agreeing upon a conference to be held in the city of Washington "in order to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said republics and bringing about permanent peace in those countries." The protocol includes the expression of a wish that the presidents of the United States and Mexico should appoint "representatives to lead their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conference." The conference is now in session and will have our best wishes and where it is practicable our friendly assistance.

closed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often necessary, tends toward abuse and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice as I found it to exist in the case the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employees and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers, who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended toward an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty. This practice was repugnant to the spirit of American law and to American sense of justice. In the judgment of the most competent experts of the treasury department and the department of commerce and labor it was wholly unnecessary for the due collection of the customs revenues, and the attempt to defend it merely illustrates the demoralization which naturally follows from a long continued course of reliance upon such methods. I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover, our treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany, and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.

#### Bureau of American Republics.

One of the results of the pan-American conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the international bureau of American republics. That institution, which includes all the American republics in its membership and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this government to the expenses of the bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 3, 1907.

#### The Story of the Row.

At a Dublin county court once I was very much interested in the following case:

Judge—Who is it that brings the allegation against the prisoner at the bar?

X 99—Plaze, y'ur wurshup, O'm the allegator.

Judge—What's the charge?

X 99—Well, plaze y'ur wurshup, OI was on my bate as usual when OI saw a man with a box creating a disturbance in the road. "What are ye doing there?" says OI. "O'm going to lave that box here," says he. "Shure ye can't lave it there," says OI. "Well, OI've left it there," says he. "Come out of that," says OI. "O'm not in it," says he. "It's ag'inst the law," says OI. "You're a liar," says he; "it's ag'inst the window!" With that OI struck him and missed him. Thin OI hit him ag'in in the same place, but he hits me a blow on the nose wid his fist and says, "A friend in need is a friend indeed."—London Answers.

#### Hundred Dollar Mice.

"Oh, yes; I have seen mice worth \$100," said a pet stock dealer. "They were prize winners of course—pedigreed stock—to command so fancy a figure. Here's a \$45 mouse now." He took from a gilt case a mouse with a long silver gray coat. "This little chap," he said, patting the small, sleek head, "has won three firsts and four seconds. He is very good class."

Then he opened a catalogue that devoted two pages to mice. It offered mice at any figure from 25 cents up to \$90. There were fawn mice, white mice, singing mice, beautifully marked brown and whites, black and tans, white and reds—400 varieties in all.

"Are there mouse societies? What a stupid question. Of course there are, the same as there are societies for the breeding of dogs, pigeons, horses. And now, can't I persuade you, sir, to take this handsome \$45 silver gray chap for your little boy?"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

#### A Little Ambiguous.

Very commendable is the zeal displayed in recent years in the effort to put an end to the obnoxious habit of expectorating in places frequented by the public. Still, the offense would probably be classed under the head of "venial"—and it might be well to adjust the punishment to the crime. After crossing on one of the ferry lines that convey passengers over the North river to New Jersey points and carefully considering the possible logical connection between the two parts of the "Notice to Passengers" hanging in a conspicuous place one wonders if perhaps the reforming zeal of the ferry company may not have carried it too far. The sign reads: "Spitting on the floor is prohibited. Life preservers are provided for all passengers."

#### Real Estate Filings

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since our last report:

John M. Thomas, and wife to George M. Thomas, wd to se gr, 34-1-27..... 1500 00

Pierre L. Macfee, sing, to Lewis E. White, wd to und hf int, lot 15, blk 5, Danbury..... 950 00

Matt Supenchick and wife to Robert McQuilkin, wd to ne gr, nw qr, se qr, 35 3 38..... 16800 00

Samuel Current and wife to Jacob G. Botterff, wd to sw gr, w hf se qr, 34-3 26..... 7000 00

United States to Jacob M. Laymon, pat to sw qr 29 1 27

Perry A. Premier, sing, to Ira Sheets, wd to lot 1, blk 70, Bartley..... 100 00

Geo W. Jones and wife to John E. Hathorn, wd to lot 2, 3, blk 70, Bartley..... 100 00

Geo W. Jones and wife to John E. Hathorn, qd to lot 4, 5, blk 70, Bartley..... 100 00

Livonia Finch, sing, to Ruth Riley and R. T. Riley, wd to lots 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, blk 1, South McCook..... 100 00

S A D. Shilling, rec, to Charles T. Boggs, rec d to n hf ne qr, 29 1 30..... 2 00

#### Have You Houses To Rent?

Then you should be supplied with rent receipt books. THE TRIBUNE has just what you want—compact and complete.

A weekly newspaper that publishes twenty-one columns of good, reliable news each week is rare in these days of cheap weeklies, intended only to sell some article that the publisher is interested in. Credit is due The Weekly Inter Ocean for keeping its columns filled with fresh and up-to-date news. Give it a trial by subscribing through THE McCOOK TRIBUNE.

#### ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In a county court, held at the county court room, in and for said county, November 22nd, 1907. Present, J. C. Moore, county judge. In the matter of the estate of Sarah J. Cooley, deceased. On reading and filing the petition of George W. Cooley, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Alexander Ellis, as administrator. Ordered that December 14, 1907, at one o'clock, p. m., is assigned for hearing said petition, when all persons interested in said matter may appear at a county court to be held in and for said county, and show cause why the prayer of petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the McCook Tribune, a weekly newspaper printed in said county for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing.—11-29-07s. J. C. MOORE, County Judge. Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.

#### ORDER OF HEARING.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss. In the county court. To all persons interested in the estate of Lewis Edgar Cann, deceased. You are hereby notified that on the 4th day of December, 1907, Jeannette R. Cann, widow of said Lewis Edgar Cann, deceased, filed her petition in the county court of said county, for the appointment of Sylvester Cordell as administrator of the estate of Lewis Edgar Cann, late of said county, deceased, and that the same will be heard in the county court room in the city of McCook, in said county on the 23rd day of December, 1907, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. It is further ordered that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said estate by the publication of this notice for three successive weeks in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper published, printed and circulated in said county. Dated this fourth day of December, 1907. (SEAL) 12-4-07s. J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

YOU WOULD DO WELL TO SEE  
**J. M. Rupp**  
FOR ALL KINDS OF **Brick Work**

P. O. Box 131, McCook, Nebraska  
**McCook Laundry**  
G. C. HECKMAN, Prop.

Dry and Steam Cleaning and Pressing

**A. G. BUMP**  
Real Estate and Insurance  
First door south of Fearn's gallery McCook, Nebraska

**Dr. Herbert J. Pratt**  
REGISTERED GRADUATE  
**Dentist**  
Office over McCook's Drug Store  
McCook, NEB.  
Telephone Office, 102; residence, 131  
Former location Atlanta, Georgia

**F. D. BURGESS**  
**Plumber and Steam Fitter**  
Iron, Lead and Sewer Pipe, Brass Goods, Pumps, a Boiler Trimmings. Estimates Furnished Free. Basement of the Postoffice Building.  
McCOOK, NEBRASKA

## DO NOT KNOW WHAT CAUSES SICKNESS

### Modern People Have Many Names for Same Diseases, According to New Belief.

Does human health depend on one organ alone? This question is becoming widely discussed since L. T. Cooper first advanced his theory that the stomach is the true seat of life and all health dependent upon it. Mr. Cooper, who has met with remarkable success in the sale of his new medicine, believes that the stomach is responsible for most sickness, and that this organ is weak in the present generation. While discussing this theory recently, he said: "I am asked time and again to tell why my medicine has made such a record wherever I have introduced it. My answer always is, 'because it restores the stomach to a normal condition.' No one will deny that today there are more half-sick men and women than ever before. Nothing critical seems to be the matter with them. They are just half-sick most of the time. They don't know really what is the matter with them. I have talked with thousands during the past two years, and few knew indeed what their trouble was. One said nervousness, another said kidney trouble, another liver complaint, some constipation, or heart trouble, or lung trouble. Many had treated, as they called it, for most of these diseases at different times. A very common complaint is 'all run down,' or 'tired all the time,' or 'no appetite.'"

sound digestion. That is why my medicine is selling at such a tremendous rate. I have convinced many thousands of people that these things are so, and the number is growing by leaps and bounds." Among more recent converts to Mr. Cooper's beliefs is Mr. Edgar L. Hinds, living at 6 Tappan Street, Everett, Mass. Mr. Hinds has this to say on the subject: "I have suffered with stomach trouble for eight years. I was not sick enough to be in bed, but just felt bad all the time. My greatest trouble was that I always felt tired, would get up in the morning feeling as tired as when I went to bed. "I had a very irregular appetite, and was troubled with dizzy spells. If I stood for any length of time, I would have a dull pain in the lower part of my back. I was nervous and felt all the time as though something terrible was going to happen. I tried many kinds of medicine, but nothing ever helped me. "I had about given up all hope of ever being in good health again, when I heard so much of Cooper and decided to try his medicine. I took one bottle of his New Discovery and was greatly surprised at the result. I gained 12 pounds in a few weeks. I can now eat anything I wish, and feel like a new man. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all sufferers from stomach trouble." It is worth anyone's time, who is not enjoying good health, to learn of Mr. Cooper's wonderful preparations. We are selling them in large quantities. —A. McMillen.

**FENNEY & WALKER**  
GENERAL CONTRACTING PAINTERS AND DECORATORS  
Not How Cheap, but How Good with Us  
Office and Shop west of First National Bank  
Steel Ceilings Sold, Put Up and Decorated

V. FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT. A. C. EBERT, CASHIER.  
JAS. S. DOYLE, VICE PRESIDENT

THE  
**CITIZENS BANK**  
OF McCOOK, NEB.

Paid Up Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, \$12,000

DIRECTORS  
V. FRANKLIN, JAS. S. DOYLE, A. C. EBERT,

**CHAMBERLAIN'S**  
COLIC, CHOLERA AND  
**DIARRHŒA**  
REMEDY

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea. It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus. It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year. When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take. Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.



The best of everything in his line at the most reasonable prices is Marsh's motto. He wants your trade, and hopes by merit to keep it.

**D. C. MARSH**  
The Butcher  
Phone 12.

**Bull Dog MODEL B SUSPENDERS**

SENSIBLE, USEFUL GIFTS for the HOLIDAYS

Attractively Packed in Handsome Single Pair Boxes

They contain more and better rubber than any other make, have gold-gilt non-rusting metal parts and strong cord ends that cannot wear through. The new back free action permits ease and comfort no matter what position the body may assume.

THEY OUTWEAR THREE ORDINARY KINDS, WHICH MEANS THREE TIMES THE SERVICE OF USUAL 50 CENT SORTS

The MOST COMFORTABLE suspender made for men, youth or boy

In Light, Heavy or Extra Heavy Weights, Extra Long (No Extra Cost)

They make expensive gifts every man, youth or boy will gladly receive

BEWES & POTTER, Dept. 87 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

Our useful Bull Dog Suspenders Come and Case mailed for 10c. postage. Instructive booklet, "Style, or How to Dress Correctly," free if you mention this publication