



**ASK** your stenographer what it means to change a typewriter ribbon three times in getting out a day's work.

**The New Tri-Chrome Smith Premier Typewriter**

makes ribbon changes unnecessary; gives you, with one ribbon and one machine, the three essential kinds of business typewriting—black record, purple copying and red.

This machine permits not only the use of a three-color ribbon, but also of a two-color or single-color ribbon. No extra cost for this new model.

Smith Premier Typewriter Co., 17th & Farnam Sts., Omaha

## CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Flying Machines Were In Use Long Before the Gas Bag.

### HISTORY OF THE BALLOON.

Its Invention Followed the Discovery of Hydrogen by Cavendish in 1767—The First Ascension and the First Victim to the Science.

In view of the recent experiments with the dirigible balloon and the consequent interest taken at the present time in the progress of aeronautics, it is surprising to find how completely the early history of this science has been allowed to drift into obscurity.

There appears even to be a widely spread belief that balloons are the primitive means of aerial navigation, while flying machines of various types are a later development. But, whereas the earliest use of balloons, at all events in Europe, can be fixed with tolerable certainty, the origin of mechanical devices for achieving the conquest of the air is lost in the mists of antiquity.

That the legend of Daedalus and his ill-fated son had some foundation in fact seems to be shown by the stories of Archytas of Tarentum and his kites four centuries before our era; of Archimedes, the defender of Syracuse; of Simon the Magician, who broke his neck in the Forum, and the Saracens at Constantinople. So we come down to Dante, the mathematician of Perouse, who rose on wings above Lake Trasimene; to Oliver of Malmsbury, the monk; to Bernoulli, Bessler and Lana, and finally to the Marquis de Bacqueville, in the middle of the eighteenth century.

About this time events occurred which practically turned the attention of inventors for a hundred years from flying machines. In 1767, following immediately on the discovery of hydrogen by Cavendish, Dr. Black of Edinburgh, pointed out that a vessel filled with this gas would rise in the air, and on June 20, 1782, Professor Tiberius Cavallo read before the British Royal society a paper which proposed the use of hydrogen for aerostats.

Almost simultaneously the brothers Etienne and Joseph Montgolfier, who were paper manufacturers, as a result of reading Priestley's "Experiments Relating to Different Kinds of Air," invented the hot air or fire balloon, and on June 5, 1783, the first Montgolfier ascended at Ammonay, Auvergne, France. To commemorate their invention a yearly festival was established, of which the chief feature is the dispatch of a huge Montgolfier.

On Aug. 27 of the same year Professor Charles of Paris seems to have sent up the first balloon filled with hydrogen or "inflammable air," which after traveling fifteen miles was torn to pieces by the superstitious peasantry. In September at Versailles, in the presence of Louis XVI., Joseph Montgolfier sent up a fire balloon carrying a sheep, a cock and a duck, but the first human being to ascend appears to have been the famous Pilatre de Rozier, who on Oct. 15 went up from a garden in the Faubourg St. Antoine. Louis had decided to make the first experiments with criminals, but De Rozier petitioned the king that he might go, asking why so great an honor should be deputed to a criminal.

On Nov. 21 the first voyage was made in a fire balloon by De Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes and lasted twenty minutes. In the same month quite independently James Wilcox, a carpenter, went up over the Schuylkill river, his balloon being made by the scientists Rittenhouse and Hopkins of Philadelphia. In December the brothers Robert traveled from Paris to Nesle, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and an ascent was also made in a hydrogen balloon by Robert and Dr. Charles, who suggested the valve and sand ballast.

In the next year, 1781, ballooning had become more popular, and more than fifty voyages were made.

Ballooning now began to excite much attention and soon became a fashionable craze. The first ascent in Great Britain was made by James Tytler from Comely gardens, Edinburgh, his fire balloon descending about half a mile from the start. On Sept. 15 the first ascent in England was made by a Venetian, Vincenzo Lunardi, secretary to the Neapolitan embassy in London. He started in the presence of the Prince of Wales from the royal artillery grounds, Moorfields, and descended in the parish of Standon, near Ware.

De Moret, to whose venture Dr. Johnson subscribed, had tried to anticipate Lunardi, but his balloon fell on the fire and was destroyed by the mob. On Oct. 12 James Sadler accomplished a successful voyage from Oxford to Hartwell, near Aylesbury. In later years his son crossed from Dublin to Holyhead. In the same month—Oct. 16, 1784—Professors Sheldon and Blanchard made an ascent from Chelsea, the latter having had as early as 1782 a "flying boat," in which he had remained some minutes suspended in the air eighty feet above the ground.

On Jan. 7, 1785, the English channel was first crossed by occupants of a balloon, when Blanchard and Dr. Jeffries, an American, traveled from Dover castle cliffs to the forest of Guines, near Calais. Blanchard received a pension of 1,200 livres per annum, and it is said that Marie Antoinette presented him with her card winnings on the night he was introduced. In the same month Crosbie ascended in Ireland. He afterward tried to cross St. George's channel, but fell in the sea,

from which he was rescued. On March 23, 1785, Count Zambecari, an Italian, who was killed in 1812, made his first ascent in England, accompanied by Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, when they traveled from London to Hordsham, about thirty-five miles. He had been one of the first to send up a hydrogen balloon toward the end of 1783. In July, 1785, Major Money ascended after falling into the sea, an experience which was also undergone by James Sadler and by Lunardi.

Ascents were also made this year by Windham and Colonel Fitzpatrick. On June 15, 1785, the cause of aerial navigation by balloon claimed its first victims, when Pilatre de Rozier and M. Romaine were killed while trying to rival the feat of Blanchard and Jeffries by crossing the English channel.—Baltimore Sun.

### SNAKES AND THEIR PREY.

An Observer Says the Reptiles Do Not Hypnotize Their Victims.

Do snakes hypnotize the birds and animals which they wish to capture and swallow? A correspondent denies this. He had shut up a large number of rattlesnakes and moccasins in a barn and then introduced birds and small mammals into the place for the snakes to seize as they chose. "Within two feet of a coiled rattler a blackbird would alight on the rim of the drinking trough and adjust the defects of his toilet, splashing water in the very face of the reptile that watched him with piercing eyes. Then after repeated sips he would descend to notice the crawler, that had unnoticed by that time, and would finally hop aside just far enough to avoid a dispute about bathing privileges, but still within easy reach of a strike. Nor had the restlessness of rats anything to do with the deal of immediate danger. They were trying to gnaw out, but in the intervals of such efforts were apt to run straight into the pile of straw that formed the favorite rendezvous of the serpents.

"Indeed, the snakes were in no hurry to abuse that confidence. When they did get ready they scorned hypnotic artifices. A gradual elevation of the head, a noiseless approach, with a short halt in reach of the bird that was picking crumbs in his feeding corner, then a slow contraction of coils, a snaillike dart and a leisurely retreat as from a task accomplished. The bird had taken wing, thoroughly alarmed now, and fluttered about the wire screen in the desperate hope of finding a loophole of escape.

"In less than thirty seconds the bird began to take effect. The bird clutched at the screen, with its head hanging farther and farther back, then relaxed its grip, dangled by one foot for a while and came flopping down on the floor. It was not dead yet, but dazed, looking this way and that and fluttering about in a strange, aimless fashion, and more than once right toward the destroyer, who at last began to manifest an interest in its antics.

"The bird was still on the floor, staggering to and fro, when a sideward collapse marked the beginning of the end. Its feet watched it with lifted head. The chance had come—no risk of a rough and tumble fight now. The victim had ceased to flutter, and the old rattler quickly dragged it off to the straw pile. A full hundred experiments repeated this same sequence of maneuvers in all essentials."—Chicago News.

### Lindley Murray.

Lindley Murray, the celebrated grammarian, was born in Swatara, Pa., in the year 1745. In 1765, after passing four years in legal studies, he was admitted to the bar and soon afterward married. When the Revolution began he retired to a cottage on Long Island, New York, and spent four years in fishing, boating and fowling. Going to New York in 1779, he entered into commercial speculations under the direction of his father with such success that at the close of the Revolution he was able to retire with a fortune to a beautiful place on the Hudson. Being attacked, however, with a muscular affection, he was induced to search another climate and sailed for England, where he settled near the city of York and died there in 1826. His "English Grammar" was written for the use of a young ladies' school near York in 1765, and its success was immediate and extraordinary. Edition after edition was published in a few years. It was introduced into all the English and American schools and made his name a household word in every country where the English language was spoken. His later years were devoted to the study of botany, and his garden at Holdgate in the variety and rarity of its plants surpassed the royal gardens at Kew.—Argonaut.

### A Great Diplomat.

Metternich was a diplomatist of the old school, polished, suave, impenetrable. Nothing ever persuaded him to betray an emotion. When in 1813 he left Napoleon after his last audience, the generals gathered round him to see what impression the interview had made upon his face. "I don't think I satisfied their curiosity," said he, with a characteristic pride in his grave and cunning demeanor. At the same time he looked with a jealous eye upon his craft. He hated what he called "the policy of egoism, the policy of good pleasure." In his view the rival states were all members of human society, of which reciprocal forbearance was the first duty. "Do not unto others," said he, "that which you would not have others do to you." An inflexible bureaucrat, he preserved his principles inviolate, and thus he was able to look back upon a singularly uniform career. He adopted for his device "la force dans le droit," and he was certain that the right was always on his side.—Charles Whibley in Blackwood's.



### FRIEND TO FRIEND.

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

### KEEP YOUR MONEY

#### CIRCULATING

When you keep your money in your pocket, or hide it around your home, you are doing just that much to retard the industrial growth of our community—this is a detriment to you as well as others.

When you keep your money in the bank it is safe, yet where it can be loaned to those who will use it for increasing and upbuilding of the business of the community—this means an increased property value in both town and country. If you want to be one of those who help build up and improve our town and surrounding country come in and start an account with us. The amount of your deposit is not so material as the fact of making a start in the right direction.

Safety Deposit Boxes \$1 Per Year

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

McCook, Nebraska.

It is beyond dispute, that you will find the BEST GRADES of :

### Lumber, Lime, Lath, Shingles

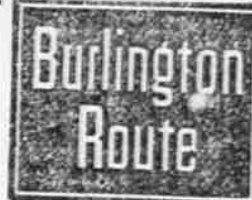
and EVERYTHING in the building line.

Also a full stock of the BEST GRADES of :

### Hard and Soft Coals

### W. C. BULLARD'S

M. O. McCLEURE, Manager. Phone No. 1.



### THE WONDERFUL BIG HORN BASIN

#### TO RENTERS:

I have a selected list of irrigated farms in the Basin for rent; why not rent for a year or two and learn the profits from irrigated farming in the Basin, and become acquainted with the climate and desirability of settling in that region? We also help you homestead irrigated lands, or to buy them at prices that will make you money. Millions of dollars are now being spent irrigating Basin lands. Homeseekers' excursions first and third Tuesdays of 1908. Write D Clem Deaver, General Agent, Landseekers' Information Bureau, Omaha.

#### WINTER EXCURSIONS:

Homeseekers' excursions first and third Tuesdays to Colorado, Wyoming, Big Horn Basin, Northwest, Southwest and South; Winter tourist rates daily to Florida, the Gulf Country, the South and Southern California. Ask Agent or undersigned for rates and details.

### R. E. FOE,

Ticket Agent, McCook, Neb

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha, Neb

## The McCook Tribune One Dollar Per Year



**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-pit 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 man, youth or boy in Light, Heavy or Extra Heavy Weights, Extra Long (No Extra Cost)

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

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

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

## Our Best Offer!

THE McCOOK TRIBUNE and THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN

Both a Full Year For Only

# \$1.25

All the News of the World and Home

Only Twenty-Five Cents More Than the Price of THE McCOOK TRIBUNE Alone.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Contains Each Week

21 columns of news, 14 columns of talks by a practical farmer on farm topics—economical machinery, planting, growing, and storing of fruits and vegetables, breeding and marketing of live stock, 20 or more "Lost and Found Poems and Songs," 1 column of Health and Beauty Hints. Best short and continued stories—Chess and Checkers—Puzzles and Complications—Dr. Reeder's Home Health Club—Miscellaneous Questions and answers—Poems of the Day—a special Washington letter—taking cartoons and illustrations.

5 columns of live, entertaining editorials, 7 columns of live stock and market reports, 40 questions and answers by readers on anything pertaining to the business of farming, gardening, raising of live stock and poultry, etc., etc. 10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects, 7 columns of information on recipes, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers, 14 to 21 columns of stories of public men; historical, geographical, and other miscellany, 5 columns of a specially reported sermon by the Rev. Dr. Quayle of Chicago and the Sunday School lesson.

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, make up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West

OUR OFFER } The price of The Weekly Inter Ocean remains \$1.00 a year. The price of The McCook Tribune remains \$1.00 a year. The two papers each one year will cost only \$1.25.

N. B.—This special arrangement with The Weekly Inter Ocean is for a limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscriptions expire unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.