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THE TRIBUNE Stationery Department

CITY LODGE DIRECTORY

A. F. & A. M.

McCook Lodge No. 135, A. F. & A. M., meets every first and third Tuesday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.

CHARLES L. FAHNESTOCK, Sec.

R. S. & S. M.

Opeconoe Council No. 16, R. S. & S. M., meets on the first Saturday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.

RALPH A. HANBERG, T. I. M.

SILVESTER CORDEAL, Sec.

R. A. M.

King Cyrus Chapter No. 35, R. A. M., meets every first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.

CLARENCE B. GRAY, H. P.

W. B. WHITTAKER, Sec.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

St. John Commandery No. 16, K. T., meets on the second Thursday of each month, at 8:00 p. m., in Masonic hall.

DAVID MAGNER, E. C.

HENRY E. CULBERTSON, Sec.

EASTERN STAR

Eureka Chapter No. 88, O. E. S., meets the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Masonic hall.

MRS. SARAH E. KAT, W. M.

W. E. HART, Sec.

MODERN WOODMEN

Noble Camp No. 663, M. W. A., meets every second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall. Pay assessments at White House Grocery.

JULIUS KUNERT, Consul.

J. M. SMITH, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBOURS

Noble Camp No. 882, R. N. A., meets every second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.

MRS. AUGUSTA ANTON, Sec.

W. O. W.

Meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8 o'clock, in Diamond's hall.

CHAS. F. MARKWAD, C. C.

W. C. MOYER, Clerk.

WORKMEN

McCook Lodge No. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every Monday, at 8:00 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.

MATTHEW GRIFFIN, Sec.

MRS. J. J. JENYNS, M. W.

J. M. WENTZ, Foreman.

DEGREE OF HONOR

McCook Lodge No. 8, D. of H., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8:30 p. m., in Monte Cristo hall.

MRS. DELLA McCLAIN, C. of H.

MRS. CARRIE SCHLAGEL, Sec.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

McCook Division No. 623, L. E., meets every second and fourth Sunday of each month, at 2:30 p. m., in Morris hall.

WALTER STOKES, C. E.

W. D. BURNETT, F. A. E.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AND ENGINEERS

McCook Lodge No. 509, B. of L. F. & E., meets on the first and third Saturdays of each month in Morris hall.

L. D. PENNINGTON, Pres.

C. H. HUSTED, Sec.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

Harvey Division No. 95, O. R. C., meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall at 304 Main Avenue.

S. E. CALLEN, C. Con.

M. O. McCLEURE, Sec.

RAILWAY TRAINMEN

C. W. BRUNSON Lodge No. 457, B. of E. T., meets first and third Sundays at 2:30 p. m., and second and fourth Fridays at 7:30 p. m., each month, in Morris hall.

C. W. CORRY, M.

R. J. MOORE, Sec.

RAILWAY CARMEN

Young America Lodge No. 456, B. R. C. of A., meets on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Morris hall at 7:30 p. m.

R. O. LIGHT, C. C.

N. V. FRANKLIN, Rec. Sec.

MACHINISTS

Red Willow Lodge No. 567, I. A. of M., meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month, at 8:30 p. m., in Morris hall.

THO. DIBBOLD, Pres.

FLOYD WASSON, Fin. Sec.

EDD BERRY, Cor. Sec.

Certain About It.

Once upon a time, not so long ago, a couple of cowpunchers found themselves guests in the home of a minister of the gospel whose custom was to hold family worship of a morning and to conclude the same by asking each other to present to give some quotation from the Scriptures. One after another repeated some text until at last it came the turn of Jim Bulstoke of the Crowfoot ranch.

"My dear young friend," said the dominie as he saw the latter hesitating, "surely you can recall some verse from the Bible?"

Jim's face was bathed with profuse perspiration, but at last there came to him some approximation of a memory of something he had read or heard at some stage of his life about the first chapter of Genesis. At last he broke out, "God made the world."

The dominie lifted a hand to hide a sudden smile, but bowed to Jim's neighbor in the circle. Curley was even worse off than Jim had been and for the life of him could not think of anything. At last, remembering the occasional virtue of a good bluff, he twisted one foot around his chair leg and, with all the confidence he could muster, remarked, "He shore did!"—Recreation.

Last English King in a Battle.

The battle of Dettingen, in Bavaria, on the 16th (27th O. S.) of June, 1743, between the British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops (52,000 men), under command of George II., and the French troops (60,000 men), under Marshal Noailles, which resulted in the victory of the allied troops, was the last occasion on which an English king fought on the battlefield. His majesty continued the whole time in the heat of all the action, which was said by those who witnessed it to have been as fierce a conflict as had ever been known.

On the morning of the same battle the king appeared in the same red coat he had worn at Oudenarde, thirty-five years before, taking his place at the head of the seven battalions of guards. About noon he ordered a general advance, and during the movements it entailed he was very nearly taken by the enemy, but was rescued by the Twenty-second regiment, who, in remembrance, wore a sprig of oak in their caps upon the anniversary of the battle for many years afterward.—London Tit-Bits.

The Children of the Great.

There is a tendency for children of exceptional parents to regress toward the average stock. Galton terms this tendency filial regression. This, the London hospital points out, applies equally to exceptional physical and mental characters. Thus, though tall stature may run in certain families, yet there is always a tendency to revert to the mean average size. Similarly the children of a genius tend to have somewhat less than their father's power, but more than the average of the race. According to Professor Pearson, distinguished parents are just ten times more likely to have distinguished offspring than undistinguished parents. Still, such cases as the Darwins, father and sons; and the Pitts, Philip and Alexander the Great are exceptional. Similarly also the children of a criminal tend to be less vicious than the father, though morally inferior to the average man.

Why He Was Unpopular.

When first made bishop of Stepney Dr. Winnington Ingram was anything but popular and indeed had occasionally to seek police protection. Greatly worried, the bishop tried to trace the cause and found one lady who was able to enlighten him. "It's your white shirt, sir," she said. "We don't want no white shirted gentry here. Try a gray shirt and a dickey, like our chaps wear on Sunday."

The Codex Sinaiticus.

The most ancient of the New Testament manuscripts is the one known as the "Codex Sinaiticus," published at the expense of Alexander II. of Russia since the Crimean war. This codex covers nearly the whole of the Old and New Testaments and was discovered in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai by the celebrated Tischendorf. It is generally ascribed to the fourth century.—New York American.

Ham With Jelly.

Melt in a saucepan a large tablespoonful of butter and half a glass of currant or other acid jelly. Shake in a little pepper and when hot lay in four or five small thin slices of boiled, cold ham. Let it boil up once and serve quickly on toast.—Boston Post.

Too Much.

Doctor—Now, there is a very simple remedy for this—this—er—recurring thirst. Whenever you feel you want a whisky and soda, just eat an apple—eat an apple. Patient—But—er—fancy eating fifty or sixty apples a day!—London Punch.

The Eternal Motorist.

Mrs. Gossip—They do say that her husband has acquired locomotor ataxia. Mrs. Parvenu—I don't think much of those cheap cars. My husband has an imported one.—Smart Set.

Household Hint.

To mark table linen—leave the baby and some jam alone at the table for five minutes.—Judge.

You cannot lead men into truth by tricks.—Aesop.

JAPANESE CADETS.

Military School Exercises Include Hand to Hand Conflicts.

In the Japanese military school, where I saw a Spartan system of education, the exercises of the cadets with pikes, rifles and broadswords were not approached by anything of the kind that I had witnessed in Europe. It was fighting of the fiercest character.

At the end of the struggle there was a hand to hand combat, which lasted until the victors stood triumphant over the bodies of the vanquished and tore off their masks.

In these exercises, which were very severe, the cadets struck one another fiercely and with wild cries, but the moment a prearranged signal was given or the fight came to an end the combatants drew themselves up in a line, and their faces assumed an expression of wooden composure.

In all the public schools prominence was given to military exercises, and the scholars took part in them with enthusiasm. Even in their walks they practiced running, flanking and sudden, unexpected attacks.

The history of Japan was everywhere made a means of strengthening the pupils' patriotism and their belief in Japan's invincibility. Particular stress was laid upon the country's successful wars, the heroes of them were extolled, and the children were taught that none of Japan's military enterprises had failed.—McClure's Magazine.

A WARSHIP'S RAM.

The Huge Steel Beak Is Capable of Inflicting Terrible Injury.

A modern ram is nothing more than a huge steel beak, or sput, which is fitted to the prow of the battleship for the purpose of destroying an enemy's ship in time of war by the force of collision. Indeed, should a vessel succeed in driving her ram against another warship the blow, if delivered at full speed, would be sufficient to crush in the ship's side and sink her immediately.

A battleship's ram weighs about forty tons and is cast all in one piece. It is of solid steel and capable of striking a tremendous blow. Shell proof a man-of-war may be made, but the skill of the naval architect is unequal to the task of designing a ship that can resist the ram.

Great care must be exercised in fixing such a heavy piece of steel. The method generally adopted is as follows: The ram is suspended from a strong derrick, the bottom end of which is attached to the extreme end of the vessel's keel plates. The gap between the ram and the uncompleted part, or hull, is walled tight compartments. The weapon is so fixed that it strikes just below the armored belt, where resistance is weakest, while it is so shaped that the ramming vessel can by reversing her engines easily disentangle herself from the ship she has struck.—Philadelphia Record.

The Word "Person."

General Benjamin F. Butler, it is said, once asserted that a woman was not a "person," and a London suffragette insists that the word "person" in its legal sense includes woman. The word has had an interesting history. Signifying by etymology something to make a sound through, the Latin "persona" began by meaning an actor's mask with its mouthpiece. Then it meant the character represented by the player—"dramatis personae." Then it came to mean the part or character one sustains in real life, and so the "persona ecclesiae," the man who represented the church, became known as a "person" in a special sense and was eventually spelled as "parson." On the other hand, "person" faded away to mean just anybody. And so, though a woman naturally resents being referred to as a "person" in ordinary talk, many women no less naturally desire to count as "persons" in the eye of the franchise law.—Chicago News.

Bishop Butler's Generosity.

So many examples of episcopal charity have been cited of late that the average reader may be excused for believing the bishop of a century or so ago to have been an incarnation of greed. But against the Luxmoires, the Watsons and the Porteouses may be set the saintly Butler, whose "Analogy" is still used as a text book for clerical examinations. Butler kept open house at Durham, where he dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand. On one occasion a man called at the palace solliciting a subscription for some charitable object. "How much money is there in the house?" asked Butler of his secretary. The secretary after investigation replied that there was £500. "Give it to him, then," replied the philosopher-bishop, "for it is a shame that a bishop should have so much."—London Chronicle.

His Occupation.

A big, brawny fellow in answer to a question in a justice's court as to what he did for a living said:

"Well, sir, in the spring I catches an' sells young mookin' birds, in the summer I mostly sells rattlesnake buttons for rattles for the babies, but in the winter I sometimes has to chop wood."—Atlanta Constitution.

Enlarging the Limit.

"You are very foolish, Alfred. That is your third cigar, and you know the doctor limited you to one a day."

"Yes, dear, but I've consulted two other doctors, and each has allowed me one cigar a day; total, three!"

Every person has two educations—one which he receives from others and one, more important, which he gives himself.—Gibbon.

Choosing a Builder.

The selection of a builder is quite as important a matter in putting up a house as the choice of an architect. Don't choose the cheapest builder merely because he is cheapest. If you accept his bid, find out the reason—the cheapness. Frequently the builder is a man of little means, and often he operates on borrowed capital. Should the builder become bankrupt or fail to pay for his labor or materials the owner, under the mechanics' laws of most states, becomes liable for the builder's debts. This is true even though the owner has paid the builder for his work. In order to obtain his house free and clear in such a case the owner must meet the builder's obligations. The prudent owner will, of course, pay for his house only as it is constructed. Even then it would be a useful caution to make sure that the builder has paid his indebtedness on the house. Payments are usually made the builder when the foundations are done, when the frame is up, when the house is closed, when the plastering is finished and when the completed house is turned over to the owner.—Circle Magazine.

When the foundations are done, when the frame is up, when the house is closed, when the plastering is finished and when the completed house is turned over to the owner.—Circle Magazine.

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NOTICE OF SUIT.

William C. Eaton, Lizzie B. Eaton, Eliza E. Lasher, George W. Lasher, Fannie E. Pierson, Harry F. Eaton, Louisa E. Eaton, also known as Mrs. George Seiber, George Seiber, Charles F. Eaton, Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, his wife, Mattie E. Eaton, Mabel L. Eaton, Hubert L. Eaton, Mrs. Hubert L. Eaton, wife, Edna E. Eaton, E. Woods, John F. Rawlings, Pheme Rawlings and Baptist Education Society of Hamilton, New York, a corporation, defendants, vs. John F. Helm, plaintiff. Plaintiff has filed his petition against the above named defendants in the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, the object and prayer of which are to quiet the title of the plaintiff in the East Half of the Northwest Quarter and Section One and Two of Section Eighteen (18) Township Three (3) Range Twenty-eight (28) in Red Willow county, Nebraska, and for a decree that the defendants and each and all of them be decreed to have no interest in or any claim, title or title to said premises or any part thereof, and that they may be barred and excluded from making any claim thereon.

You are required to answer said petition on or before Monday, the 2nd day of August, 1909. Dated this 15th day of July 1909.—154.

JOHN F. HELM, Plaintiff.
By Boyle & Eldred, his attorneys.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF AN ESTATE.

In the County Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, Red Willow county, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of George G. Snook, deceased:

On reading the petition of Donald S. Snook, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 15th day of July, 1909, and for a finding and decree as to the heirs and for distribution of said estate; it is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said County, on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1909, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the 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.

Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—824

NOTICE ON HEARING OF PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

In the County Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, County of Red Willow, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Wallace S. Deane, deceased:

On reading the petition of Fannie M. Colson, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to said Fannie M. Colson, as administratrix, it is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 23rd day of July, A. D. 1909, at nine o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the 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.

Witness my hand, and seal of said Court, this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1909.

[SEAL] J. C. MOORE, County Judge.

Boyle & Eldred, Attorneys.—824

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., June 8, 1909.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Citizens National Bank of McCook," 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 F. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Citizens National Bank of McCook," 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. Conversion of The Citizens Bank of McCook.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and Seal of office, this Eighth day of June, 1909.

T. F. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.

(June 18, 1909.—10 times.)

In the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska.

Charles E. McKibben, Plaintiff, vs. Charles L. Moseley, et al., Defendants.

To Charles L. Moseley, Howard S. Moseley, John Moseley, Bertha Moseley, Clarence S. Moseley, Harold A. Moseley, Thomas M. Clark, Amelia H. Clark, I. Marion Clark, otherwise known as Isaac M. Clark, non-resident defendants:

You are hereby notified that plaintiff herein on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1909, filed his petition in the above entitled Court against you and each of you. The object and prayer of which petition are to obtain a decree against the above-named defendants and each of them, to quiet the title in and to the Southwest One-fourth (1/4) of Section Twenty-one (21) in Township Three (3) North of Range Twenty-six (26) West of the 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska, in the plaintiff and adjudging the defendants and each of them to have no claim, interest, estate, right, title or lien in and to the said premises, and for equitable relief.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 23rd day of August, 1909.—2245.

CHARLES E. MCKIBBEN,

By Chas. H. & F