

Attention, Land Seekers!

Sugar Beets, Cantaloupes, Alfalfa and Seed Crops Spell \$\$\$\$
At La Junta, Colorado, located 9 1/2 miles from Rocky Ford in the famous

ARKANSAS VALLEY

The Realm of Sugar Beet and Cantaloupe

The Mortgage Lifter The first crop of Sugar Beets will pay the original cost of your land. This is a statistical fact.
The Home Builder The Sugar Beet raiser spends his winters where he pleases. Why not join this class?
Our lands are ideal sugar beet lands—Sugar beet factory in sight of our lands

We have 10,000 acres of the best land in the Valley for sale. No land more than three miles from shipping point. Our lands adjoin the town of La Junta, the county seat of Otero county, which has a population of 7,200.

Prices Low, Terms Easy

Our water rights are unexcelled. We have just completed the best reservoir in the State of Colorado, and in addition have an ample river decree. All lands sold by us are watered by the OTERO CANAL. This insures you abundant water.

Alfalfa nets \$40 per acre in our section and is very easily raised. Forty acres of alfalfa will educate the children and leave you a comfortable margin. Compare this with the income from 160 acres in Iowa, Nebraska or Illinois. Desirable land at a reasonable figure is fast disappearing. Don't Delay.

Cantaloupes net from \$75 to \$150 per acre each year. We are in the Rocky Ford District and our market is established.

La Junta is the end of three divisions of the Santa Fe Ry. and has the railroad shops which employ 1,200 men whose payroll is \$90,000 per month. We can ship our products direct to Kansas City, Chicago, Denver or Los Angeles.

Our public school system is second to none.

Prices run from \$20 to \$115 per Acre

Very liberal terms, with six per cent on deferred payments.

The land of the Otero Irrigation District at La Junta, Colorado, offers irresistible inducements to the homeseeker.

Transportation facilities are the very best.

The climate is pleasant the year round.

The farm tracts are close to a fine city with good schools, and this community offers every social and industrial advantage that the farmer is seeking.

There are 10,000 acres now for sale in small and large tracts, not far from Rocky Ford, in the very heart of the most productive cantaloupe and sugar beet district.

I invite correspondence and will be glad to furnish you with circulars, maps, etc., and we guarantee that if you investigate this proposition and find it misrepresented either by us or by the literature of the LA JUNTA LAND CO. we will pay the entire expenses of your trip. For further information address

H. L. KENNEDY

GENERAL AGENT.

MCCOOK, NEBR.

WATSON THE POET.

How Author of Much Discussed Poem Was Awarded a Pension.

William Watson, the English poet, whose name has been much before the public lately because of his recent poem, "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," in which he is popularly supposed to have attacked the character of an Englishwoman of high rank, denied before sailing for New York the other day that his visit had anything to do with Richard Le Gallienne's challenge to personal combat.

"My object in going to America," he said, "is to show the wonders of the new world to my young wife and to study the customs of that great country and its democratic people." Speaking of his controversy with Mr. Gallienne, Mr. Watson laughed over it and said that it was so trivial as not to deserve mention. He said that he would certainly not call on Mr. Le Gallienne, but would be pleased to see him if he cared to call.

Mr. Watson is now very comfortably off. Some twelve years ago an uncle who lived in Liverpool died, leaving him a fair sized fortune, so, as he says, he writes now only when he feels like it and consequently is able to do his best work. But such was not always the case. In fact, he enjoys a pension of £100 a year, given him from the civil list by Lord Rosebery when prime minister. It was very acceptable then.

In telling how it came about, Mr. Watson said that one morning he received a note from Lord Rosebery asking him to call at 10 Downing street. When he presented himself Lord Rosebery said:

"I understand, Mr. Watson, that things are not going so well with you as they might."

Mr. Watson confessed that this was so, and Lord Rosebery said he had been thinking the matter over and had decided to give him a pension from the civil list, adding:

"You know it is a national recognition of your genius, and I have decided to recommend you for £100 a year—the same as Tennyson had."

"But Lord Tennyson had £200," suggested Watson.

"Did he?" said the prime minister. Both laughed heartily, but Watson got only the smaller allowance.

On the same occasion Lord Rosebery sounded Watson on the laureateship, saying:

"Don't you think it should be abolished?"

"Not if you are thinking of offering it to me," was Watson's rejoinder.

TO LASSO AFRICAN ANIMALS.

Buffalo Jones Will Try Cowboy Methods in Wilds of Dark Continent.

"I'm going to start for Africa next March to rope and tie with my own hands a specimen of every dangerous wild animal in Africa."

This announcement was recently made by C. J. (Buffalo) Jones, a friend of Buffalo Bill, Pawnee Bill and other famous plainsmen and an Indian fighter of note.

"The expedition will be financed by two men whose names I am not yet at liberty to give," said Mr. Jones, "and I'm going to prove that any animal, from a tiger down to an antelope, can be safely handled by an American plainsman with no other weapon than a lariat."

"How about the elephant?" Mr. Jones was asked.

"That's the only animal of which I'll have to choose a young one," he said. "No rope could hold a full grown elephant, but all my other specimens will be full grown."

"In Africa I'll do the first part of the roping alone. For the rest I'll have two of the best ropers in the west—M. D. Loveless of Capitan, N. M., and James T. Owens of Fredonia, Ariz. We will have specially prepared lariats, partly woven of wire so that no tooth or claw can cut or break them. As to our mounts, we will have the best trained cow-horses we can find in the west."

Buffalo Jones is now crossbreeding buffaloes and cattle in Arizona for the United States government.

SWIFT WORK ON SKEES.

Norwegian Shot Down a Mountain Side at a Two Mile a Minute Clip.

Nels Larson, a Norwegian, gave a remarkable exhibition of proficiency in the use of skees. He ran down the western slope of Caldwell mountain to Pine Brook, N. J., a distance of nearly four miles, in four and three-quarter minutes. The run was made in the snow crust and was timed by George Race and Harold Jones.

Before sunrise the whole of northern New Jersey was covered with a stiff snow crust which would almost bear up a horse. Larson started from a point on the mountain brow just south of the Monomnock inn at 6:30 o'clock. He arrived at the Pine Brook hotel at 6:34.5. For the first mile the descent was very steep, but the rest of the journey was on almost level ground. Larson covered the first mile in about half a minute. The impetus thus gained was sufficient to carry him the second mile nearly as rapidly. The last two miles were made by skating on the skees.

Plan to Mark a Republic's Centenary.

The 100,000 British residents of Argentina have decided to erect a memorial clock tower on some prominent site in Buenos Aires, to mark the first centenary of Argentine independence, in 1910. A monument will be erected by the Spanish community in Argentina—a large and wealthy body—while the French, Italian and other foreign elements have similar plans on foot.

CALL FOR A CODE OF AIRSHIP LAWS

Professor Baldwin of Yale Tells Why One Is Needed.

OPENS NEW JUDICIAL FIELD.

Old Theory That Landlord Owns Air Up Into the Heavens Likely to Give Way Before Modern Progress—How State May Give Right to Fly.

Professor Simeon E. Baldwin of the Yale law school and chief justice of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut told an audience in the Yale Peabody museum at New Haven, Conn., the other night that the lawyers would soon have to get their wits together and frame laws for the government of airship navigation.

He said that lawyers had been busy for the last 100 years making laws for the railroads, for the telegraph and for the telephone, and now they must consider the law for the airship.

The airship, in the judgment of the chief justice, is out of the field of experiment and into the field where it is bound to be used for transportation of passengers, of goods, of spies, of burglars, criminals flying from justice and illicit trade of every kind, for it flies as irresponsibly as a bird. The question at once asked is how far the precepts of private law can be applied to the airship. Can one worldwide law be framed for the air as for the high seas?

Question of Navigating the Air.

The chief justice asked if any one had a right to navigate the air. Then he quoted various authorities who took the position that private landowners owned the air even to the heavens, the acceptance of which authorities would mean, in his opinion, that the navigation of the air would be an infringement of private rights. These authorities, however, were ancient. He went on as follows:

"Physiologists tell us that man is so constructed that he never can develop wings to fly and that in order to navigate the air man must fight continually against the law of gravitation and that his flights through the air must always be a menace to the safety of those beneath."

"The navigation of the airship is not a natural right. The question is whether a right to navigate the air cannot be secured from the state. The state owns the soil. It can tax it; it can reclaim it from the public use from private owners by the payment of a reasonable sum. Successful navigation of the air will no doubt be useful to the public."

"It is granted that every railroad operated under a franchise from the state endangers the safety of the public, but the public interest justifies this. The question, then, is whether the state can give to airships a similar right to navigate under certain conditions. This might be done under a franchise or a license. Has a landowner any right under the circumstances?"

Thing of Passage That Carries Danger.
"Perhaps the landowner has no legal right in the air except as the occupancy of the same may be a detriment to his land. This seems to be in accordance with the tendency of the times. An airship is a thing of passage. It carries to each and all the same measure of danger."

"Should a person be hit by an airship the prima facie evidence would indicate that he could bring an action against the proprietor of the ship and the master who was sailing it whether the person was hit on his own or on the land of some one else."

"In one of the Wrights' flights some time ago the airship was directed right over the head of the German emperor, and a slight accident might have changed the whole history of Europe. The emperor might have possibly encouraged an action."

In the opinion of the chief justice the government can permit the use of the air by airships under certain restrictions without involving the rights of landowners unless actual damage results.

Cause: For Action.
Should an airship in passing over the property of a landowner ruin his trees or should the proprietor of a fleet of airships continually menace the safety of the landowner or damage his property then, in the opinion of Professor Baldwin, there would be cause for action. Should the government establish an aerial highway over the house of a citizen and his property be damaged by bad odors or smoke or other nuisances an injunction might be obtained.

"Another question," remarked the chief justice, "is whether the government license would protect the manager of an airship who accidentally falls and injures persons below."

Judge Baldwin advocated the calling of an official international congress to consider the international laws covering aerial navigation and to frame adequate international agreements on the subject.

Great Dutch Exposition.

Plans are under consideration for the holding of a great international exhibition at The Hague in 1913 in celebration of the opening of the Palace of Peace.

A Travelling Salesman.
H. F. Beers, 617 7th Avenue, Peoria, Ill., writes: "I have been troubled for some time with kidney trouble, so severely at times I could scarcely carry my grip. After using one bottle of Foley's Kidney Pills I have been entirely relieved, and cheerfully recommend them to all." Foley's Kidney Pills are healing and antiseptic, and will restore health and strength. A. McMillan.

R. H. Gatewood
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Phone 163. McCook, Nebraska.

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Practice Limited: Speciality,
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Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Phone 126

LEGAL NOTICE
In Justice Court, before H. H. Berry, justice of the peace.

J. B. Hall will take notice that on the 10th day of November, 1909, H. H. Berry, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$21.60 in an action pending before him wherein William D. Burnett is plaintiff and J. B. Hall is defendant, and that property of the defendant consisting of money due and owing in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, garnishee, as labor of wages performed by said defendant for said railroad company, has been attached under said order of attachment. Said cause has been continued by hearing to the 13th day of January, 1910, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT.
In the County Court of Red Willow County, State of Nebraska.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lovina Kendall, deceased, ss. State of Nebraska, Red Willow County, ss.
To All Persons Interested in said Estate: You are hereby notified that on the 21st day of December, 1909, Howe Smith, administrator of the estate of Lovina Kendall, deceased, filed in said county his final account and petition for distribution, and said account and petition will be heard on the 8th day of January, 1910, at ten o'clock, at the county court room in the city of McCook in said county; and you are hereby cited to appear at said time and place and show cause, if any such exists, why the same should not be allowed.

It is hereby ordered that notice be given to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the McCook Tribune, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks of the time last set for hearing thereon. Dated this 19th day of December, 1909.
J. C. MOORE,
County Judge.

NOTICE
To All Persons Interested in the Estate of Frank J. Nugent, deceased.
You are hereby notified that on the 28th day of December, 1909, William C. Nugent filed his petition in the County Court of Red Willow County, Nebraska, praying for the appointment of Patrick Walsh as administrator of the estate of Frank J. Nugent, deceased, which petition will be heard by me at the County Court room in the City of McCook, in said county, on the 10th day of January, 1910, at one o'clock, p. m.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against said Frank J. Nugent, deceased, that the time fixed for filing claims against said estate is six months from said 10th day of January, 1910.

Final hearing of claims will be heard at my office in County Court room in McCook, in said county and state, on the 10th day of January, 1910, at one o'clock, p. m.; and any and all claims not presented before the date last above mentioned will be forever barred.
J. C. MOORE,
County Judge.

REFEREES' SALE
By virtue of an order issued from the District Court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, under a decree in an action wherein Cordelia Arnold is plaintiff, and Fannie N. Gibbs, LaDelbert W. P. Gibbs, Nellie Wilson, W. W. Wilson, her husband, true name unknown, William M. Gibbs, Mrs. William M. Gibbs, his wife, Mary Hinton, William Clark, Mrs. William Clark, his wife, Dussel Clark, Mrs. Dussel Clark, his wife, and Kirtland C. Arnold are defendants, directed to the undersigned referees, I shall offer at public sale, and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the front door of the court house in the city of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of January, 1910, at the hour of one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot Five (5) in Block Fourteen (14) in the Original Town of McCook, Red Willow county, Nebraska.
Dated this 15th day of December, 1909.
BOYLE & ELDRED, Attys. J. R. McCALL,
23-25

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
Whereas, certain chattel mortgage executed by John Breunig and Jacob Breunig, mortgagors, to M. Humely Company (inc.) mortgagor, dated on the 6th day of July, 1906, and filed for record in the office of the county clerk of Red Willow county, State of Nebraska, at McCook, Nebraska, on the 12th day of July, 1906, and the nature of such default is the non-payment of three promissory notes, all bearing date of July 6th, 1906, and described as follows: One note for \$125.00, one for \$100.00, one for \$50.00, due December 1, 1907; one note for \$50.00, due December 1, 1907, all bearing interest at six per cent per annum, from July 1, 1906, and ten per cent per annum thereafter; upon which there is now due the sum of \$2,224.17, which is the amount claimed to be due thereon at the date of this notice, of which more or less and the debt thereby secured, said mortgagee is still the owner and the holder, and the same has not been assigned, and no suit or proceedings has been had for the recovery of the debt thereby secured.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that because of such default said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the undersigned will offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described personal property covered by said mortgage, to-wit: One Rumely 24-H. P. engine No. 498, one Rumely 2000 Ideal Separator, No. 2715, one Rumely Wind Stack, No. 154, one Peoria Weigher, No. 62-622, one Ruth Feeder, No. 571, one 150 foot S-inch tank pump, one Honrich engine tender, one 1912 West Fourth Street, in the City of McCook, County of Red Willow, State of Nebraska, on the 15th day of January, 1910, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of that day, Terms cash.
Dated at McCook, Nebraska, this 20th day of December, 1909.
M. HUMELY COMPANY, Inc.
By WM. SHEAN, Collector.

Mike Walsh
DEALER IN
POULTRY & EGGS
Old Rubber, Copper and Brass
Highest Market Price Paid in Cash
New location just across street in P. Walsh building. McCook

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Telephone 55 McCook, Neb.
Office over Electric Theatre on Main Ave.

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Dentist
Office: 212 1/2 Main av., over McConnell's Drug Store, McCook, Neb.
Telephones: Office, 100 Residence, Black 131

DR. R. J. GUNN
DENTIST
PHONE 112
Office: Rooms 3 and 5, Walsh Bldg., McCook

Lumber and Coal, That's All
But we can meet your every need in these lines from our large and complete stocks in all grades.
Barnett Lumber Co.
Phone 5

WORLD'S BANKNOTES.

Shape, Size and Color of Paper Money of the Nations.

The only paper money that is accepted practically all over the globe is not "money" at all, but the notes of the Bank of England. These notes are simply printed in black ink on Irish linen water lined paper, plain white, with ragged edges. The reason that a badly soiled or worn Bank of England note is rarely seen is that notes which in any way find their way back to the bank are immediately canceled and new ones are issued. The notes of the Banque de France are made of white water lined paper printed in black and white, with numerous mythological and allegorical pictures. They are in denominations of from 25 francs to 1,000 francs.

Bank of England notes are of a somewhat unhandy size—5 by 8 inches. South American currency resembles the bills of the United States, except that cinnamon brown and slate blue are the prevailing colors. German currency is printed in green and black, the notes being in denominations of from 5 to 1,000 marks. The 1,000 mark bills are printed on silk fiber paper.

It takes an expert or a native to distinguish a Chinese bill from a laundry ticket if the bill is of low denomination or a freeracker label if for a large amount, the print being in red on white or yellow on red, with much gilt and gorgeous devices. Italian notes are all sizes, shapes and colors. The smallest bills, 5 and 10 lire, are printed on white paper in pink, blue and carmine inks.

The most striking paper currency in the world is the 100 ruble note of Russia, which is barred from top to bottom with all the colors of the rainbow blended as when a sun ray passes through a prism. In the center in bold relief is a finely executed vignette in black. The remainder of the engraving on the note is in dark and light brown ink.

The American practice of scattering strands of silk through the paper fiber as a protection against counterfeiting is unique.—Harper's Weekly.

A Bush of Cents.
It beats all what odd questions reach some of the departments of government in Washington. Not long ago the treasury received a letter from a man who had made a bet asking "How many cents are there in a bushel?" The answer was not easy to offer. If the man had asked about pounds he might have received a definite answer. As it was, he got in reply a guess from a clerk that "roughly there is something like \$320, or 32,000 pennies."

Ebony Reparte.
Mistah Cole—Whah you gwine at, hub? Mistah Dusky—I's gwine at whah I's gwine at—dat's whah I's gwine at! —Puck.

POLAR PHENOMENA.

The Mirage and the Mock Sun of the Arctic Regions.

In the spring of 1900 I changed over to the steamer Corwin and sailed for the Arctic ocean to establish a trading station somewhere on the northern shores of Alaska. Although we went on a purely commercial venture, there was a good deal of talk about the pole during the seven months we spent in the almost continuous sunlight.

Dr. Cook relates instances of seeing mirages above the ice fields—mountains passing in solemn review and sometimes inverted and standing on their peaks—but he goes on to say that there were no forms of life. Mirage is a common sight even in lower latitudes than those mentioned by Dr. Cook. I have seen the spires and domes of well defined buildings, whole cities, in fact, appear above the horizon, sometimes lingering for several minutes, or, again, with their towers reaching up higher and higher, attenuating apparently to a mere thread. The "mock sun" is a common phenomenon in the Bering sea.

On the evening of June 2, 1900, perhaps 100 miles south of St. Lawrence island, about 9:30 o'clock and past sunset, the sun was visible as though half an hour high, but appearing as a much flattened oval. Then another sun more nearly round emerged from the horizon beneath the "zoose egg," rising quite rapidly until it blended with the descending orb. Thereupon, instead of settling below the horizon, the light was quickly dissipated in the air. This phenomenon was probably due to the unequal density of several superimposed strata of air producing refraction of the sun's rays from below the horizon.—Captain Edwin Coffin of Ziegler Polar Expedition in National Magazine.

Parental Severity.

The children of two centuries ago fell on stern times, if one may believe that the spirit of family life was accurately expressed by an excellent mother of that day who said, without humorous intent, that her children "loved her as sinners dread death." There is little doubt that parental control at that date was as rigorous as this anecdote indicates. It is said that when little Andrew Elliot, afterward lieutenant governor of New York, objected to boiled mutton his father, Sir Gilbert Elliot, frowned.

"Let Mr. Andrew have boiled mutton for breakfast," commanded the stern parent, "cold mutton for dinner and cold mutton for supper till he has learned to like it."—Youth's Companion.

Stove Lifters.

Customer—Do you keep stove lifters in here?
Grocer's Clerk—Not the iron ones, madam. But we can give you a pint of kerosene.—Boston Transcript.