

**The McCook Tribune.**  
By F. M. KIMMELL.  
OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.  
Largest Circulation in Red Willow Co.  
Subscription, \$1 a Year in Advance

Republican National Ticket.  
For President—  
WILLIAM MCKINLEY of Ohio.  
Republican State Ticket.  
For Governor—  
C. H. DIETRICH of Adams.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
E. A. SAVAGE of Custer.  
For Secretary of State—  
GEORGE W. MARSH of Richardson.  
For Treasurer—  
WILLIAM STUEFFER of Cuming.  
For Auditor—  
CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan.  
For Attorney General—  
FRANK N. PROUT of Gage.  
For Land Commissioner—  
GEORGE D. FULLMER of Nuckolls.  
For Superintendent of Schools—  
W. K. FOWLER of Washington.  
Congressional Ticket.  
For Congressman—  
W. S. MORLAN of Red Willow.

THE value of every cow on the farm on the first day of this year was \$31.60. But on the 1st day of January, 1894, under Democratic administration, each cow was worth only \$21.77. Farmers appreciate the increase of \$10 in the value of each of their cows, and will vote to maintain the Republican administration in power.

FOUR years ago the free traders in the Democratic national convention fought for a free ship plank in the platform, but better counsel prevailed and the suggestions was tabled. A few bourgeois, with Senator James K. Jones in the lead, will make another attempt, this year, to commit Democracy to the free American registry of foreign (chiefly British) ships. They are quite likely to meet with their usual defeat.

WHILE all the appropriations made during the last session of congress were \$24,000,000 larger than in 1900, it should be remembered that nine millions will be expended in taking the census and upwards of seventeen millions will be used for improving the postal service, while another seven millions will be spent in increasing our navy. In other directions there has been an actual decrease in the appropriations.

WHAT with gold bricks and diamond tontine faces galore, Hastings is getting a deal of undesirable advertising. It is said that there are no less than six different companies operating in Adams county's county seat. One concern, organized less than one year, is said to be netting the two operators, who started on a capital of one part each of wind, gall and nerve, \$450 a week,—a neat little rake-off for the grafters. Legitimate business languishes wherever these gambling schemes are operated. There seems to be no lack of grafters or suckers in this day and generation. People are waiting, open-mouthed, for opportunities to make big "returns," and others are ready to give the incredulous the "opportunity." With not a few people it is "any old way" to make big money quickly but by honest effort.

**False Report Corrected.**

The report having been circulated in this section that the large capital stock of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Omaha is but partially paid up, the following telegram was sent to the state auditor, Monday, to ascertain, officially, the fact. The inquiry made is as follows:

"McCook, Nebraska, June 11th, 1900.  
—To Auditor Public Accounts, Lincoln, Nebraska. Has Columbia Fire Insurance Company of Omaha two hundred thousand dollars capital paid up? Wire.  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK."

The following answer was promptly wired back by the state auditor:

"Lincoln, Nebraska, June 11th, 1900.  
—First National Bank: Columbia Fire chartered with two hundred thousand dollars paid-up capital.  
JOHN F. CORNELL."

This should forever put at rest any doubt as to the fact that the Columbia Fire has the magnificent paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and that the company is destined to become one of the great, if not the greatest, Nebraska insurance company.  
ED BOHANNAN, State Agent.  
J. E. KELLEY, Local Agent.

**A Colorado Opportunity.**

To Colorado at about half usual cost—June 21; July 7, 8, 9, 10 and 18; August 2; via the Burlington Route.

There's an announcement that will interest thousands.

It brings a trip to the cool retreats of the Rockies within everyone's reach.

It solves the question, Where shall I go this summer?

Tickets are good to return until October 31. See the local ticket agent of the B. & M. R. R. R. and get particulars. Beautifully illustrated book about Colorado—72 pages, 56 pictures—sent for six cents in stamps.

J. FRANCIS, G. P. A.,  
6-15-4ts. Omaha, Neb.

**Democratic National Convention.**

Only a few weeks to the big convention at Kansas City.

Time you decided about your route.

Time you found out—for yourself—how quickly and comfortably you can reach Kansas City if you take the Burlington.

The rate will be one fare for the round trip and tickets will be on sale July 2, 3 and 4.

See the local ticket agent of the B. & M. R. R. R.

J. FRANCIS,  
6-8-4ts. General Passenger Agent.

**McCook Markets.**

Corrected Friday morning.

Corn	35
Wheat	55
Oats	25
Rye	35
Hogs	4.40
Eggs	.08
Butter	.13
New Potatoes	1.35
Butter fat—at Creamery	.16

Best Grades

**Barnett Lumber Co.**

SCREEN DOORS  
WINDOW SCREENS  
STOVE WOOD  
STOCK TANKS

TELEPHONE NO. 5.....

Dennison Street

Square Dealing

Bottom Prices

**A Divided Church Inevitable.**

[Paper read by A. C. Corbin, Beaver City, at the recent convention in McCook, and requested for publication.]  
From the birthday of our movement as a distinctive people, we have made a clearly defined plea before the world. That plea has been for Christian unity—the oneness of the church. From all our pulpits and in all our periodicals we have advocated a certain plan or method by which we have believed and taught brought about. In this we have been in advance of most, if not all, others. Some who have strongly urged union as being scriptural and necessary have suggested no plan or basis of union. They see what ought to be done, but don't know how to do it. They are aware of the trouble and deplore it, but advocate no certain remedy.

Nevertheless we rejoice that among so many, divisions are held to be unscriptural and harmful. We are encouraged because we know the union sentiment is growing. There are more supporters of the union movement today among the followers of Christ than at any previous period since the apostasy.

But if a united church is so desirable, important and scriptural, how came it divided? Who was responsible for the unfortunate and harmful divisions? Why should any one say they are inevitable? Who can answer?  
To answer fully would require much time and much laborious investigation and research. Here and now I have set myself no such task. However, if we but hastily sketch the history of the church from its founding, on through the apostasy and the dark ages, up to the beginning of the Protestant Reformation, the fact will most certainly be disclosed that during this period there was wide departure from the simple teaching of the New Testament, and from the church as organized by inspired men. Lust of place and power, speculation and philosophy, an attempt to amalgamate and identify a corrupted human government with the Divine government and the church of God, sent the church away into the wilderness of superstition and ignorance, enfeebled, stripped of her glory, with dim, imperfect and unworthy views of her Divine mission in the world. This wide-spread apostasy, which no one denies, did not take place in a day, a year, nor in a century. Slowly, little by little, century after century, not designedly and maliciously, yet nevertheless certainly, the human and worldly encroached upon the Divine, until fallible and sinful and, sometimes, base and corrupt, men usurped in the church the place and authority of God. So the light itself became darkness. The church needed saving equally with the world. The power and wisdom of man to do the work of God were a demonstrated failure. There remained only the name and form of Christianity. The vitalizing spirit was grieved and had departed. Let us speak it reverently, but God Himself cannot save the world by a worldly church.

This was the general condition of things, not the universal. In every age there have been some choice spirits. God never leaves Himself without witnesses. The gates of hell were not to prevail. Jesus' apparent defeat was the hour of His grandest triumph. So now, out of the thick darkness of this spiritual eclipse, came the barbingers of reform and of a better day for the church and the world. Wickliffe, Huss, Jerome and others, with a marvelous courage and an unconquerable love for truth, led the way for the larger work and reform of Luther. Thus God raised up suitable men to lead the hosts of spiritual Israel out of the bondage of Babylon. These were great men, mighty men of God, providentially prepared and called, yet not infallible nor inspired. They were led into the truth, not miraculously endowed. They clearly saw some truth, but not all. Fuller light came to them only as they went forward in the little light they had.

The day of mental and spiritual stagnation was to be succeeded by a period of intellectual ferment, spiritual struggle and triumph, and of increased political and religious liberty. The people were ready for revolt from old forms and institutions, and responded to the cry of the reformer. Not all at once, not all at one place; some today, others tomorrow; some from France, some from Germany, some from England. Among them all there was this one bond of sympathy and unity: all were weary and sick of the cold and spiritless forms and ceremonies of a dead church and of the oppressive domineering of a greedy and worldly hierarchy. Yet few, if any, expected at first to abandon Rome. They would reform her. When they had corrected her abuses they would live and die in The Church.

Thus began the Reformation. There was no conscious design or plan to forsake the old and organize a new church. But God used Luther, Calvin, Wesley and others to bring His children into a fuller knowledge of His word; into a more intelligent and more spiritual service, and into higher and worthier views of the mission of the church. In the nature of things no one man saw, or could see, all the trust involved and understand and comprehend the magnitude of the work upon which they had entered. Even if some one mind had grasped it all, the masses had not and could not, and reformations are for the masses. Luther wrought at one thing, Calvin at another, and Wesley at still another. Each had disciples or follow-

ers. Their faces were all towards Jerusalem and away from Rome, still they were trying to reach their destination by different routes—some longer, some shorter.  
While they all got clear of their former thralldom in a greater or less degree, they either grew weary of their journey, or lost their way before they reached their destination. Under such conditions denominations, sects, parties—call them what you will, by soft or harsh terms—were simply inevitable. Humanely speaking, it could not have resulted otherwise. They meant reform and they achieved reform. They neither understood, undertook nor accomplished a RESTORATION of the church of the New Testament. They were satisfied to reform an apostate church. From this view-point it is that I say that divisions were inevitable.

What, then, shall we do? Berate them for what they did not do, or honor and commend them for what they did do? I fear our praise for them has been scant, our condemnation too ample. These various denominations grew up in an honest effort to do God's will, and not because ambitious and designing men set about creating division. History exonerates Luther and Wesley; they had no such unworthy purpose or ambition. They were simply men, but honest men and true to the light they had. God blessed them in their work, however imperfect, and blessed the church and the world through them. It is worth while to emphasize the fact that at least the principal and important divisions among Protestants resulted from an honest effort to get back to the Bible and not to get away from it. They came about through men who loved God and bowed reverently to His authority; not through those who despised His authority. Nor is it probable that in that age and under their surroundings others, even ourselves, could have done any better than they did. The work they did was necessary, and considering their limitations, was well done. They pioneered the way for other and more modern reforms.

The work which Alexander Campbell did could not have been done in Luther's day; nor could it have been done in his own day had it not been preceded by the work of Luther, Calvin and Wesley. We may well believe God was with all these men and was pleased with their work.

I have now indicated how and why our unfortunate divisions originated. But let there be no misunderstanding. I can see how in the past divisions were inevitable and therefore pardonable. But this paper was not written to explain away nor to justify the denominationalism of the present day. Far from it. I have scant sympathy for the usual apologies for a divided church. It were vicious reasoning to say that what may be justified in one age and under given circumstances must therefore be right in every age and under all circumstances. A temporary expedient may be permitted which must be condemned as a permanent principle or rule. Because, in throwing off the shackles of spiritual slavery, it was impossible to avoid confusion and division, must we, after we have gained our liberty, perpetuate, justify, magnify, and even—as some do—glorify these divisions as right and best, in spite of all their elements of weakness and discord? Paul says: "The law was our pedagogue to bring us to Christ." Yet there were those who became so wedded to the "schoolmaster" that they never reached Christ. So now, many of God's children seem to be satisfied with sectarianism and are determined to reside permanently in the unsubstantial tents of denominationalism. Only a few stages more and altogether they would reach the Father's house—a united family. Be it ours to beckon them forward. Here we find our mission. To this have we been called. We are disturbers of their peace. We must give them no rest where they are. We need not expect their thanks. We need not fear their criticism and censure. Our duty is plain. Recognizing brethren in all these camps along the way, we must urge them to abandon their present ground and to rally around the cross for the great and final struggle. While each division takes its proper place in the line, it will be found that only one—banner floats over all. There will be one army, one cause, one commander and "captain of our salvation." Party names, party creeds, party organizations will be abandoned.

So our plea was, is, and must continue to be, unity. Our ranks have been recruited from all the denominations as well as from the world. Whoever listens attentively to this plea must acknowledge its power. It wins and will continue to win wherever intelligently and dispassionately considered. If divisions were inevitable, it was only temporarily. When the church of God comes to her full estate she will be united. Let us not grow impatient. We can afford to keep sweet. We must not boast nor harshly criticize. Our brethren of the denominations are not necessarily ignorant or dishonest because they do not respond at once to our call and abandon the ranks of denominationalism. As yet they understand neither us nor our plea. Nor do we always understand them. We must grow towards each other. Indeed, we are growing, all of us. The time from John, the beloved disciple, to Luther was long, as was also the way from Penticost to mystic Babylon. A few decades are not enough for the homeward journey. It were unreasonable and unwise to expect or require

our brethren to at once forsake institutions hoary with age, sacred from long association, cherished memories and tenderest ties. To smash these organizations, if we could, would be reckless. We can well afford to let God do the smashing. In the past He has used them for His glory and for the salvation of thousands. He will know better than we do when they have become useless and cumber the earth. We do well to keep pace with God and need not precede Him. The outlook is hopeful. The partition walls between us are already neglected. Gradually perhaps almost imperceptibly, they will fall into disuse, disrepair and decay. The sectarian, party spirit in us all must yield more and more to the sweeter, worthier spirit of brotherliness. Then, and not sooner, will the prayer of the Master, uttered on the memorable night of His betrayal, be answered, and His disciples be one as He and the Father are one.

Mrs. R. A. Metzner of Arapahoe is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Ballard.

E. A. Bocock has gone to work for the company in the round-house.

**MEN WHO DYE THEIR HAIR.**

Do So to Make Employers Think They Are Still Young.

"It would surprise you," said the proprietor of an upper east side barber shop, with a back room where his customers might have their hair dyed, "if you knew the amount of business I do in hair dyes. I know it is the general opinion that the only people who use hair dyes are peroxide blondes and women of uncertain age, but a great many of my customers are among another class of people. Of late years there has been a great prejudice against employing old or middle-aged men," said this barber to a New York Sun reporter, "and a man with gray hair has a hard time of it finding work. Now, there are a great many gray-haired men who are mechanics just as good as, or better than, the younger men, but are handicapped on account of their gray hair. These men are my best customers. A man who wants to have his hair dyed can have a shave or a hair-cut in my barber shop and then go into the back room and have his hair dyed without any one knowing anything about it. People like it that way. When a man wants to have his hair dyed he doesn't want to know. I can tell by his manner if he wants a hair dye. He wears a shame-faced expression like a man going into a pawnshop for the first time. A number of my customers are mechanics, clerks and bookkeepers, who are still in the prime of life, but whose hair has turned gray. They generally come on Saturday night to get a shave, and then they step into the back room and have their hair and sometimes their mustaches dyed. Of course, it would be a dead give-away if a man's mustache was gray and his hair brown or black, but as in most cases the mustache is about twenty years younger than the hair is on the head, it doesn't often get gray as soon. I sell the dye in bottles, but most people prefer to have me put it on, as I can do it more evenly and thoroughly. When I apply it it lasts about a week. It would last longer than that, only the hair grows enough in that time to show gray at the roots. Why, I can make a man look ten years younger by giving him a clean shave and dyeing his hair. I can make the hair almost any color, but most people want it black or brown. Dark brown is the favorite color; black comes next. I have one customer who dies his hair red, but he has a large red mustache, and of course, he has to have his hair to match."

**THE SIGN OF THE ROTHSCHILD**

Founder of the Great House Lived in the Ghetto.

Staying on a visit with Herr and Frau von Bismarck, in 1852, at the time he had succeeded Gen. von Rochow as Prussian envoy in Frankfurt, I was walking one morning with my host, who had kindly undertaken to show me the Romer, as well as some of the other sights of the venerable free town, when suddenly we found ourselves in the precincts of the old Ghetto, says the Cornhill Magazine. Pointing to a small, unpretentious-looking house, with a "red" shield (Roth Schild) over the narrow entrance, Herr von Bismarck said: "That's the cradle of millions, the famous father of the Rothschild, the famous father of the not less famous Baron James—the Parn, as Parisians liked to call him, on account of his pronounced German accent. "Well, the widow of the founder of the Rothschild dynasty—she was pointed out to me one day, reclining in a splendid barouche, with a pair of thoroughbred steppers, which Lord Lyons might have envied her—a shriveled up old lady, wearing the traditional wig of the old Jewess, with clever eyes and firmly-set lips, denoting no want of character and determination—well, the old lady, though inhabiting one of their grand mansions in the new part of town," said Herr von Bismarck, "will not sleep outside the boundaries of the Ghetto, and every evening she returns to the modest little house in which her husband lived and toiled and died; she says it will bring luck to her children and grandchildren and teach them not to forget the humble beginnings of the world-famed firm, and the time when its founder sold old clothes in the Ghetto."

**Power of Trusts.**

"Your mother agrees with me exactly, Johnny," said his father, proceeding to trim the twigs from a tough switch. "She thinks, with me, that you need a good trouncing, and you are going to get it, my son." "Yes," bitterly exclaimed Johnny. "You and maw always agrees when it comes to lickin' me. You and maw's the whole thing. I don't never have no show. This family's run by a trust."—Chicago Tribune.

**Independence Day Accessories!**



THE THOMPSON DRY GOODS CO.

Silk Mitts, Ladies' Black, 20c, 25c, 35c  
Silk Mitts, Ladies' White, 25c  
Silk Mitts, Misses' White, 20c  
Silk Mitts, Misses' Black, 15c  
Silk Mitts, Ladies' Elbow Length, 50c and 75c

White Silk Parasols, \$1.25 and \$1.50  
Black Parasols with ruffles, \$1.00, \$1.75 and \$2.50  
Fancy colored Silk Parasols, \$1.65 and \$2.50  
Kid Gloves, white, black and colors, \$1.00 and \$1.50  
Silk Gloves, tans and blacks, 35c  
Lisle Gloves, black, 25c  
Belts—Elastic, Ribbon, Leather, 15c to 65c  
Ties—Wash Ties, Bows, Lace Ties etc., 15c to 75c  
Collars—Linen Collars, Stock Collars, 10c to 50c  
Fans—Pocket Fans, Folding Fans, Lace Fans, 3c to \$1.00  
Gauze Corsets, 35c, 50c, \$1.00  
Gauze Underwear, Men's, Women's and Children's, 5c to \$1.00  
Shirt Waists, 40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 to \$2.50  
Wash Skirts, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.65  
White Underskirts, 40c, 60c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.35  
Worsted Dress Skirts, \$1.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 to \$7.50  
Children's Parasols, 15c to 25c  
Mosquito Bar—white, green, blue, 5c per yard  
White Wire Bustles, 25c  
Sun Bonnets, 15c, 25c  
Men's colored Dress Shirts, 50c  
Hair Nets, 5c, 10c  
Best Shirting Prints, 4c per yard  
1,000 yards good Dress Prints, 4c per yard  
Simpson's Indigo Blue Prints, 5c per yard  
Ladies' Wrappers, 50c, 75c to \$2.00  
1,000 other reasonable offerings.


**The Thompson Dry Goods Co.**

Postoffice in same Building. Per GEO. E. THOMPSON. McCOOK, NEB.

ONE PRICE : PLAIN FIGURES : CASH ONLY

**The Real Bargains....**

Are always to be found in the big store in the First National Bank block



OUR STORE IS CROWDED WITH FRESH, NEW GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**Dress Goods**  
Organdies, Lawns, Dimities, Percales, Prints, Calicos, and everything in this line that could be desired. Prices the lowest possible for the grade of goods offered.  
TRIMMING SILKS, BRAIDS, LACES, ETC.

**Rugs**  
A fine new lot of Rugs and Carpets have just been added to the already large stock.

**Summer Underwear**  
An immense line of this seasonable article for Men, Women and Children.

**Shoes**  
Our Shoe stock is large and the assortment good. See it for anything in Men's, Boys', Ladies', or Children's Shoes.

**Parasols**  
Everything from a handsome and dainty sun-shade to a good, durable umbrella; and at prices that are winners.

**Groceries**  
We keep our Groceries on the move and our stock is always fresh.

**"Never Sleeps."**

**HONEST JOHN**

Farm produce as good as cash.