

# M'Cook Chautauqua

## August 22-30

### Daily Program

Morning sessions begin at 10:30, afternoon at 2:00, and evening at 7:30, promptly. A grand musical concert will be rendered every afternoon and evening. Each morning session will consist of lectures, bible study and round table work.

	AFTERNOON	EVENING
Saturday, August 22	The Hesperians Carl Thompson Moving Pictures	The Hesperians Carl Thompson Moving Pictures
Sunday, August 23	The Hesperians Dr. Loveland	The Hesperians Wm. R. Bennett Moving Pictures
Monday, August 24	The Kirksmiths Dr. Loveland	The Kirksmiths Prof. Persinger Moving Pictures
Tuesday, August 25	The Kirksmiths Father Tihen	The Kirksmiths G. Eldredge Moving Pictures
Wednesday, Aug. 26	The Hungarians T. B. Fletcher	The Hungarians Judge Lee Estelle Moving Pictures
Thursday, August 27	The Hungarians Champ Clark	The Hungarians Dr. M. Markley
Friday, August 28	The Sterlings Dr. M. Markley	The Sterlings Henry George, Jr.
Saturday, August 29	The Sterlings Geo. D. Alden	The Sterlings Henry George, Jr.
Sunday, August 30	The Sterlings L. McConnell	The Sterlings Henry George, Jr.

### TEMPERANCE COLUMN

Conducted by the McCook W. C. T. U.

#### THEY FAVOR COUNTY OPTION.

Resolutions Adopted by Nebraska Epworth League.

At the recent session of the Nebraska Epworth assembly the prohibition workers were very prominent in the advancement of their cause. Several of the meetings were conducted by them. Before the close of the assembly resolutions on reform and temperance were adopted by the league. In these the two great political parties are called to task for not recognizing county option. The resolutions are as follows:

"The presence and speeches of Eugene W. Chaffin, nominee of the prohibition party for the presidency of the United States, of those noble women from the south, Mrs. Armour and Miss Belle Kearney, of Governor Hanley, and of Senator Robert M. La Follette, upon our platform this year makes more prominent than ever the position which the Epworth assembly occupies in the state of Nebraska as the heart of the great moral and political reform that is taking possession of the offices of the state backed by the suffrages of a united moral citizenship.

"We congratulate the people of Nebraska upon the vantage ground gained for political and moral reform by the enactment of the law providing for the nomination of the candidates for office by the people in primary elections. We call upon all good citizens to attend the primaries and to there use their influence in securing the nomination of men committed to moral and political reform.

"We reaffirm our unflinching allegiance to the principle of the prohibition of the liquor traffic by municipality, county, state, and nation. We pledge our active co-operation in this present campaign with the anti-saloon league, the state temperance union, and with the campaign committee of the allied temperance forces of the state to secure the nomination and election of such men to the legislature as can be relied upon to enact an effective county option law.

"We hereby give notice to the platform makers of the political parties of the state that unless they give the Christian voters due recognition by a plank favoring county option to prohibit the legalizing of the saloon they must expect the aggressive hostility of the churches and temperance organizations to their party.

"We commend the Woman's Chris-

tian union as the most efficiently working organization in our state working to secure advanced temperance legislation and state-wide prohibition. We urge the women of our churches, and especially the young women, to enter into membership with it.

"J. T. ROBERTS,  
President of the committee.  
"HOWARD YOUNG,  
Secretary of the committee."

#### CITY CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHRISTIAN—Bible school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. C. E. at 7 p. m. All are welcome.

R. M. AINSWORTH, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL—Preaching services at St. Alban's church at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. All are welcome to these services.

E. R. EARLE, Rector.

CATHOLIC—Order of services: Mass, 8 a. m. Mass and sermon, 10:00 a. m. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m. Every Sunday.

WM. J. KIRWIN, O. M. I.

BAPTIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching service at 11:00 a. m. Evening service at 8:00. B. Y. P. U. at 7 p. m. A most cordial invitation is extended to all to worship with us.

E. BURTON, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL—Sunday school at 10 a. m. by pastor. No evening service. C. E. at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to these services.

G. B. HAWKES, Pastor.

METHODIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching by the pastor at 11, and 8. Epworth League at 7. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8. A cordial welcome to all.

M. B. CARMAN, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Services, Sunday at 11 a. m., and Wednesday at 8 p. m. Meetings held in the Morris block. Room open all the time. Science literature on sale. Subject for next Sunday, "Mind."

Window Glass.

All sizes carried in stock or will cut to order any size wanted.

L. W. McCONNELL, Druggist.

We Are Sized Up Again in the Wilson Bros. soft shirts, with and without collars, and can meet any want in that line.

ROZELL & BARGER.

Bound duplicate receipt books, three receipts to the page, for sale at THE TRIBUNE office.



JOHN C. GAMMILL,

Republican candidate for State Senator from the 29th Senatorial district of Nebraska, at primaries, September 1st, 1908.

#### My Platform.

Believing the people of the 29th senatorial district have a right to know where those seeking their support at the primary stand, I have pleasure and satisfaction in placing before the people my platform and ask their votes upon its merits and upon their confidence in me that I will do my utmost to carry out its promises if elected:

#### PLATFORM.

1. I unreservedly endorse the policy of the "square deal".
2. I believe that our primary law should be amended so that committees shall be elected by vote of the people.
3. I favor judicious legislation intended for the improvement of the public highways.
4. I will support any legislation recommended by Gov. Geo. L. Sheldon in line with the policy which he has so far pursued.
5. I will support reasonable legislation intended to supplement our national legislation and make it effective within our state.
6. I am in favor of permitting the people to vote upon any question of public policy whether it be in municipal, county or state affairs. Therefore, I favor a county option law and will support one if I have an opportunity to do so.
7. I will support any reasonable measure intended to regulate in a just and equitable manner the powers and duties of corporations. I believe the state should be bigger than any corporation in it, and where a corporation is a natural monopoly or where two or more corporations have formed a trust to create a monopoly I believe they should be placed under strict regulations by the state.

JOHN C. GAMMILL.

J. S. CORDEAL, of McCook, who was a court reporter for this district for a number of years, was in Beaver City, Monday, his mission being purely political. Mr. Cordéal is a candidate for the Republican nomination of senator. He does not deny that he would be pleased to have the nomination—and later the election—and his friends are of the opinion that he would make an ideal legislator. His enemies—but he hasn't any. Mr. Cordéal stands squarely for reform in all legislative matters, and he has the education, experience, and moreover the backbone to stand by his convictions. He is owned by nobody and nobody can own him now or hereafter. If he succeeds in securing the nomination, he may be assured that Furnas county will give him a nice majority at the polls in November.—Beaver City Tribune.

#### McCook Markets.

Merchants and dealers in McCook at noon today (Friday) are paying the following prices:

Corn	72
Wheat	76
Oats	40
Rye	60
Barley	55
Hogs	5 70
Butter (good)	18
Eggs	14

Typewriter ribbons for sale at THE TRIBUNE office.

### Stock Reducing Sale

Must have more room and to make it will sell for the

Next Twenty Days AT DEEP-CUT PRICES All Furniture in Stock

Look at these prices: \$25.00 Com. Book Case at \$20.00 \$14.50 Com. Book Case at \$12.50 \$30.00 Buffet at \$22.50 \$35.00 China Closet \$28.00 \$22.00 China Closet \$17.50 \$20.00 2-in. Continuous Post Veris-Martin Bed \$15.00 \$30 Genuine Leather Chair \$23.00 Dressers from \$10.50 up. Chiffoniers from \$8.50 up. Mattresses and everything else in proportion.

FINCH'S West Dennison Street DINING-ROOM TABLES BE-LOW COST

## TAFT THE CHOICE OF WESTERN FARMERS

Republican Success the Only Guarantee of Farmers' Prosperity.

Three times within twelve years have the farmers of the west by their support of republican candidates and republican national policies saved themselves and to the country at large that abounding prosperity which has placed the United States in the forefront of the nations of the world in wealth, power and material progress. While other sections of our common country contributed to the result and lined up to be counted as supporters of the policies advocated by the republican party, the overwhelming support given those policies by the farmers of the central west was in truth the pivotal incident of the last three presidential campaigns, rendering to the republican candidates and policies a sweeping victory and insuring to the country that era of prosperity which has been enjoyed in fair proportion by every branch of labor and industry and in which the farmer has had no small and inconsiderable share.

There was a time in the halcyon days of democratic administration, in the days of democratic rain-bow promises, when the term "farmer" was synonymous with mortgage, hardship and ceaseless work, but happily those days have passed away under republican rule and for the change the western farmer is himself to be largely credited for his sturdy support of the sound principles of republican policy which, while preserving to him the hope market of the United States, has opened to the products of the American farm the markets of the world. Three times within the last twelve years; in 1896, in 1900 and again in 1904; has the farmer been approached with the wily, deceitful and specious arguments and promises of the democratic politicians hoping to entrap him to his own undoing in exchange for the painted bauble of democratic success and to the credit of the intelligence and sound business sense of the farmer each of these efforts signally failed of success and the agricultural interests of the west provided overwhelming majorities for sound money, sound government and the well-founded business policies of the republican party.

Again in the passage of time the country approaches the date when it becomes necessary for the people to choose and define the national policies which they desire their representatives in public office to follow, and to execute and to select from opposing ideas and theories of government the administration under which, for the next four years, they will live and pursue their usual avocations.

The western farmer is, in the best sense, a business man, and in his best judgment as to the effect on his interests and pursuits, with proper reference to the well-being of all other lines of honest industry, will he decide the important question of his support of policies and parties. He must weigh the evidence of past experience with the promises of the parties and the probability of their performance and judge with whom he will cast his lot and with what party he will record his vote. That his decision, intelligently formed and based on sound reason and established results, will be for Taft and the policies of the republican party, goes almost without saying and is a renewed tribute to the foresight and sound judgment of the western farmer. The real question before the farmer as before all the people is: Will he exchange what he has, what he knows he has because he is in actual possession of it—for democratic promises? Will he exchange the garnered fruits of the Roosevelt policies and the Roosevelt accomplishments as represented in his chosen and worthy successor Taft, for the jack-o'-lantern, will-o'-the-wisp theories of a Bryan whose avowed beliefs have brought business stagnation, distress, idleness and low prices on every occasion when they have threatened the country? In short, will he trade Taft and a known future of assured prosperity for Bryan and a reasonable prospect of business stagnation—and possible business disaster? No ordinary course of reasoning indicates that he will.

In the year 1896 the farmers of Nebraska were blessed with a bountiful crop of corn. On every hillside and in every valley the golden ears ripened in the autumn sun, promising the farmer an unusual reward for his toil. The harvest was garnered and what the result? For four years our national affairs had been administered by the democratic party. A democratic surgery accomplished on our protective tariff had removed the principle of protection to American industries and our mills and factories

were to a great degree closed and tenantless, thousands of consumers of farm products thrown into idleness and forced into the lists of unemployed. The home market of the farmer was to this degree destroyed and as a direct result the bounteous crop of Nebraska corn was marketed at an average price around ten-cents per bushel—a price below the cost of production—while live stock and other products of the farm found an equally low market. Distress was apparent and real—Nebraska farmers were suffering from the application of democratic theories and practice applied to the business affairs of the country. But light came through the clouds and a promise of better things in store. With the inauguration of McKinley in March, 1897, the business of the country showed immediate evidences of revival and hope and confidence returned to the farmer, the workman, merchant and manufacturer. A republican congress quickly restored the principle of protection to American industry to our tariff schedules, the act received instant approval of a republican chief executive and the march of prosperity and progress had begun; a march that still continues after carrying our country to the heights of prosperity in competition with the nations of the earth. Since the days of democratic theories and practice passed away the Nebraska farmer has known no ten-cent corn nor \$2.50 hogs, his home market has been broad and ample, the markets of the world have been opened to him through wise republican legislation and administration and today the Nebraska farmer as a direct result is a creditor of his fellow men with ready capital of his own to expand and extend his opportunities. Can any reason be found in this experience to warrant the exchange of Taft and republican accomplishments for Bryan and democratic promises.

It is but human to forget the ills of the past when better days come and, to most people and very rightly so, the general distress of that period remains but an unpleasant memory. Yet in the face of the fact that again the decision must be made in which the same dangerous conditions are involved it is but the part of wisdom to recall exactly what they were, their scope and extent. A conservative writer has since penned the accurate history of those days in these words: "Never in American history was the situation of the American farmer as distressing as when the republican party met in convention in June, 1896. Business confidence was gone, labor was idle, capital retired, farm values shrunken and the sheriff with his foreclosed mortgage sales the only active man in rural communities. That convention, planting itself squarely upon the side of national honor and business integrity, nominated a man whose whole life work was summed up in his trenchant declaration, "Open American Mills to American Workmen." With Mr. Bryan's nomination the issue was squarely joined and presented to the American farmer for settlement, one candidate offering a debased currency, a cheap dollar; the other standing for sound money, protection to American industries and full employment for labor at American wages.

"The vote of the great farming states of the west elected McKinley and all the world knows that prosperity for the farmer followed." No American farmer, unpleasant as the recollection is, should ever forget those days and the hardships they entailed, nor should he forget that relief came, not as a lucky chance or happy accident, but from the deliberate adoption by the American people of the principles and policies of the republican party and the election of republican candidates to inaugurate those policies and give to them vital force and effect. Good crops sent by a bountiful Providence, marketed at good prices by virtue of republican policies, has solved all the bitter and grinding problems of "hard times" and all but the lesson taught by that disastrous democratic experience may well be forgotten. The lesson should remain a permanent and valuable memory to the western farmer and when tempted through "state pride" or specious reasoning to desert the ark of his safety for the unseaworthy and waterlogged craft named "Democracy" he may recall the good and sufficient reasons for refusing the siren call and in 1908, as in the three preceding assaults on his home, his income and his general prosperity, stand pat for Taft and Sherman and the republican policies which have made him independent of the loan agent, paid his debts, increased the value of his lands, made him a creditor instead of a debtor to his fellow men, and so far as human agency can control, issues him a gold coin bond of guarantee for continued and increased prosperity for the four years to come.

## DEPUTY SHERIFF DAVIS.

Author-Playwright Now Rounds Up Robbers For "Cheerful Charley."

The heaviest blow of modern years has been struck at crime. Purity of thought, life and action will now be the ruling instinct among the house-breakers, highwaymen, Black Hand artists, brass knuckle shovers, Jimmy jugglers, home burners and lynching experts of Westchester county, N. Y. Murderers by habit, profession and choice in Westchester will henceforth devote their time to taking poor but worthy Sunday school scholars on picnic parties.

For why? Because Sheriff Lane of Westchester, better known as "Cheerful Charley," has sworn in as a deputy Richard Harding Davis, the author, playwright, globe trotter and war correspondent. Five other rich men of Westchester have also been decorated with the tin plate badge of delegated authority, and "Cheerful Charley" can pride himself on having got into society by a new route.

These men get \$1.47 a day for every day they work. It is said Davis



RICHARD HARDING DAVIS AT \$1.47 PER DIEM.

stands down in front of the postoffice two hours a day looking for clues in the latest chicken stealing mystery. If a pussy cat or a bull pup perpetrated the awful crime, Deputy Davis will certainly let himself loose on the case and make the famous sleuths of history look like the imitation article.

## STEVENSON FOR GOVERNOR.

Former Vice President Named by Illinois Democrats.

In one respect at least politics may be compared to pugilism. When a man becomes prominent and then drops out of the limelight's glare he rarely ever returns in after years to an important position. It is the general rule in both these professions that "once a back number always a back number."

But the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois has come forth to make himself an exception to the rule in so far as it applies to politics. After he served as vice president when the late Grover Cleveland was president and his can-



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

didney for president, he was elected to the ticket in 1904. He was defeated, but he did not let this defeat affect his confidence in himself. He was willing to give advice to his party leaders in Illinois, he never was willing to accept a nomination for any office, although he had opportunities to do so. But now Mr. Stevenson, once more an active factor among Illinois Democrats, seeks election to the governorship of the state.

He showed recently that he had not forgotten how to successfully run a campaign by defeating by a large majority his opponent for the nomination, James Hamilton Lewis. The primaries, at which state candidates are nominated in Illinois, gave Stevenson a majority of over 17,000 in spite of the fact that Lewis carried Cook county (Chicago) by over 12,000.

Born in Kentucky, Mr. Stevenson removed to Bloomington, Ill., at an early age. He became master in chancery, was a member of congress and later was first assistant postmaster general of the United States.