

The Semi-Weekly Tribune
 I. P. MARK, Editor and Publisher
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25; Months, cash in advance, 50 cts.
 Entered at North Platte, Nebraska, Postoffice as second class matter.
 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1908.
 Pages 9 and 10.
 KEITH THEATRE,
 C. H. STAMP, Lessee and Manager.

Wednesday, October 7th.
 Evening, October 7th.

Ninth Annual Tour of the
 Beautiful Pastoral Drama

THE
VOLUNTEER
 ORGANIST

BY WM. B. GRAY
 With the Greatest Boy Sopranos in the World and a Distinguished Cast of Players.

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00



Get Here the Horse That Gets There
 on time every time. Whether your journey is one of pleasure or business, this livery stable will supply a rig that will land you where you want to go, when you want to get there. You don't have to push on the reins to make our horses go. They are the kind that can and will travel without urging. Can you use a rig today?
A. M. Lock.



Solid Comfort
 is found in the Forest King cigar as an after-dinner smoke. It burns easily, draws freely, is chock full of delicious aroma, and has just the soothing quality of "mere man" to aid his digestion of his heaviest meal. Not a pang to his purse, for this high-class cigar sells for 5 cents. Always ask for Forest King.
J. F. SCHMALZRIED.

Notice to Hunters.

We will prosecute to the full extent of the law all hunters or trespassers on our land.
 Chas. F. Wilkinson, F. L. Weinburg,
 Henry Wilkinson, M. C. Seth,
 Ole L. Olson, Frank England,
 Spencer Edmisten, G. W. Edmisten,
 Chris Sird, Mary Faka,
 A. R. Christensen, G. G. Rowley,
 James Sade.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

- English, German, Spanish, Portuguese and French.
- | No. | FOR | Price |
|-----|--|-------|
| 1. | Fever, Chills, Inflammations | 25 |
| 2. | Worms, Worm Fever, or Worm Disease | 25 |
| 3. | Colic, Cramping and Wakefulness of Infants | 25 |
| 4. | Diarrhoea, of Children and Adults | 25 |
| 5. | Dysentery, Gripes, Bilious Colic | 25 |
| 6. | Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis | 25 |
| 7. | Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia | 25 |
| 8. | Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo | 25 |
| 9. | Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach | 25 |
| 10. | Croup, Hoarse Cough, Laryngitis | 25 |
| 11. | Salt Rheum, Brucellosis, Erysipelas | 25 |
| 12. | Rheumatism, or Rheumatic Pains | 25 |
| 13. | Fever and Ague, Malaria | 25 |
| 14. | Piles, Blind or Bleeding, External, Internal | 25 |
| 15. | Cataracts, Influenza, Croup in Head | 25 |
| 16. | Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough | 25 |
| 17. | Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing | 25 |
| 18. | Bilious Disease, Gravel, Calculi | 25 |
| 19. | Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness | 1.00 |
| 20. | Sore Throat, Fever Sore or Canker | 25 |
| 21. | Uterine Incontinence, Wetting Bed | 25 |
| 22. | Whooping Cough, Whooping Cough | 25 |
| 23. | Chronic Coughs, Headaches | 25 |
| 24. | Croup, Hay Fever and Summer Colds | 25 |
- Small bottles of Pleasant Pills, the best for all ailments, sent on receipt of price. Sold by all druggists.
- DR. HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., CORNELL ST., N. Y.

BRYAN AS PROPHET FAILS TO QUALIFY

Disasters He Foretold Never Come to Pass.

OPPOSITE IS ALWAYS TRUE.

Gold Standard Does Not Slay, Nor Does It Write Future In Blood.

As a prophet William Jennings Bryan has never been a success. The calamities which he has foretold would have brought unlimited disaster to the country if they had ever been realized but they never came to pass. The harrowing pictures which he painted were merely figments of his imagination, based on absolutely no foundation whatever.

It is well to have Americans remember that prophecies uttered by the orator of the Platte must be discounted fully 100 per cent. for all signs indicate that he feels the fates once more and is about to begin prophesying again. A male Cassandra, Mr. Bryan might by this time have learned that the forecast of evil will never be believed by those who have found that in the past his vaticinations have been but empty air.

"Driving Country to Ruin."
 For instance, when Mr. Bryan was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892 he was absolutely certain that protection was driving the country headlong to rack and ruin, and in his speech delivered March 16 of that year he drew the following agonizing pictures:

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is protection!' * * * This in every State, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home owning farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers increasing. This means but one thing: It means a land of landlords and tenants, and, backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority. Your system (protective tariff) has driven the farm owner from his land and substituted the farm tenant."

How far this picture portrays the America of to-day or the America of any year since he made that speech any American can answer. Even in Mr. Bryan's own State he can find an answer right at his doors, for the farm lands of Nebraska have doubled in value.

"Murderous Gold Standard."
 But during the four years succeeding that speech Mr. Bryan's agitation grew no less nor did the demon which he had raised in his own imagination hide with diminished head, for in 1896 he again saw destitution threatening the country. He had a remedy for it, a panacea, a fetic which he held up for worship—free silver. Here are some of the things Mr. Bryan said would happen if the gold standard were continued:

"I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—From speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1896.

"Do not let the Republicans beguile you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold."—From speech at Erie, Pa., August, 1896.

"Ah, my friends, there is another reason why people have gone into the cities and left the farms. It is because your legislation has been causing the foreclosure of mortgages upon the farms. * * * Mark my words! If the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain, the gold standard advocates instead of trying to improve the condition of the people will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how much they are suffering."—From speech at Monmouth, Ill., October, 1896.

But whom has the gold standard slain? What future did it write in blood? What district schools did it close? Again the condition of the country makes a calm reply confuting the impassioned orator.

Campaigning again in 1900 Mr. Bryan decided that imperialism was another danger to the country. If it were continued the Fourth of July would be forgotten by all Americans and the "spirit of '76" would become a thing of the past. Speaking at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan said:

Sees Death of Patriotism.
 "The fight this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' If we lose, our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebrations of the Fourth of July will pass away, for the spirit of the empire will be upon us."
 Is there any spot in these United States where the spirit of 1776 is dead

and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar?
 One of the most ridiculous of these prophecies was contained in a speech Mr. Bryan made in support of Judge Parker during the campaign of 1904, when he attacked President Roosevelt bitterly. This prophecy had it that military despotism was sure to follow the decrease in the size of the standing army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence:
 "I believe to-day in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (19 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Result of Victory Indicates Undiminished Majorities for Republicans in November.

Raymond, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who is regarded as one of the most reliable political writers in the country, regards the result of the Vermont election as promising absolute victory for Mr. Taft. In a recent special dispatch to the Tribune Raymond said:
 "Practically speaking, the result of Tuesday's election is more favorable to the Republicans than they had any right to expect, because there has been no determined campaign for the purpose of making a good showing in Vermont and few of the big guns of the party have been put on the stump there this year."

"There is, of course, a slight falling off in the vote of both Republicans and Democrats, as compared with four years ago, but this was entirely to be expected, because at that time Roosevelt was the nominee of his party for president, and the result in Vermont in that year was merely a forerunner of the tremendous landslide which took place all over the country."
 "As it is, the plurality of over 20,000 at yesterday's election is taken to be an indication that, while the campaign this year is not to be a sensational one, the election of Mr. Taft is foreshadowed by a safe majority."

"If Vermont can be taken as an index of the condition of public opinion throughout the country, it means that in the November election, whatever strength the Independence League develops in the other States will come almost exclusively from Bryan and not from Taft."

"The Vermont Democrats, while few in number, are extremely roused in their sentiments. They make a point of going to the polls year after year and carry on a hopeless fight merely because they want to set a good example to the Democrats in other States. In 1896 they repudiated Bryan and the free silver heresy, and they did it largely by staying at home on election day. The result was a plurality of a little over 40,000 for McKinley, which has been a record in Vermont elections. In the State elections of 1900 and 1904 the Democratic vote was practically stationary."

TAFT'S RELIGION.

A Consistent Christian with No Spot Upon His Record of Private Conduct and Public Service.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law: "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."
 The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment, they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American

Union Labor Vote.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:
 "I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

TAFT'S RELIGION NOT AN ISSUE

POLITICIANS PRESENTING RELIGIOUS ISSUE DENOUNCED BY EMINENT EDITOR.

Philadelphia "North American" Scores Politicians Who Would Deny the Constitutional Right of Liberty of Conscience.

The un-American and indefensible attempt of democratic politicians to make a partisan political issue out of the religious beliefs and church attachments of William H. Taft has received the following deserved and fitting condemnation from the editor of the Philadelphia "North American," one of the best and most intelligently edited newspapers of the United States. The "North American" says:
 "We have received numbers of letters inquiring about the religious beliefs of Taft. The two which we print below we have selected as fair samples, because they raise the two questions which constitute the basis of all similar communications: To the Editor of the North American.

It is rumored in this place that William Taft is a staunch Roman Catholic. Is it true? If so, can Americans, and especially those born on American soil, support him for president, as he would be subject to a foreign potentate?
JOHN B. MYERS.
 Hanover, Pa., June 19.

To the Editor of the North American.

I have heard a report today, in Pittsburg, to the effect that the Hon. William H. Taft is a Unitarian and does not believe in the divinity of our Jesus Christ. I do not wish to criticize or question the wisdom in selecting our candidate for presidency, but desire to call it to your attention, and trust you will make proper investigation and let the facts be known promptly.

If he is an unbeliever, we cannot hope to elect him at a general election to the presidency of a Christian country, and I trust you will see the advisability of a proper investigation and use your powerful influence to place a man with proper standing at the head of our ticket. We cannot count on the support of a Christian people for an unbeliever.
D. B. EVANS.
 Jeannette, Pa., June 15.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked, as speedily as possible, let us say that Mr. Taft is not a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law: "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."
 The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief show simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment, they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.

Now, it was not because Mr. Taft was born of a Unitarian family that it was thought possible to disseminate a false sentiment. His enemies saw their chance in the fact that Taft, when governor general of the Philippines, adjusted for all time a diplomatic question of such extreme delicacy that, handled by any other American representative, it would likely have rankled for half a century a source of danger and dispute.

The disposition of the friars' lands involved, besides important finances, religion in Europe and this country and a revolution in the islands. The place to do business is at headquarters. Taft went to the Vatican. And in two days' talk he settled the controversy upon lines so fair, so broad, so impartial as to win for America the honor and admiration of the hierarchy of the Catholic church, yet making no concession that ever yet has offered a loophole for censure by the bitterest opponent of Roman Catholicism.

But Taft went to the Vatican. That was his first offense.
 The second offense was having his picture taken beside the pope. That picture has been reprinted and distributed throughout the country, and the letters we have received show that this had some effect, even in a supposedly sane and civilized nation.

Those two incidents constitute the foundation for all the censorious gossip that has been set going concerning Mr. Taft's religion.

The first won for American statesmanship and American fair-dealing the approval of the world.

Nor can we see a semblance of excuse even for covert attacks by unscrupulous enemies in the recognition of an American representative by Rome or in dignified deference shown by that representative to the head of the oldest Christian church, the revered chief of 230,000,000 Christians throughout the world, including 11,000,000 loyal Americans.

The attempt to hurt Taft by essaying to identify him with the Roman Catholic church we place on the same plane as the attempt to censure him because he has refused to turn from the church in which his mother knelt. Both are kindred appeals to the bigotry which we hold in utter detestation.

We had thought, as we have hoped, that the day of religious prejudice in national politics was done in this country. What better proof could we have asked of the disappearance of that vicious error than the religious complexion of Roosevelt's cabinet?

No sane man believes that the president chose any adviser save for his fitness—certainly not because of his religion. So we have seen the Dutch Reformed churchman surrounding himself with Root the Presbyterian, Taft the Unitarian, Straus the Jew and Bonaparte the Roman Catholic.

And not because of their varying faiths, but because not one word was spoken of the religion of any as a qualification or a disqualification, we thought we had reason to believe that the prejudices which never should have existed were dead at last.

The North American yields to no one in its Americanism. And in the spirit of the normal, but intense, American, we say that if Mr. Taft were a Roman Catholic or a Hebrew or the adherent of any other faith, our support of his candidacy would be no less ardent because he chose to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience.

What the man murmurs with bowed head on Sunday matters much to his soul. But what concerns us in the filling of an office with which religion has no affair is, that not on one day, but every day, with his eyes facing all men, the every act of this man has proved him the God-fearing patriot who has done Christ's own work in earning the title of "the secretary of peace."

That religious prejudice has survived so long under this government, whose basic principle is civil and religious liberty, has puzzled the deepest students.

True, much of this is the inheritance of the ages. In part, it all dates back to the barbarous martyrdoms of Catholics and Protestants in turn, as each in turn gained dominance. We can trace it through the prompt shifting of the Puritans from persecuted to persecutors. Know-nothingism, the fruit of a long growth, left a bad bitterness not yet wholly obliterated.

But while much of the prejudice may thus be accounted for, in our judgment the feeling is kept alive and nurtured less by the persecutors than by the persecuted themselves. There is no ethical difference between supporting a bad man for high civic place because he professes a certain religion and opposing him or any other man because of his religious faith.

Any man who is not a good and upright citizen is not a good and upright follower of any religion. Whatever altar the betrayer of public trust kneels before he is a Judas. And he is far less worthy the support of members of the faith to which he is a traitor than of the votes of those indifferent or opposed to the creed he speaks, but in acts denies.

Church members lose claim to good citizenship and honest religion when they approve the man who gives color to the charges of the enemies of their faith and promote, instead of rebuking, the dissembler who disgraces their church.

Nor is that the worst. By their action they foment and foster this same religious prejudice which has bloodied the pages of history. They do more than aught else could to justify the persecutors and the persecutions they cry out against. For their own solidarity in a wrong cause forces a factional alignment of all who think unlike them.

Twain's Emancipation.

An honorary degree was once conferred on Mark Twain by a humble institution in a Missouri town that had known him when he was playing Tom Sawyer there in real life.

It happened that the degree conferring ceremonies took place one lazy day in June when newspapers generally were suffering from a total collapse of everything in the way of news.

One New York news editor raked the land with a figurative fine tooth comb and got a dry haul for his pains. Then, recalling that Mark Twain was getting his honorary degree that very day, it occurred to him that a message direct from the famous author might relieve the situation in the news. After much scratching of the editorial idea factory he evolved this query, which was transmitted to Mark Twain by wire.

How does it feel to be a doctor of laws? Please wire answer at our expense.

After a wait of several hours this characteristic response came hot over the wire from Missouri:

It feels like emancipation from ignorance and vice. MARK TWAIN.

Riding a Camel in the Desert.
 Dr. Nachtigal, the celebrated African explorer, was the guest of a rich Hamburg merchant. The merchant's son, a young man of a somewhat sentimental temperament, said among other things that his dearest wish was to ride across the desert on the back of a camel. He thought such a ride must be very poetical indeed.

"My dear young friend," replied the explorer, "I can tell you how you can get a partial idea of what riding a camel on the deserts of Africa is like. Take an office stool, screw it up as high as possible and put it in a wagon without any springs. Then seat yourself on the stool and have it driven over rocky and uneven ground during the hottest weather of July or August and after you have not had anything to eat or drink for twenty-four hours, and then you will get a faint idea of how delightfully poetic it is to ride on a camel in the wilds of Africa."

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. S. TWINEM
 Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon.
 Office: McDonald Bank Building.
 Phone 183.

A. J. AMES, M. D., Marie Ames, I. D.
DOCTORS AMES & AMES.
 Physicians and Surgeons.
 Office: Over Stone Drug Co.
 Phones: Office 273, Residence 273

GEO. B. DENT,
 Physician and Surgeon.
 Office: Over McDonald Bank.
 Phones: Office 130
 Residence 116

DR. L. C. DROST, Physician,
 Osteopathic, Physician,
 Rooms 7 and 8, McDonald
 State Bank Building,
 Phone 148.

WILCOX & HALLIGAN,
 Attorneys-at-Law.
 Office over Schatz Clothing
 Store. Phone 48

T. C. PATTERSON,
 Attorney-at-Law.
 Office: Cor. Front & Dewey Sts.



Delicious Bread
 that confers an added charm to any meal, is made by the Enterprise Bakery and served at your home every morning for breakfast. It is famous among all who know what is good to eat. It has that delightful flavor which is so seldom attained even among the best of bread makers. Give us a trial order and you will know how good it is.

Enterprise Bakery.
 Mrs. Jennie Armstrong, Prop.

We Buy CHICKENS
 Young and Old.
ALSO FAT CATTLE.
 Highest Market Price.
Stingley's Meat Market.