

GREAT DAY IN HISTORY



Everett's Eulogy on Independence Hall

DEED which neither France nor England, Greece nor Rome, ever witnessed was done in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia; a deed that cannot be matched in the history of the world. That old Hall should forever be kept sacred as the scene of such a deed. Let the rains of heaven distil gently on its roof, and the storms of winter beat softly on its door. As each successive generation of those who have been benefited by the great Declaration made within its walls shall make their pilgrimage to that shrine, may they think it not unseemly to call its walls salvation and its gates praise.—Edward Everett.

It is possible to hold Fourth of July celebrations in the shadow of the structure which saw the birth and signing of the Declaration of Independence, the most potent doctrine of freedom in the history of the world, and the nation has not ignored the opportunity.

There are many patriotic Americans who make it a duty on July 4 to journey to Philadelphia, a pilgrimage to the shrine of liberty, there to raise their voices in thanks and rejoicing for the great deed that was there accomplished.

Since that day, now distant 131 years, when Charles Thomson, rising in his chair, read for the first time the final draft of that momentous document which Thomas Jefferson wrote, but which underwent many changes before meeting with the final approval of the delegates to the continental congress, not an Independence day has been permitted to pass without a proper celebration in the public square back of Independence hall.

Presidents of the United States, senators, representatives, justices of the highest courts, and even foreign ambassadors have poured forth their eloquence at liberty's cradle. The municipal authorities of the city of Philadelphia are careful to see to it that some distinguished man is always on hand as orator of the day.

The pomp of military circumstance has sometimes been called upon to lend prestige to the occasion, and the best musicians of the land have been proud to play patriotic airs in the shadow of the steeple where hung the bell that so singularly fulfilled the prophetic mission assigned it 24 years before to "proclaim liberty throughout the land."

The location of the hall lends itself to purposes of public celebration. There is ample room, both front and back, for the building stands well back from the pavement, so that a large company can gather in front. In the rear, the beautiful Independence square, there is still more space, and thousands assemble to listen to the orations, and hear the Declaration of Independence read.

This latter is really the distinctive feature of Fourth of July celebrations in Independence square. The day would not seem properly observed without this omitted.

It is a notable record of which every American may be proud that not a Fourth of July has passed since we have been a nation, without the inspired words being uttered again to the air that heard them first. The tall trees standing in the historic square must by this time know every word by heart.

The first reading of the declaration was that by Charles Thomson, the secretary of congress, when he announced the completed paper to the men who had framed it. Thomson did not, however, read the declaration from the balcony of Independence hall to the people crowded outside to hear for the first time in what terms the colonists should tell King George that his control of the 13 colonies was at an end.

That privilege was reserved for John Nixon, a prominent member of the committee of safety. In honor of the occasion, delegates to the congress filed out in the July sunshine to listen to the sacred words.

Later, long years after, Edwin Forrest, the most noted of American actors, whose love for patriotism and the institutions of his country was deeper even than his regard for the stage, stood on the same spot, and on a Fourth of July morning read the words of Jefferson, as no man has read them before or since. A great crowd was

present, perhaps the largest ever assembled, and the actor during and after the reading was cheered again and again.

Forest esteemed the Declaration of Independence as the best single piece of composition in existence, valuing it even above his beloved Shakespeare.

Two years after the first Fourth of July, there occurred a celebration in Independence square that had a special significance. The advance of the British, and their occupation of Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-1778, had forced congress to leave the Quaker city and go to York.

After the evacuation congress returned July 2 and a grand celebration of the recurrence of the promulgation of the declaration was held, in which nearly the entire population of Philadelphia joined. Chevalier Conrad Alexander Gerard of France, the first minister ever accredited to the United States from any power, was an interested spectator.

During the centennial in Philadelphia there was naturally a notable demonstration, and no less a person than Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil, sat among those who cheered the sentiments that had sounded the downfall of monarchy in this country, and were finally to take his throne from the ruler of Brazil.

In later years, another representative of a foreign country was the central figure at Independence square. Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister, spoke there with fine eloquence, and made one of the best speeches credited to him in his many felicitous utterances in this country.

The anomaly that he was the envoy of one of the most absolute of monarchies did not prevent the celestial from painting in most graphic phrase what the venerable building stood for.

During his first administration, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, came to Philadelphia one Fourth of July and, standing on a platform raised on the square, appealed to the young manhood of America that the great lessons of 1776 be not ignored.

Samuel J. Randall, Judge Kelley, Gen. Grant, Lewis Cassidy have also figured prominently in Fourth of July celebrations there.

During the administration of Mayor Warwick, himself an orator of genuine gifts, every year was made the occasion of notable demonstrations to which were invited men of national fame.

Under the direction of the governor of Pennsylvania a work of incalculable interest has been finished at Valley Forge park by the state.

Valley Forge has a close relationship with Independence day, and the old camp site has proved a Mecca on July 4 to thousands of Americans who come from all over the union to pay a tribute to the fathers of the United States who suffered and died on this historic spot. Practically the entire site has been reserved. A chapel has been erected on the spot where Washington was discovered at prayer.

At the moment Valley Forge park comprises about 175 acres. It is properly policed and cared for by workmen, whose duty it is to keep the roads and the entire park in perfect order.

Public interest has kept pace with the work. On Memorial day 1,500 persons registered at the headquarters, and this is probably not one-fourth of those who were in the park.

Anywhere from 8,000 to 10,000 Americans will fittingly celebrate July 4, 1908, by going over the ground, on which their heroic forefathers underwent the sufferings that made independence possible.

THE SCHEMHL.

He is the Poor Fellow Who Always Misses His Chance.

The schemhl is easier to understand than to define. Many years ago a gathering of the wits at the Macabians endeavored to come to a decision as to the real definition of a schemhl. They could not agree as to the origin of the word, and they found it equally hard to define what exactly a schemhl is. The nearest shot, says the Jewish Chronicle of London, was that of Stuart M. Samuel, M. P., who said that he could tell a story that would illustrate exactly what was meant by the term. There was a poor man who could not find anything to do. Whatever he tried failed, and when he sought employment he could not obtain it. Day after day he sat (schemhlike) on a bench in the public gardens waiting for some one to offer him work, but the offer never came. For a whole year he sat thus each day until at last he attracted the attention of a merchant, who said to himself: "I want some one at my warehouse, and I think I shall offer the job to that poor man who is always sitting so patiently and wistfully as though he is looking for employment. Tomorrow I shall speak to him." The morrow came, and the poor man started for his usual walk to his usual seat. As, however, he was leaving his house he said to his wife: "My dear, I have been out like this for a whole year, and nothing has ever come of it. Today I think I shall stay at home." And he did. And he missed the merchant. That is the schemhl.

A LIFE OF THE ROOFS.

Gardens Flourish on the Housetops of Florence, Italy.

There still exists in Italian cities a life of the roofs that is distinct and characteristic and of which the mere foreigner and tourist is entirely unaware. Particularly is this the case in Florence. Mount to the top floor of one of these grim, big palaces standing in some gloomy, sunless street, often approached by a stern, forbidding doorway and dark, steep stairs, and you will hold your breath with wonder at the surprise that awaits you, for here before your eyes stretches an unfamiliar city, a red and green city of wide expanse and varying altitudes, a city no less architecturally beautiful than the one you have left below and enlivened, too, most unexpectedly by verdure.

In the very heart of the city, on its topmost apex, there is no trace of grime. The air is pure and wholesome. Indeed, its breezes are charged with no small suggestion of sea and mountain breath. As for the smoke one would expect to find hanging above the roofs of a densely populated city, it is conspicuous by its absence, and only at the hour of meals does some faint blue column rise for the briefest space into the atmosphere.—Helen Zimmerman's "A Florentine Roof Garden" in Century.

Grant the Hero.

When General Grant was seized with his fatal illness in the autumn of 1884 he appeared before the world in an entirely new character. From being viewed as the stern, uncompromising and conquering military commander, the revelation of his simple resignation in the face of great suffering claimed for him new fame as a hero in another sense. His last battle with the great conqueror destined him for grander laurels than were gained on any of his many triumphant fields. It was the purely human side of his nature that then appealed to the general sympathy of mankind. Thus his last and only surrender was his greatest victory. If it had been otherwise, history would have cheated itself of an example of Christian fortitude the like of which has been seldom recorded.—Dr. G. F. Shady in Century.

New York Church Choirs.

"Singing in a New York choir has several advantages, one of which is the long contract," said a soprano. "I sang in churches in four different cities before coming here, and everywhere I was hired from month to month. That is the custom in most churches in other towns. The trustees are afraid to sign a year's contract on account of the hot water they will get into if the choir proves unsatisfactory. Congregations in other cities are very fickle and stubborn in the matter of music. They don't take things as easy as the people do here. The average New York congregation is the most obliging body on earth. Unless a choir is hopelessly bad nobody interferes, so the trustees feel safe in hiring the singers by the year."—New York Sun.

Scientific Sammy.

"Sammy," said Mrs. Tucker, who was showing him through the geological department of the museum, "these are called aerolites. They are supposed to be fragments of some planet that has been broken up. They come within the attraction of our planet and fall to the earth."

"Oh, I know what they are!" said Sammy. "They're the ballast the man in the moon has to throw out to keep himself up in the sky."

Works Both Ways.

"They bore one, these society calls, don't you know," declared the young lady. "They bore one."

"Sometimes they bore two," responded the young man, taking the hint and likewise his departure.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

That's the Answer.

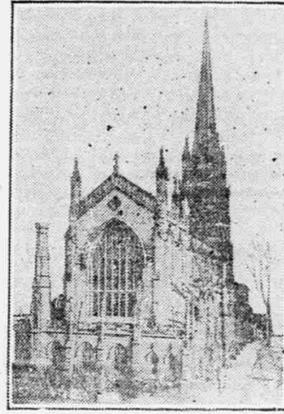
"Why is your husband so irritable at home?" inquired the amazed visitor.

"Because he knows it's safe to be," answered the long suffering wife.—St. Louis Republic.

Historic Trinity.

The Famous Church at the Head of Wall Street, New York, and Its New Rector, Dr. Manning.

THE choice of the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning as rector of Trinity parish, New York, in succession to the late Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix attracts national attention because of the fame of "Old Trinity" and the historic associations it possesses. It has been called the "Westminster abbey of America" on account of the number of famous men who lie in the graveyard surrounding the parish church and because of the part the church itself has had in events connected with the nation's history. One of its architectural features is a series of sculptural panels illustrating important scenes in the history of New York city and the nation. Trinity parish is one of the wealthiest in the world and includes, besides the original church at the head of Wall street, eight other churches, or chapels, as they are called, all under the jurisdiction of Trinity's rector. A great work among the poor of New York is carried on, and there are sisterhoods, dispensaries, clubs of various kinds and a very extensive system of charitable activities. Although Trinity church is located in a business district where very few people have their homes, it is one of the best attended of all the churches of New York on Sundays and at certain times during the week is thronged with business men from the Wall street section for the noonday addresses, which form a



TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

noted feature of the spiritual work of the parish.

Dr. Manning, who has a staff of twenty-five clergy under his direction, occupies a post of greater influence in the religious world than many a bishop. He has, in fact, declined two bishoprics. He was born in England in 1866 and came to the United States when twelve years old. He graduated from the University of the South at Seawane, Tenn., and from the divinity school of the same institution, being ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Kip of California. He was a professor of theology at Seawane for a time and in 1898 became rector of Christ church, Nashville, Tenn., resigning this charge to become vicar of one of the largest of the branches of Trinity, St. Agnes' chapel, in 1903, becoming assistant rector of Trinity and heir apparent, as it were, to the full rectorate in 1904.

Trinity parish celebrated its bicentennial eleven years ago this month. Its charter was granted early in 1697, in the eighth year of the reign of William and Mary and when Benjamin Fletcher was the royal governor of the province of New York. Three churches have been built on the site at the head of Wall street, the first in 1697, the second in 1790 and the present edifice in 1846. The second building was destroyed by fire in 1776, and St. Paul's chapel, farther up Broadway, was used as the parish church from that time until 1790. President Washington worshipped there during his residence in New York. It was in Queen Anne's time that Trinity received the grant of lands which by their increase in value



REV. DR. WILLIAM T. MANNING have made it the richest parish in America. It has given its wealth with educational and charitable institutions, and it is said that no less than fifty churches, three colleges and several other institutions of a public character owe their start and material advancement to the aid given them by this historic parish.

At the Sewing Circle.

"Look at 'em—all as busy as bees." "Yes, but I'll bet more with stings than honey."—Town Topics.

NORMAL NOTES.

Miss Zoe Adams of Holbrook is the latest addition to our numbers.

Sup't Thomas was called away on business, Tuesday, but will return before the close of the normal.

The tail of a tadpole was the center of attraction in one of Mr. Garrett's classes, recently. The tail furnished the leucocytes and the instructor did the rest.

Some of the normal students will go home to spend the Fourth but they expect to be back for Monday's classes.

The exhibit of pictures at the high school building during the week was fine. It was one of the best that the Horace K. Turner Co. puts up and it was appreciated by the teachers.

The concert to be given by the Chicago Glee Club, July 13th, is looked forward to with much pleasure both by the normal students and the music loving people of McCook. No one can afford to miss it.

A collection was taken by the normalites for the benefit of the band that is furnishing the excellent concerts in the park. The amount though not large carries with it the good will of all the teachers.

Some of the normal faculty have prepared a tennis court near the east school building. There on fair evenings may be seen two or more devotees of the game smiting tennis balls and developing muscle.

Superintendent and Mrs. Thomas entertained the normal instructors at a dinner at the Monte Cristo, Monday evening. This is only one of the many pleasurable occasions which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have so often planned for the entertainment of the normal people.

The instructors have been enjoying croquet games played upon the grounds of that prince of good fellows, Mr. Geo. Thompson, whose kindness in putting his grounds at their disposal is simply in keeping with his every-day good fellowship.

Mr. Colebank has a very interesting series of experiments in plant growth in connection with various kinds of soil. The agriculture class is fortunate in having an instructor who can place before them practical experiments in a simple and practical way.

About eighty of the students, in charge of the instructors, went to the B. & M. shops, last week, to see what might be seen. They were courteously received and shown all the sights and then treated to a fire drill which terminated in a real water fight. All were pleased with what they saw and many wish to go again and give more attention to some of the processes in the shop work.

Algerian Studies in McCook.

One of McCook's substantial farmers made a trip to his old home in Illinois not many moons ago. Owing to his quiet and modest ways we suppose his comings and goings are not noticed in our local papers. While east he visited some of the large cities. He was much impressed by the congested condition existing in Chicago. He noted the pallid cheeks and quick wit of the street boys and made a tour of the city as slumming missionary. He won the hearts of scores of these little men and to them he described the beauties of our part of Nebraska. He invited some of the boys to come out and visit him and promised work to some of them.

Some weeks since, the first relay of boys arrived from Chicago. They stood at the gate while the sons of our hospitable friend chained the bulldog and then were made at home in a most hospitable manner. Since that time others have arrived, and there was a rumor that our friend was on the road to fortune, owing to the liberal rewards offered for the return of the boys. But this rumor was due to the arrest of one of the boys whose mother could not bear to part with him.

If you wish to study Alger's characters in person visit David Deveny, one mile east of town. COM.

Centers in Lincoln.

The great national battle between Taft and Bryan centers at Lincoln. The state fight between Sheldon and Berge-Dahlman-Shallenberger centers at Lincoln. The anti-saloon fight for county option centers at Lincoln. The fight for guarantee of bank deposits centers in Lincoln. The fight for the direct primary centers in Lincoln. The fight for lower freight rates centers in Lincoln. The fight for anything that promises good to the masses of the state centers in Lincoln. Read your state paper, Nebraska State Journal at the cut price of one dollar until after election, without Sunday. Including Sunday \$1.50. If you are interested in the state university, state agricultural college, state fair, state institutions of any kind, you should be a reader of The Journal. It's a state newspaper. It's a long time until after election but one dollar pays for it all. We stop the paper when your time is up. It's not forced on any one. Send your dollar direct to the State Journal, Lincoln, Neb.

Correspondence Wanted.

THE TRIBUNE wants correspondence from Perry and Coleman precincts, in fact from any part of the country where the paper is not now represented. Write the publisher to day.

The Nebraska Military Academy, Lincoln

A high grade Military Fencing School for boys. Ideal location, outside the city, yet close enough to derive all city benefits. Large, well-equipped building; forty acres of campus, drill, parade and athletic grounds. Strong faculty; the best academic, military, business and industrial training. Preparation for college, university or business. A clean and inspiring school home. Careful attention given to health, habits and home life of boys. Special department for boys under 12 years of age. School opens September 16, 1908. For information address: R. D. HAYWARD, Superintendent, Box 153, Lincoln, Neb.—1-2-10.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN

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

The tea held at Mrs. Callen's last Friday, was very well attended, thirty or more ladies attending. Mrs. Burton led the bible study in an unusually interesting manner. The next meeting will be held at Miss Hipple's in West McCook.

The L. T. L.'s have held two meetings. Let every mother see that the children from four to sixteen are in attendance every Tuesday at three o'clock for one hour. The ladies in charge feel encouraged so far and we all must feel some responsibility and have our boys and girls started in the right way as regards the temperance question, for the boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

The temperance sermon delivered by Rev. Burton, last Sunday evening, was very fine. We wish every one in town could have listened to it and then gone away with a resolve to try to do more to make our town better.

Among all the evils affecting the public welfare, I know of no single interest which strikes so powerfully at the individual character of our citizenship or at the public conscience, as the organized liquor traffic, or which so completely and wholly debauches the public thought. In all my experience I have found in my own state no other single power so great and powerful for evil and the breaking of the strength and purpose of good citizenship. No saloon ever yet made a man; no saloon ever yet made a woman, or ever gave manly courage to the one or the jewel of virtue to the other. No saloon ever added a single item of wealth or power to the normal worth of any nation or any people.—Governor Hanly.

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. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Junior C. E. at 3 p. m. Senior C. E. at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m. The public is cordially invited to these services.

G. B. HAWKES, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—Services, Sunday at 11 a. m., and Wednesday at 8 p. m. Meetings held in the Diamond block. Room open Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 2 to 4 p. m. Science literature on sale. Subject for Sunday, "God."

METHODIST—Sunday school at 10 a. m. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Junior League at 4. Epworth League at 7 led by pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Sunday school every Sunday in South McCook at 3 p. m.

M. B. CARMAN, Pastor.

Real Estate Filings.

The following real estate filings have been made in the county clerk's office since last report.

Philip Voiles and wife to Otto Webber, wd to lot 7, blk 64, Bartley.....	650 00
Charles F. Lehn and wife to Mable M. Clark, wd to lot 2, blk 11, 2nd McCook.....	450 00
Clarence C Harless and wife to Fred J. Mason, wd to lot 3, blk 1, 6th McCook.....	225 00
James L. Sims and wife to Beaver Valley Grain Co., wd to lots 1, 2, blk 1, Danbury.....	600 00
Charles H. Meeker and wife to Jeanne M. Kennedy, wd to lot 4 and pt lot 5, blk 13, 2nd McCook.....	500 00
Lizzie Sayers and hus to Augusta Anton, qcd to lot 10, blk 11, McCook.....	1 00

A Handy Receipt Book.

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