

### GOV. SHELTON'S REASONS.

Governor Sheldon has issued a statement to the voters of Nebraska giving the reasons why he believes the republican state administration deserves to be retained in power.

Some of the reasons he gives are disingenuous. But the most important ones he omits entirely to mention.

The most important piece of work the Sheldon administration has accomplished this year is to increase the grand assessment roll of the state over 64 millions of dollars. Nearly 63 millions of this increase is on real estate—practically all of it on the farm lands of the state of Nebraska. But the railroad assessment, for the same year, was increased less than \$100,000.

The railroad property of the state comprises almost one-seventh the total valuation. If it had been increased in the same proportion with farm lands the raise in the valuation of this railroad property, instead of being less than \$100,000, would have been at least \$15,000,000.

The railroads, because of a reduced levy, will pay less taxes this year than last year. But the farmers will pay greatly increased taxes, despite the reduced valuation, because of the tremendous increase in the valuation placed on their farms.

Why did not Governor Sheldon give this as one reason why his administration should be endorsed? It is a reason that ought to appeal with telling force to the railroads!

Another important reason that Governor Sheldon overlooked is that his administration has robbed the people of home rule in this matter of taxation. Yet taxation is the most vital element of government. And home rule, local self-government, is at the very basis of civil liberty.

The people, under the Sheldon idea of government, are not trusted to elect their own taxing officers. Those officers are appointed, and the official who appoints them is subject to removal, without cause, by the state board at Lincoln. That board, in county after county, has taken the value fixed on farm and other property by these local assessors, and without sight or knowledge of the property, has arbitrarily raised that valuation by 5, 10, 15 and even 20 per cent and more! Yet the valuation fixed by the assessor was sworn to by that official, and by the citizen whose property was assessed.

Under the Sheldon administration a state board, at Lincoln, that never saw the property, makes a guess at its value, and that guess overrides the sworn opinion of the assessor who has seen the property and of the man who owns it!

Why did not Governor Sheldon give this as another reason why his administration should be endorsed?

Governor Sheldon gives the passage of the 2-cent law as a reason. Yet Governor Sheldon himself publicly opposed such a law from the stump during his campaign, and signed it only after the railroads had given a reluctant consent. That law was a democratic policy, preached in every county of the state by Ashton C. Shallenberger, and opposed by Governor Sheldon himself and the leading republican papers. Yet Governor Sheldon now takes credit for what was done over his strenuous opposition, and for what was forced upon an unwilling republican party by a determined democratic party.

Governor Sheldon, like Governor Hughes, wanted to leave all the work of reform to a state commission. Yet the commission he championed so vociferously, in the two years of its existence, has done nothing but spend money and draw salaries.

Governor Sheldon might have given as another reason, that the republican state convention declared, by a pronounced majority—a vote of more than three to one—against guaranteed bank deposits, and that he allowed it to do so with only the feeblest protest from him.

If the people of Nebraska want to defeat the guarantee of bank deposits they can accomplish it in no better way than by voting for the candidates of the party that declared against it.

### Sheridan Declines.

Israel P. Sheridan, of Indianola, who was nominated for state senator from the Twenty-ninth district, has lined his declination of the honor with the secretary of state and the Populist committee of that district filled the vacancy by appointing Cecil E. Matthews of Bartley. In declining the nomination on the P. I. ticket Mr. Sheridan says that he is deeply sensible of the honor done him but that the struggle now on is one of right against might and that the present crisis, being one that will be remembered for years, demands the concerted efforts of all opponents of the powers now entrenched. Because of this need and the fact that in his estimation Democracy is united as it never was before, Mr. Sheridan gracefully made way for a fusion candidate. John C. Gammill of Stockville, is the republican nominee for state senator from the Twenty-ninth district.—Lincoln Star.

Scale books on sale in The Tribune stationery department.

### THAT SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

Gov. Sheldon said in his speech at McCook that the difference in the administration of the state of Nebraska and that of some other states was that the other states allowed the railroads to enjoy the officers from enforcing laws effecting them but the officers of the state of Nebraska made the law and enjoined the railroads from violating it; for example, other states asked the railroads if they could stand a 20 or a 30 per cent cut in freight rates, and the state of Nebraska decided to make a straight cut of 15 per cent in freight rates and see what the result would be, and the result was that the railroads were still doing business and the state had been saved \$6,000,000.

Now, ye subscriber, will agree with the governor that the railroads are still doing business and that they have actually been deprived of \$6,000,000 that they would have received if the 15 per cent cut had not been made, but what puzzles us is who got the \$6,000,000? We know that groceries, drygoods, hardware, furniture, and in fact, all the necessities of life are just as high and are a great deal harder to buy than they were before the 15 per cent cut in freight rates, and we also know that 20,000 men in the state of Nebraska were thrown entirely out of employment by the railroads as a matter of economy to offset the 15 per cent reduction in freight rates.

We also know that the employees remaining in service were reduced from ten hours per day to nine and in a great many instances to eight hours per day. We also know that the merchants in all railroad centers, such as McCook, demanded CASH—NO MORE CREDIT. We also know that the property owners demanded rent in advance. We also know that the wheels of progress were stopped with the country full of prosperity and the employees had to take bank certificates because the railroads could not get money; and now, after knowing all these things, we find by investigating that Commissioner Williams claims that it was through his efforts that the 15 per cent cut was made in freight rates and he points with pride to the \$6,000,000 saved for the state of Nebraska. My fellow countrymen, let me ask again, who got that \$6,000,000? What per cent of the citizens of the state of Nebraska have been benefited by that saving? Fellow countrymen, consider these questions and let us investigate them as thoroughly as possible before election day; read the article in last week's Tribune entitled, "Railroads and Prosperity." It contains some interesting figures for every citizen of our state.

### A SUBSCRIBER.

### BOYS AND GIRLS TO OMAHA.

Prof. E. C. Bishop, deputy state superintendent of public instruction, has announced that the convention of the Nebraska Boys' Agricultural society and the Girls' Domestic Science association will meet in Omaha, December 11th, during the National Corn Exposition.

More boys and girls in Nebraska are interested in these associations and the work they are doing than ever before and the most conservative estimates place the number who will attend the meetings of the young people in Omaha at between 2,500 and 3,000.

The opportunity offered of attending the meeting and at the same time seeing the National Corn Exposition is an unusual one, as it will show the young people what it is possible to accomplish along agricultural and industrial lines of education. They will see the results of the work they are doing in advance, as it were, and the exposition will doubtless be an inspiration to the boys and girls of Nebraska.

Prof. Bishop also announced thirty-four counties in Nebraska have now arranged for local contests and lectures and the University of Nebraska has detailed a number of competent judges to assist in handling the local contests. From the prize corn in the different contests, the counties will select their samples for entry in the various classes at the National Corn Exposition in Omaha.

The State Journal is trying awful hard to get people to give that daily a trial. Its offer now is to send the paper from date until January 1, 1909, for only 50 cents without Sunday, or 75 cents with Sunday. The publishers feel sure that anyone who tries The State Journal will stick. However, they have adopted an absolute rule of stopping every subscriber when his term is out. If there is anything that makes a man mad it is to subscribe for a city daily and then have to fight with the publishers to get it stopped or pay for something he doesn't want. The Journal's new plan will be popular.

### How Must Be Marked.

In the future all freight shipments not in car lots will have to be marked either by a brush, a stencil, a pasted label or a securely fastened tag. If marked in any other way the consignments will be refused.

### STATE RAILWAY COMMISSIONER

Vote Carefully on Railway Commissioner—Vote for Present Commissioner, J. A. Williams.

Next to governor and attorney general the office of railway commissioner has the most important bearing on the people's interest of any office in our state affairs. The greatest care should be taken never to elect the wrong man to this commission.

Again, it is one of the most difficult offices in the state to successfully fill. Judge Williams has now had two years experience. He is acquainted with the needs of the state and is familiar with the many exceedingly complicated questions that come before the commission. Judge Williams has proved able, fearless and fair. The people of the state are fortunate indeed in having him on the commission.

It is not a political office. I urge democrats, populists, prohibitionists and others to remember to vote for this republican candidate for commissioner because it is important to all the people that his splendid past services be endorsed and that he be re-elected by a large majority to carry forward this important work in our state.

The following is a copy of a letter written to Railway Commissioner J. A. Williams, May 8, 1908:

"Franklin, Nebraska, May 8, 1908—Hon. J. A. Williams, State Railway Commissioner, Lincoln, Nebraska—My dear sir: I wish to acknowledge your very kind favor of some weeks ago. It is the business of every good man to contribute to fairer politics, purer government and better economic conditions in our state.

"The chief concern at the present moment is to support the present administration in carrying out the expressed will and the just interests of the people of this commonwealth. "The movement of the past two or three years is no fanatical, radical, transient or even political movement. It is in the course of a gradual growth of healthy sentiment of a sane, sensible, and intelligent, honest people.

"I speak of this to encourage and reassure you in your work. I realize the difficulties of your task—to make the transition from former fixed methods of these many important and powerful interests in our state to the newer methods, yet with wisdom and care and patience and with justice to all.

"The work of your board and Sheldon's work are often, very often in my mind; for the wisdom of it, the courage of it, the success of it means much to the future of our state. It is the thing for which the thinking people of our state have thought and worked the past few years. Failure would be a dismal thing and is not to be considered. Success is a relative term but in the main success is as sure as the fact that our people are progressive and sincere.

"I am fully convinced that the apparent conflict of interests in our state is only apparent and that finally when we are properly adjusted the interests of all will be even better supervised. In the detail of the change and in the practical working of the re-adjustment it will for a time be difficult for men responsible to their stockholders and constituencies to fully realize this fact but I fully believe assurance will come even to them with time.

"If you will permit me, take one illustration—the railroads. No man can gain say the fact that with a better understanding between the people and the roads there would be economic benefit to the people and greater financial profit to the roads. The people want this better relation for economic reasons. The roads should want it for dividend reasons.

"Whatever of benefits the roads gained in former times by reason of discriminations and political activities the day of their value to the roads is forever past. Rebates, free transportation and similar means of securing business and prestige are gone and the roads are glad of it. The closing down of the political machinery of the roads is not so certain.

"In political machinations of the roads henceforth lie not benefits to the roads but danger and injury to the roads. It is doubtful whether they will realize this fact. It is almost certain they will undertake to continue their political operations. Secretly they will expect to operate; but secrecy will be an impossibility.

"The least evidence of political activity or organized effort will draw on a road odium and will work an injury to its interests—and the day of its highest welfare just that much delayed.

"I have often thought about the matter of whether there will be reaction in the public sentiment on these questions. So far as I can see, because of the elemental, physical, tangible conditions that are now perfectly clear to the public mind, and because of the long-time, wide-spread analyses and discussions, and because of the very general and steady growth of the sentiment, there is but little prospect of recession and little possibility of anything more than temporary relaxation, and this relaxation from time to time

due only to other questions temporarily absorbing to the public mind.

"The important thing for all interests now is that care be used and discretion, patience, good judgment and good-will—yet with positiveness and without compromise.

"In your helping to work out these problems for our people you and your conferees may expect steady and determined support from this part of the state."

Sincerely yours,

C. HILDRETH.

### To Tribune Subscribers.

We have commenced mailing to all delinquent subscribers statements of account and expect prompt response. It would save us considerable unnecessary expense and labor if those delinquent would call and prepay their subscription and not wait for notices. No paper will be continued to any subscriber who owes for more than one full year. Get the habit of paying for your home newspaper and paying for it in advance.

THE PUBLISHER

## Joint Public Sale

We will sell at public sale at our farm, one mile west and two miles north of McCook, on

Thursday, Nov. 5, 1908

commencing at ten o'clock a. m., the following described property:

### SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES

One gray horse, 9 years old, weighs about 1500; one roan mare, 14 years old, weighs about 1400; one team of gray geldings, 6 and 7 years old, weigh about 2200; one span of mules, 11 and 12 years old, weigh about 2500; one yearling colt.

### TWO MILK COWS

### FARM MACHINERY

One 8-foot McCormick binder, one 2-row cultivator, two Western Belle riding lists, one walking lister, two discs, one 4-section harrow, one walking plow, one 1-horse drill, one 10-hole press drill, one 12-foot Plano header and boxes, one lumber wagon, one 1-horse corn sheller, three sets of work harness, two sets of fly nets.

### FEED

Six or seven tons of cane, one hundred shocks of kafir corn, lot of fine corn fodder, fourteen bushels of millet seed.

Eighteen chickens, thirty guineas, household goods, and other articles too numerous to mention.

### FREE LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS—Sums under \$10, cash; on sums of \$10 and over, a credit of ten months will be given, purchaser to give note drawing 10 percent interest from date with approved security. 5 percent off for cash on sums of \$10 and over.

Fred & John Cheney

J. H. Waddell, Auct. P. Walsh, Clerk.

## Mike Walsh

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Old Rubber, Copper and Brass

Highest Market Price Paid in Cash

New location just across street in P. Walsh building, McCook

### LEGAL NOTICE.

In Justice Court, before H. H. Berry, Justice of the Peace, defendant, will take notice that on the 22nd day of September, 1908, H. H. Berry, a justice of the peace of Red Willow county, Nebraska, issued an order of attachment for the sum of \$17.15 in an action pending before him, wherein C. L. DeGroof & Company is plaintiff and Claud Barber is defendant, and that property of the defendant consisting of money due and owing in the hands of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, guaranteed as wages for work and labor performed by said defendant for said railroad company, has been attached under said order of attachment. Said cause was continued for hearing to the 15th day of November, 1908, at 9 o'clock A. M.

C. L. DEGROOF & CO.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

Fred J. Wilson, Mrs. Fred J. Wilson, his wife, (first name to plaintiff unknown), Mrs. Samuel G. Thomas, first name to plaintiff unknown, wife of Samuel G. Thomas, Arthur M. Stark, and Edwin W. Mosher, Stark & Mosher, partners, and J. M. Sharon, whose full and true name is John M. Sharon, defendants, will take notice that John R. Brown has filed his petition in the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, against the above named defendants, the object and prayer of which are that the above named defendants and each of them be required to set forth the claims they or any of them may have in or to the East Half of the Southwest Quarter of Section Twenty-seven (27), the Northwest Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, the Northeast Quarter of the Northwest Quarter, and the Northeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section Thirty-four (34), Township Two (2), Range Twenty-seven (27), in Red Willow county, Nebraska; that a certain trust deed appearing of record against said E. J. Wilson, Sec. 27, NW 1/4, NE 1/4, and NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, Twp. 2, R. 27, given on the third day of February, 1903, by the plaintiff, John R. Brown, to the defendant, Fred J. Wilson, trustee, for David Brown, recorded in book 17, page 81 of the deed records of said county to be decreed not to be enforceable, to be canceled and set aside and the cloud upon plaintiff's title by reason thereof removed; that a certain mortgage appearing of record against said NE 1/4, NW 1/4, Sec. 34, Twp. 2, R. 27 W., given on April 29, 1897, by Andrew J. Reeves and wife to Arthur M. Stark and Edwin W. Mosher, defendants, recorded in book 8, page 252 of the mortgage records of said county to be decreed not to be enforceable as a lien upon said premises, and that the same be canceled and discharged of record and the cloud upon plaintiff's title by reason thereof be removed and that all claims of the said defendants or any of them adverse to plaintiff's title may be determined by decree of said court, and that each and all of said defendants be adjudged to have no estate or interest in said premises and that they be forever barred from any right, title or claim thereto and that plaintiff's title to said land may be quieted against said defendants and each of them. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 23rd day of November, 1908. Dated this 15th day of October, A. D. 1908. J. O. BROWN, Plaintiff. By his attorney, J. E. Kelley. 10-16-08

### LIES ABOUT THE FEE!

A Shoe Clerk's Comments on His Customers' Peculiarities.

"I don't see why people always lie about their feet," said the shoe clerk as his customer departed after giving him a bad half hour. "I don't mean on the size of their foot, for it's only natural to wish to have, or, rather, to make other people think you have, small feet. But why a great, burly man with his feet nubby with bunions should insist that his shoes never trouble him and that he never has any trouble in getting a fit is beyond me. Why, if I put an ordinary shoe on such a man he would cuss with pain, and he knows it. He knows also that I have to hunt around until I find some freak shoe that will fit his misshapen old foot, but all the time he declares that he never has bunions or corns like most people. Women who seem to be sensible enough in all other ways come in here and declare that they do not know what a corn is, when they wince with pain every time I touch their little toe. When they are forced to declare that the shoe hurts in one spot or another they insist it is because their feet have a shape peculiarly their own. Sometimes they will admit they have a 'little calloused place,' but a corn, oh, dear, no! Sometimes in a thin, lightweight shoe I can fairly see the corns bunching out under the leather, but I have to say diplomatically that the fit is 'not good,' or that the customer has a 'peculiarly sensitive foot,' or some other nonsense, if I want to keep their trade."—New York Press.

### PUMPKIN PIE.

Praise For This Culinary Triumph and Gastronomic Delight.

American literature is replete with the praise of pie, and Harriet Beecher Stowe says, "The pie is an English institution, which, planted in American soil, forthwith ran rampant and burst forth into an untold variety of genera and species." The average American echoes, "Let it run." He has the same desire that possessed Simple Simon of Mother Goose fame when he met the pie man. But Mother Goose flourished before the pie reached the acme of its glory. The most famous pie of which she wrote was a meat pie, for she said: Sing a song of sixpence, pocket full of rye; Four and twenty blackbirds baked in a pie. When the pie was opened the birds began to sing; Wasn't that a dainty dish to set before a king?

A pie containing live blackbirds sounds like a fairy tale, but it is not, as a Venetian publisher of a cookbook printed in 1589 gave a recipe for making pies "that the birds may be alive in them and fly out when it is cut up." The gay revelers who sat down before such a dish may have thought that the very pinnacle of culinary art had been obtained, but the pumpkin affords gastronomic delights to every American citizen beside which blackbird pies, ortolan pies, lombard pies or battalia pies are and of right ought to be back numbers.—Washington Star.

### A Tart Retort.

A good story is told of a prominent society woman at Newport whose name cannot for obvious reasons be given here.

It appears that an extremely wealthy matron who has not always enjoyed her present social pre-eminence was making certain supercilious references as to a young girl who had been presented by the lady first mentioned. "By the way," languidly asked the wealthy matron, "who is your friend Miss Blank?"

"Miss Blank is a charming girl," was the smiling response, "well bred, as you see, accomplished, entertaining." "Oh, yes, of course," continued the other, "but, my dear Mrs. So-and-so, you know what I mean—who is she?" "My dear woman," retorted the first lady, "I can no more tell you who Miss Blank is than I could have informed those who asked me who you were when you first came to Newport."—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

### Pompeii and Herculaneum.

Pompeii was buried in ashes and was easily disinterred, while Herculaneum received the full force of the crimson lava, which hardened rapidly to the consistency of marble and must be quarried in order to reach the city beneath. Owing to this difficulty only a small amount of excavating has been done in Herculaneum as compared with that which has taken place at Pompeii. In addition, another town spring up on the lava above Herculaneum, which would have been endangered by the undermining necessary to exploration with pick and shovel.—New York American.

### About Due.

A country woman residing near the town of Sligo, thinking her husband was rather late in coming home on Saturday with his pay, went to the police office to inquire if he was there. "Is Pat there?" she asked. "No," replied the constable, "but sit down. We're expecting him every minute."—London Opinion.

### Hire an Expert.

If you want a thing well done, don't do it yourself in spite of what the proverb says. If you really want it well done hire an expert. If you try to do it yourself you are pretty sure to botch it.—Somerville Journal.

### Exquisite Harmony.

Piper—The varra pest music I never heard whatever was down at Jamie Maclauchlan's. There was fifteen of us pipers in the wee back parlor, all playin' different tunes. I thoct I was floatin' in heeven.—Punch.

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