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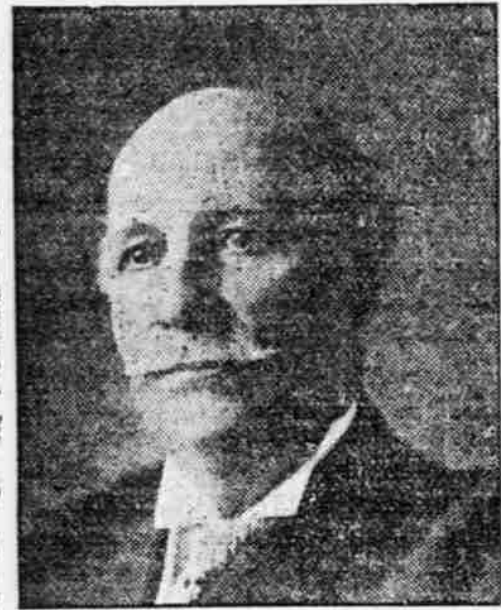
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Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee



Senator Taylor is, without question, the most popular Chautauqua lecturer in America, and he is coming to our platform for the forthcoming assembly.

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## Chautauqua

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Great quantities of advertising are every day being received by Supt. Chas. W. Taylor, local secretary of the coming chautauqua. If you want to help him, take a supply of catalogs or folders and distribute them among your friends.

### May Fly Over Nebraska.

An aeroplane trip across Nebraska is being discussed by those in charge of the Mid-West aviation meet with a strong probability of Glen H. Curtiss flying from Omaha to Hastings and return by way of Lincoln.

This proposition has come to the Aero club of Nebraska through the Hastings Republican and with favorable weather there is little doubt but what the trip will be made.

Such a trip will be one of the features of the aviation meet to be held under the auspices of the Aero club of Nebraska in Omaha, July 9 to 14.

Already a number of automobile drivers are arranging to race with the aeroplanes and one Omaha dealer has challenged Curtiss for a race.

With these plans put into execution Nebraskans will see a novel performance—not only one or more aeroplanes flying over the corn fields, where only a few years ago the prairie schooner was the means of travel, but a score or more of automobiles will drive beneath the aeroplanes at record making speed.

The starting place for the aeroplanes has not been selected as yet, the matter being left in the hands of the managers of Mr. Curtiss.

### Scared into Sound Health.

Mr. E. F. Kelley, Springfield, Ill., writes: "A year ago I began to be troubled with my kidneys and bladder, which grew worse and worse until I became alarmed at my condition. I suffered also with dull heavy headaches and the action of my bladder was annoying and painful. I read of Foley Kidney Pills and after taking them a few weeks the headaches left me, the action of my bladder became normal, and I was free of all distress." A. McMillen.

### New Workman Officers.

P. M. W., M. S. Jennings.  
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Overseer, W. C. Allison.  
Recorder, C. B. Gray.  
Financier, C. J. Ryan.  
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## CHAUTAUQUA

## TEMPERANCE COLUMN

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

### The Criminal Liquor Traffic.

The present paramount need of the temperance reform in the United States is an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Law, that will permit prohibition and local option states to exercise their police power to the extent of carrying into effect the prohibitory laws placed upon their statute books, either by their legislatures or the popular vote of the people. This cannot now be done. Under the present construction of the Interstate Commerce Law there can be no interference with interstate shipments of liquor into "dry" territory until it has been delivered into the hands of the consignee.

As I write, there lies before me a letter sent out by a whisky firm in Covington, Ky., soliciting orders, in which they expressly state: "We ship to every town in America, whether 'wet' or 'dry,' except Indian reservations, under the rights of the Interstate Commerce Law."

There are now nine prohibition states in the union. There are 200 cities of 10,000 and more population, and 539 of 5,000 and more population that have abolished saloons. 1,729 counties out of a total of 2,885 have outlawed the traffic. Above 41,500,000 of our people are now living in prohibition territory, yet in all vast areas, not one foot of it is free from this possible invasion of liquor drinking and drunkenness, because federal law will not permit the exercise of state authority upon the interstate shipment of an article which the state itself has prohibited, until it is in the hands of the individual, who in most instances seeks to violate state law.

When Georgia, for example, adopted nullification in the 60's, the federal government, with an armed force, marched against Georgia and promptly brought her into subjection to its superior will. That same federal government is now nullifying the prohibitory laws, not only of Georgia, but of every state in the union where such laws exist, by permitting and protecting the shipment of liquor to their debauched population in spite of state enactment and local majority protest.

Our attention has been recently directed to instances where federal officers have confiscated the product of illicit stills, and in order to collect the government's share of revenue, have openly sold the liquor on the streets of prohibition towns and cities, in defiance of state law. It is not an uncommon thing in a prohibition state, like Kansas, for example, after a boot-legal has been caught and jailed by state authorities, for the federal officers to go to the jails and collect from these criminals the \$25 internal revenue tax.

It is a monstrous travesty upon civil government that federal authority persists in refusing to permit the states to exercise their police power against a traffic, admittedly criminal; and unless Congress can be aroused to the point of amending the Interstate Commerce Law, touching the shipment of liquors, it will not be strange if a reaction comes in many communities that have already abolished the traffic.

The time has come when Congress should not only amend the Interstate Commerce Law, but when the federal government should cease to issue internal revenue tax receipts to persons who cannot show state authority for the sale of liquors. By issuing such receipts to applicants in prohibition territory, the federal government simply encourages law violators. It is the duty of every citizen in every state, where there is any prohibition territory, to know what the attitude of his senator and congressman is on this increasingly important question. For more than a dozen years the temperance people have been appealing for relief. About twenty States have already, through their legislatures, memorialized Congress for the enactment of legislation that will give relief. The time has fully come when every law-abiding citizen should carry his appeal to the ballot box.

### P. A. BAKER.

General Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of America.

### The Conservation of Nature's Resources

applies as well to our physical state as to material things. C. J. Budlong, Washington, R. I., realized his condition, and took warning before it was too late. He says: "I suffered severely from kidney trouble, the disease being hereditary in our family. I have taken four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy, and now consider myself thoroughly cured. This should be a warning to all not to neglect taking Foley's Kidney Remedy until it is too late." A. McMillen.

### Therefore, Forget Them.

The troubles of to-morrow disqualify us for the duties of to-day.

## OVERALLS VS. FROCK COATS.

Geo. L. McNutt, the Dinner Pail Man, Coming to Chautauqua Assembly.

The men who come to the Chautauqua platform are not accidents. They have done something worth while and occupy places in the public eye because of their accomplishments.

There is no more striking illustration of this truth than in the case of George L. McNutt, "The Dinner Pail Man."

McNutt is as common as an old shoe, if we may be allowed to borrow that much used and very expressive vulgar saying. He does not wear the severe black coat that marks the clergy, although he has spent fifteen years in some of the most prominent pulpits of the land. He is apt to remark on occasion that he feels more at home in a jumper and dirty overalls than in a frock coat.

Mr. McNutt resigned the pastorate of a wealthy church to enter a factory as a common laborer. He stayed with the job until he had come to be on familiar terms with his fellow laborers. He learned to look at life from their viewpoint and to sympathize with their circumscribed prospects for the future. He worked among different classes of laborers in the east and in the west until he had a message for the public. He called his first lecture "The Man With the Dinner Pail." It was such a pronounced success that he soon came to be known from ocean to ocean as the "Dinner Pail Man."

He has many lectures of many different names, but they are all along the same line and in the same vein. He lectured both afternoon and evening for a whole week before a labor conference in New York city and the second week after he returned and did the same thing again, and in



the twenty addresses he did not once repeat anything that had been said before.

As a matter of fact, Rev. McNutt is an ardent believer in the influence of women in the home, on the platform and at the ballot box. He does not call it "Woman's Rights," but insists that it is humanity's rights and woman's duty.

No man on the platform has had more press comments and all of them are favorable.

## INDIANS AT THE CHAUTAUQUA.

Going to be Indians at the Chautauqua? Whoopee! Real ones? Sounds good, hey boys?

How would you like to be an Indian for a week? How would you like to join a band of savages, all of them about your age and your color, and spend every forenoon and every afternoon for a week with them? Bet you'd like it.

At the Chautauqua in your town there will be conducted a regular Seton Indian school during the whole week. There will be a sweet voiced young lady teacher, who knows and loves children, in charge. She will tell Indian stories and teach new Indian games. It will be her purpose to



inculcate lessons on honesty, courage, and industry, while affording amusement for the little folks.

There will be two bands of Indians, none younger than six years and none older than fourteen. Before the Chautauqua opens substantial Indian suits will be on sale at the local clothing stores at \$1.00 each, the lowest cost price. They will be serviceable long after the assembly is over. Or the suits may be made from yellow or tan goods. The boys will wear long trousers with red or yellow fringe down the side seams. A long coat, loose and falling nearly to the knees is the proper style for 1910. Of course there must be gay colored fringe around the neck, etc., to give the proper savage effect, and there must be a head piece decorated with feathers. The costume for the girls will be much the same, except that the skirt shall be provided with squaw-like fringe. The foot wear is optional, but it is safe to guess that the boys will not care for any.

Sarah Wathena Brown, the celebrated harpist who will entertain at our Chautauqua this season, carries with her the most expensive instrument in the business.

The heart of man is never as hard as his head.—Lamartine.

## BOKHARA THE NOBLE.

A City That Does Not Live Up to Its High Sounding Title.

The same manners and customs prevail in the Bokhara of today that were familiar to our night prowling friend of Bagdad. A blindfolded horse still plods round and round beneath a beam, grinding the corn between an upper and a nether millstone. The cotton is still carded by the primitive agency of a double bow, the smaller one affixed to the ceiling and the larger one attached to it by a cord and struck by a mallet so as to cause a sharp rebound. The reis-ishariat, or censor of the morals, still rides slowly through the town, compelling the children to attend the schools and their parents the mosques, inspecting the weights and measures and keeping a watch over the behavior of the community as a whole. When a tradesman is found guilty of cheating he is stripped bare in the street, forced to his knees and flogged with a stirrup leather by one of the censor's attendants.

The world moves slowly in Bokhara. The city gates still close with the setting sun. After dark no one is allowed abroad, the only sound at night being the melancholy beating of the watchman's drum as he patrols the streets with a lantern in his quest, unlike Diogenes, of a dishonest man.

With its fifth, fanaticism, vice, cruelty and corruption, Bokhara the Noble, as its people insist on calling it, comes nearer to being a hell on earth than any place I know, and that is the best that I can say about it.—E. Alexander Powell in Everybody's.

## PEARL DIVERS OF JAPAN.

Women and Young Girls Who Are Expert Swimmers.

The pearl divers of Japan are the women. Along the coast of the bay of Ago and the bay of Gokasho the thirteen and fourteen year old girls, after they have finished their primary school work, go to sea and learn to dive. They are in the water and learn to swim almost from babyhood, and they spend most of their time in the water except in the coldest season, from the end of December to the beginning of February.

Even during the most inclement of seasons they sometimes dive for pearls. They wear a special dress, white underwear and the hair twisted up into a hard knot. The eyes are protected by glasses to prevent the entrance of water. Tubs are suspended from the waist.

A boat in command of a man is assigned to every five to ten women divers to carry them to and from the fishing grounds. When the divers arrive on the grounds they leap into the water at once and begin to gather oysters at the bottom. The oysters are dropped into the tubs suspended from their waists.

When these vessels are filled the divers are raised to the surface and jump into the boats. They dive to a depth of from five to thirty fathoms without any special apparatus and retain their breath while remaining under water from one to three minutes. Their ages vary from thirteen to forty years, and between twenty-five and thirty-five they are at their prime.—New York Sun.

### Mark Twain in Parliament

After a visit to England once Mark Twain said on his return to New York: "Among other honors heaped upon me by Englishmen was that of being photographed in parliament. I am not a member of parliament. But neither am I a member of congress. Has any fellow American suggested that I should be photographed in congress? No. I blush to say that they have not. And yet here is an honor that might without risk be bestowed on any great man. And yet it was not bestowed upon Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln. When I saw that photograph, with the mother of parliaments in the background, and realized my advancing years I said to myself, 'Here are two noble monuments of antiquity—two shining examples of the survival of the fittest!'"

### Liberia.

Liberia shares with Haiti the distinction of being the only place in the world where the negro rules not only himself, but also such white men as dwell there. Liberia's history has been one long record of intertribal and civil wars, although its record in this respect, it is only fair to say, is less sanguinary than that of Haiti. In fact, so careful is the Liberian of his skin when fighting is in progress that it has become a standing joke that a Liberian battlefield is the safest place on earth and that to become a soldier in Liberia is to embrace the least dangerous profession known to mankind.—Pearson's Weekly.

### The Prettiest Feet.

A Swiss professor named Redorta states that not one woman in a score has a perfect foot owing to the wearing of high heeled boots and pointed toe shoes. Russian, German, American, Austrian and Dutch women, he says, have broad feet, while those of Englishwomen are too narrow to fulfill classical and healthy conditions. The women of the Latin races, excluding Frenchwomen, have the best formed and therefore the prettiest feet, the professor says.

### Classified.

The suggestion has been made that goats' meat prices should be taken away from the provisions list and quoted in the butter market.—New York Tribune.

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