# The McCook Fribune.

#### The Pulpit and the Stage.

Rev. F. M. Shrout, Pastor United Brethren Church, Blue Mound, Kan., says: "I feel it my duty to tell what wonders Dr. King's New Discovery has done for me. My lungs were badiy diseased, and my parishioners thought I could live only a few weeks. I took five bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery and am sound and well, gaining 26 pounds in weight."

Arthur Love, Manager Love's Funny Folk's Combination, writes: "After a thorough trial and convincing evidence, I am confident Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, beats 'em all, and cures when everything else fails. The greatest kindness I can do my many thousand friends is to urge them to try it." Free trial bottles at A. McMillan's drug store. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00.

#### Report School District No. 1.

Report of Red Willow School, District No. 1 for month ending Jan. 2d, 1891: Number of pupils enrolled......32 Aggregate daily attendance. ... .............................541 Roll of honor: Owen Longnecker, Belle Bunneil, Clara, Chartie, Elva and Ellis Andrews.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

M. E. EAST, Teacher.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before Hon. J. E. Cochran, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 2d day of December, 1889, in favor of Nebraska Cansas Farm Loan Company as plaintiff. and against James A. Porter as defendant for the sum of fifty-six deliars and forty four cents, and costs taxed at \$20.83 and accruing costs. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defend ant, to satisfy said decree, to wit: N. E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/2 and N. W. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4 of section 33, and S. E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4, and S. W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4 section 28, town. 1, range 26, west of 6th P. M in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1891, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock I M., of said day, when and where due attend ance will be given by the undersigned.

Dated January 7, 1891. W. A. McCool. Sheriff of sald County.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me com the district court of Red Willow county Nebraska, on a judgment rendered in the dis on the 10th day of December, 1890, in favor of Nebraska Mortgage Company as plaintiff, and against Daniel E. Eikenberry et al as defendants, for the sum of nine hundred and seven ollars and thirty cents, and costs taxed at \$35 43 and accruing costs. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the proper ty of said defendant, to satisfy said decree, towit: S. E. 4 of section eight (8) town. two (2) north of range twenty-nine (29) west of 6th P. M., in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 21st day of February A. D. 1891, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day, when and where due attend ance will be given by the undersigned. Dated January 6th, 1891.

W. A. McCool. Sheriff of said County.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale directed to me from the district court of Red Willow county Nebraska, on a judgment obtained before J E. Cochran, judge of the district court of Red Willow county, Nebraska, on the 10th day of December, 1890, in favor of Emily O. Gibbs as plaintiff, and against Henry Ballreich as de fendant, for the sum of six hundred and fortysix dollars and thirty-one cents, and costs taxed at \$31.48 and accruing costs. I have levied upon the following real estate taken as the property of said defendant, to satisfy said decree to-wit: The N. W. 1/2 of section 11, township 1, north of range 30, west of 6th P. M. in Red Willow county, Nebraska. And will offer the same for sale to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1891, in front of the south door of the court house, in Indianola, Nebraska, that being the building wherein the last term of court was held, at the hour of one o'clock P. M., of said day, when and where due at-tendance will be given by the undersigned. Dated January 5th, 1891.

W. A. MCCOOL, Sheriff of said County.

# NOTICE.

The regular meeting of the McCook Invest ment Company will be held in the Secretary's office at 8 o'clock, P. M., C. T., Tuesday, Janu ary 13th, 1891, for the e'ection of officers and such other business as may come before it.

Jan. 2, 1891. W. M. Anderson, Secretary.

Isaiah Smith and Mary M. Smith, defendants will take notice that on the 8th day of Novem ber, 1890, The Farmers Trust Company, plain-tiff, filed its petition in the district court of Red Willow county, state of Nebraska, against the said Isaiah Smith and Mary M. Smith, the object and prayer of which is to foreclo certain mortgage given by said defendants to said plaintiff to secure the payment of one principal note and ten interest coupon notes, all dated August 1st. 1889; the principal note for \$850.60 due August, 1894, said ten notes each for the sum of \$29.75, the first maturing on the first day of February, 1890, and one note maturing every six months thereafter, until the maturity of the last of said ten notes maturing on the first day of August, 1894. Said mortgage was given upon the west half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township two, range twenty-nine, west of 6th P. M., Red Willow county, Nebraska. Default has been made in the payment of \$24.30 of the note maturing on the first day of February, 1890, and in the payment of the note maturing on the first day of August, 1890. That by the conditions of said mortgage said principal note has become due and there is now due on said notes the sum of \$904.05. with interest at seven per cent, on \$850.00 thereof from August 1st, 1890, and on \$24 30 thereof from February 1st, 1890, at ten per cent, per annum, and on \$29.75 thereof from the 1st day of August, 1890, at ten per cent. That unless said sum and interest is paid said mortgage will be foreclosed and said premises sold and the proceeds of said sale applied in payment of said debt.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 26th day of January, 1891.

Dated December 11th, 1890.

FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff.

By W. S. Morian, its attorney.

LAND OFFICE AT MCCOOK, NEB., January 7th, 1891. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final five-year proof in support of his elaim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Thursday, February 19th, 1891, viz:

GEORGE E. ZIMMERMAN, who made H. E. No.—, for the S. W. ¼ of section 35, in township 2, north of range 29, west of 6th P. M. He names the following witne-ses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: James M. Kanouse, George Fowler, John Stalker and James Troy. all of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART, Register.

LAND OFFICE AT McCook, NEB., {
December 6th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final five year proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before Register or Receiver at McCook, Neb., on Saturday, January 17th, 1891, viz:

LUCINDA PIPER, widow of Joseph B. Piper, deceased, H. E. 982, for the North-East ¼ of Section 3, Township 4, North of Range 29, West of 6th P. M. She names the following witness to prove her connames the following witness to prove her con-tinuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: John F. Miller, Mathew Stew-art, Stephen Bolles, of Box Elder. William Weygint of McCook, Neb. S. P. HART,

# FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

### NEWS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Tramps should have an opportunity to work and earn a living and be compelled to do so, if they shirk, and so should Gould and Vanderbilt.-Nebraska Independent.

The labor reformer of single purpose has a thorny road to travel. Hated by the rich and betrayed and neglected by the poor he is crucified to death. The labor reformer must expect martyrdom as a reward.-Paterson (N. J.) Labor

It would not be a loss of time for some of the Alliance men who are turning up their noses at old Greenbackers to read the old Greenback platforms, beginning with that of 1876. They will find such a striking similarity between the old Greenback platform that they will be surprised.-Sentinel.

The People's party was organized on the 23d of September in Indiana. In six weeks it cast 17,345 votes. With but little time and very little effort that many voters at least voted for what they thought was best and with the success elsewhere to stimulate us we have no doubt Indiana will do her full duty in 1892.-Indianapolis Leader.

A man is no better than other men simply because he is a farmer; but being a farmer, he more thoroughly understands the needs of that great majority class, and if he possesses ordinary ability, can be more implicitly trusted to work for their interest than a professional politician. That is why the people are asking for the farmers to fill their offices.-Western Advocate.

Quite a number of merchants, mechanics and other classes don't seem to have sense enough to see that to bankrupt the farmer is to bankrupt his own best interest, hence he goes on antagonizing the producers of all the wealth. If you bankrupt the farmer you but bankrupt the Nation. The interests of all classes depend directly upon the farmer. When all greed that is against the farmer has bankrupted him, then will grass grow in the streets of our cities.-Harper (Kan.) Bulletin.

The Chicago Express says it has it on good authority that the "spontaneous uprising of the laboring men is the chief topic of conversation" in Washington. That paper, if it had been thoroughly posted, might have added that it is all the talk wherever you go, whether in town or country. Sooner or later this same Alliance movement will swallow up all other movements, political or what not, and their ears will not have labor and rent, hence rent as a factor cuts to be pinned back nor their heads no figure with him, the receipt of rent, or ingreased to enable it to do it, either .-Labor Journal.

Politicians who argue that overproduction is the cause of low prices of products and consequent hard times have failed to explain why last winter the Kansas and Nebraska farmer was suffering for fuel with plenty of collateral in the shape of corn to purchase with, and at the same time the Pennsylvania miner was starving for corn with plenty of collateral in the shape of coal to purchase with. Was it because these two commodities were eaten up by extortionate transportation rates, or \$15,000,000,000 in real estate mortgages, equal because the money and stock jobbers to Mr. Maybell's present estimate of the value juggled the markets to such an extent that products were a drug? At any rate the poor man had to suffer and all the people cried hard times, the same as in this year of famine. The over-production liar must get to work if he would reconcile these facts.-Nebraska Inde-

The Knights of Labor, at their recent General Assembly, came to an agreement on the question of a union with the Farmers' Alliance. This move was inaugurated several months ago, and last week delegates from the general assembly met the Supreme Council of the National Farmers' Alliance at Ocala, Fla., for the purpose of arranging to hold a National Reform Industrial convention in the near future. The united action of these two great organizations is bound to bring about a state of affairs in the political management of the country very different from | United States, it is a fraction more than \$3 what now exists. The farmers and workingmen of the land have submitted to the grinding heel of monopoly to their utmost limit of endurance, and propose to do so no longer. It is very apparent that corporation plutocracy has reached its zenith and is declining beneath a decidedly hazy horizon-Sexton (Pa.) Herald.

# CURRENCY AND TAXATION.

How a Flexible and Elastic Volume of Currency Can Be Obtained-The Ultimate End Sought Is Not the Abolition of Taxation, But the Destruction of the Power of Money to Oppress.

The masterly production, published in the National View of November 29, from the trenchant pen of Stephen Maybell, needs no lines of commendation penned by the feeble writer, whom Mr. Maybell so kindly, but undeservedly, compliments. Suffice it to say, that the said article is an able, clear and forcible indictment and arraignment of the idiotic system under which we groan, and by means of which productive labor is made the unwilling, but helpless, victim of the monster iniquity-usury. But while I heartily concur in the statement of pregnant truths concerning rent, interest and profit, which Mr. Maybell presents in such bold and vigorous language, yet I am obliged to confess that I am somewhat dubious about the "no

tax" feature of land currency. As I understand it the ultimate end sought in the establishment of a system of land currency, or loans by the whole to the unit, was not the abolition of taxation, but the destruction of the power of money to oppress, which is the unrestricted interest-drawing power of money, in the hands of the individual; which always has and always will impoverish the masses and enrich the few. But Brother Maybell does not exactly state my position in reference to the volume of currency and taxation. I am not a stickler for per capita circulation. Indeed, I recognize the fact that the very essence of the nineteenth century financial reform is the demand that the volary, but, on the contrary, shall be flexible, graduated tax upon a cumulative valuation. Blaine and Cleveland—to trot another elastic and antomatic. Money can be rendered flexible and elastic, and subject to the laws of supply and demand, and above all. automatic, by the people standing ready at all times to furnish money to the individual at a low rate of interest (the lower the better) and by standing ready, at all times, to lands, and a graduated tax on all species of pay the individual the same established rate

of interest for the use of money. This can be effected by an issue of United States bonds, in small denominations, redeemable at the option of both the holder the individual can not use money in legitimate business, so as to make it pay more gold or silver, to two hours' labor, and call in 1892.—Custer County (Neb.) Beacon. paper reading? the individual can not use money in legiti-

than the National legal rate of increase (interest) he will return it to the people by funding it in United States bonds (safety fund notes), and some other individual will have a chance to try his hand at using the money to advantage, the interest he pays to the people balancing the interest paid by the people to the other individual, the people charging in each case a small fee for attending to the business. Thus would be provided a flexible volume of currency which would automatically adjust itself to the demands of business and productive industry, and the term per capita circulation would become obsolete and fall into "innocuous desue-

This is as far as I have advanced in my study of the question, and I am not yet prepared to admit that the people could advantageously use the enormous volume of currency, the interest upon which at two per cent would pay the expenses of our National Government; while, at the same time, I can see no provision whatever in Mr. Maybell's plan for the payment of State, county and municipal expenses. Nor do I consider it either proper or practical to keep our whole landed estate under a perpetual mortgage in order to provide such money. Moreover, each dollar, when it leaves the land-owner's hands, and forever afterwards, must represent labor

performed. Bear that in mind. It is said by those who pretend to know that, as a rule, the farmers of the United States are working their lands at a loss instead of a profit. If this be the case, the farming lands of the Nation, under the present system, are worthless to their owners, but a source of profit to the money-lenders who hold mortgages upon them. There are two prominent and plainly revealed factors which work together to produce this deplorable result.

First. The fact that the farms are, as a rule, mortgaged at an average rate of interest of, say, eight per cent. Money borrowed from the people at two per cent., with which to pay the present mortgages, would at once place six per cent, upon the right side of the ledger upon such portion of the value of the farm as is represented by the mortgage, This might turn the scale, and cause the farm to be opened at a small profit.

Second. But first, in fact, is the cause which produced this condition of universal mortgage indebtedness. The cause is this: The farmer, during the period of sixty or ninety days, must dump upon a speculative market, to be handled by an inflexible, rigid volume of currency, the world's supply of grain for the next twelve months. A farm already mortgaged to the people for money to pay off the present existing mortgages, will not afford security for any further loan. Nothing but the sub-treasury plan, or some thing like it, will save the farmer from utter ruin. But if all land were now paying the legal rate of interest upon its value, and that legal rate averages six per cent., then, if the rate of interest is reduced to two per cent., land at once will treble its value, as land is worth that amount of money upon which it will pay the legal, current rate of interest. And (I believe) the price of labor, and of all the products of labor, would at once be increased three-fold. But labor would get a much larger proportion of its product than now, because profit and interest would each absorb but two per cent., while now they each absorb six per cent. Difference in favor of labor eight per cent. Interest is the root of all evil. The landowning farmer, occupying his own farm, represents in his own proper person both terest upon the value of his farm, being deendent on the price of his products, as affixed by supply and demand. To all others the effect of the factor, rent, would remain

the same, land simply increasing in value as the rate of interest was lowered. Now, then, Brother Maybell says our "lands and forests are worth \$15,000,000,000. If, then, the rate of intesest is established at two per cent., our lands and forests, etc., immediately become worth \$45,000,000. Our national expenses for 1889, outside and exclusive of interest, premiums and sinking fund, were, in round numbers, \$250,000,000, and it is estimated that they will be \$300,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1891. To furnish this amount of interest at two per cent., it would be necessary to keep continually in force of our lands and forests, and one-half of the prospective value he gives them under the operation of the land currency system. Bear in mind that this enormous sum of \$15,000. 000 000 must be constantly kept in the hands of the people in order to meet the expenses of the General Government only, not including any interest, premiums or sinking fund. Now, if under the land currency system this interest is paid by the individual to the county, by the county to the State, and by the State to the General Government, in what manner is it expected that this interest will pay the salaries of county and State officers, support the public schools and other public institutions, and maintain the roads? In short, where is the income to come from that we now derive from what we call State, county, school and road taxes? Even if it would do to increase such an enormous vol-

ume of currency as \$15,000,000,000, it would not avail any thing, as interest due the General Government could not be used to pay State and county expenses. But would it be possible for the people to use even so much as \$15,000,000,000 of circulating media? It amounts to about \$250 per capita, or, assuming that there are 15,000,000 of workers in the per day for each worker, for each working day in the year. It sounds "big" to me, and yet that may be simply the effect of what Brother Maybell calls "estimating in the old," i. e., the force of habit and drift of habitual thought, It may be urged that if the truth were

known \$15,000,000,000 is not much more than the present mortgage burdens upon our lands. This is perhaps true, but that indebtedness represents the same \$1,500,000,000 to \$2 000,000,000, loaned over and over again, returning each time to its owner's hands through the medium of rent, interest, profit, etc. But the Government, or people, in order to create an interest fund of \$300,000,000 must actually loan and place in circulation, and keep it there, \$15,000,000,000, as the Government has no means of getting money back again, when once loaned, until it is re paid at maturity. And we are losing sight of another startling and portentious fact, to wit: If by reducing interest from six to two per cent, we make land worth \$3 where it is now worth \$1, and raise the price of labor and its products in proportion; the expense of Government will also be raised or increased, so that it may take nearer \$600 000,-000 than \$300,000,000 to pay the expenses of the General Government. But assuming that no evil results would follow such an enormous augmentation of the volume of currency, and that the people actually borrow upon the security of their lands, such an amount of noney as that the interest at two per cent. will pay the expenses of the Government; we yet have the expenses of the State county and municipal governments to provide for and that brings us to the subject of taxation. I am in favor of the States, counties and cities being compelled to raise their revenues

by taxation for the following reasons: Under a land currency system, as well as any other, we shall have to contend with land monopoly-trusts and combines and watered stocks-but there is a system of taxation, which instituted and properly enforced by the State, would destroy monop oly, annihilate trusts, eliminate watered stocks, equalize all profits, opportunities heaviest burden of taxation. This tax is a whole loaned to the individual, or unit, such an amount that the interest shall pay all expenses of the General Government; and that income producing property. Such tax to be levied on cumulative values. Then let all tariffs and internal revenue taxes be abol-

ished. and the people, or Government. Then when measurement, or comparison (so-called value) be changed from so many grains of

that the "unit of value." Our unit (dollar)

would then read thus: "The people of the United States, individually and collectively, promise to pay the bearer, on demand, two hours' labor, or the product thereof." Labor is within the reach and command of all. Gold and silver are not. The supply of laboration is only limited by the demand-the supply of gold and silver is small, variable and d hours, so that all may work; and then work will be worth three units (dollars) per day, and land now worth \$2 per acre, or two days' work, will be worth \$6 (units) an acre, or currency composed of labor scrip, or due can not produce. Then gold and silver, like The gravest objection that I should find to

this, the "no tax" feature necessitates that the land of the Nation shall be mortgaged to the interest fund may be large enough support the General Government.

It must not be forgotten that many wh had not borrowed thereon, would accumu labor owed and to be performed by the community, severally and . ollectively, or, when the number of promises to pay labor exceeds the ability or capacity of the community to perform labor, due bills for more than actually performed.

money based upon gold always depreciate The points, however, that I more particularly wished to make were:

currency is desirable, yet, as prices are, to a

of prices. Second. In order to secure an automatic way provided of getting money out of the people's vaults and into the hands of the in- again with rejoicing." dividual, but there must also be a mode in which the individual, having no need of its use, can return such money to the people. There are several countefeit forms of money. The man who issues watered stock should be put in the penitentiary for counterfeiting. He issues and owns and offers for sale fictitious certificates for labor never per formed, which he exchanges for (money) the

Land currency reduces profit and interest, ownership of the means of production, to the people to be the legal rate of interes Money is not wealth, but is a tool of commerce, a medium of exchange of wealth for wealth (with the exception of less than \$1,-000,000,000 of gold and silver) is not money, ant land and personal property of all kin and descriptions; while if paper currency is there is simply a duplication of wealth state we should not be confused, or led to con found money with wealth, as these metals are wealth, not as money, but as commodities. If by the abolition of usury, we make probably money enough, or nearly enough wit: Twenty dollars per capita, but from \$12 to \$15 per capita of it is hoarded or kept out of interest upon the residue. For instance, assuming that there are 15,000,000 of workers in the United States, and that land cur rency raises the average price of labor from \$1 to \$3 a day; then remember that the mar gin of profit (savings) is that amount only which remains after a living is provided (food, shelter and clothing) Now, assume that >2 of the \$3 will provide a living, or the necessaries, and we find that the sum of of this Nation, out of which the comforts and vided, not only for one generation, but for wage workers who have accumulated their savings with the end in view of providing themselves with homes of their own, the residue only being available as savings for old age or sickness. I doubt very much if, under such an automatic system as I have outlined, the people could possibly use a larger volume than \$50 per capita, as a total volume, in the hands of the people (Government) and the several units or individuals. This is about one-fifth of the amount which must be constantly kept loaned to the people and in circulation in order that the interest at two per cent. may support the General

Government. view the cardinal truth that all wealth is creation of law, which, divested of its interest-drawing power, is worthless, except as a performed a certain amount of labor for the erally and collectively, promises to pay him itself, already produced by labor. Until this certificate is thus honored or redeemed. money is either a duplication of already existing wealth, or a due bill upon labor for the production of more wealth. Money repaid by the individual to the people at the end of mission of distributing wealth into individual hands, and becoming again the property of the people who issued it, is no longer claim or due bill against any one until reissued to the individual as pay for service rendered to the community or people.

Thus, we simply need a sufficiency of money to settle balances (do a business upon a cash of profit, or fund for old age, sickness and other emergencies, being funded with the people, through whom, as an agent, the in dividual pays for the use of this fund. When studying this finance question banish from your mind the foolish superstition that gold and silver are natural money, or God's money. Money is a creation of law. Wealth is the product of labor. Gold and silver con stitute wealth only as bullion or commodity They are made money and their value greatly increased, by the fiat of law or Governmen stamp.—George C. Ward, in National View. Kansas City, Mo.

-The Independent victory in Nebraska is largely due to the efforts of the Inde- as chainman. pendent press and the little school house meetings which were held on every hill and in every valley. Stand by your papers, continue your school house meetings, and keep the watch-fires burnnorth to Southern Mississippi. Already and locations and force the wealth of the old issues of 1884. They are actually Senator Manderson. Nation, rather than the poverty, to bear the fitting up those two old spavined jades— But suppose a compromise of these views heat on the same old Wall street track was adopted, and that the Government, or The corporations are to be served; the demands of the people ignored as in the past. The only show for the American the States, etc., levy a graduated tax on farmer lies in independent action. Keep politics at a white heat; reorganize the lukewarm, and provide yourselves with scales of dry rot from the eyes of the Then it should be enacted that our basis of prejudiced, for there's a political cyclone brewing. Something's gwine to drap

## ETERNAL HOPE.

past, and a new year, bright agency whereby the good health has been attained is greatfully blessed. Hence it is that creasing. Let the day be established at six and radiant in its youth, has so much is heard in praise of Electric Bitters. begun its journey down the So many feel they owe their restoration to health to the use of the great alterative and lane of time. The old year tonic. If you are troubled with any disease work, will be worth \$6 (units) an acre, or twelve hours' work. Thus we should have a currency composed of labor scrip, or due dealt unkindly with most of standing you will surely find relief by use of bills for labor, based upon land, which labor us. Tens of thousands plowed Electric Bitters. Sold at 50 cents and \$1 per all other commodities, would be worth the and planted in the spring-time labor it took to mine them; no more, no less. and tilled their crops with such a system would be that the volume of careful hand, but the harvest matic, which qualities can be given to currency only by the provision of a system of funding in consuls, bonds or funding notes redeemable in currency at the option of the holder or the Government. And, aside from nace and the earth lost its ver- New Books every week. its full capacity, at all times, in order that dure. And now those who labored diligently, and saw Catalogue, 96 pages, free; owned land, and a few who, owning land, their hopes vanish in the con- not sold by Dealers; prices not funded with the people, this money would become a disturbing factor, as we must hear in what the people with the people in t must bear in mind that each additional issue of money must either add to the sum total of "Hope springs eternal in the 393 Pearl St., New York. human breast," and the year 1891 will witness the same enone day's labor are given for one day's labor ergy in plowing, planting and In the last paragraph, read "promises to tilling that its predecessor did. pay gold" for "promises to pay labor," for The spirit that has conquered gold," and you can understand why paper this western world is not dead among us. Let us hope and First. That while an automatic system of labor that it may also witness great extent, governed by the volume of cur. a bounteous harvest and will rency, there must be a limit to the total vol-ume in existence in order to insure stability leave the earth in plenty and men's wear, between Lincoln and Denver. rejoicing. "He that goeth forth His store is just replete with the latest novvolume of currency there must not only be a weeping shall surely come elties from New York and Chicago, and as

### KILLING KEROSENE.

It is said that the fumes of kerosene, when the lamp is result of others' honest toil, and then the stock share draws interest just like any other turned down, are liable to Fall - Goods. cause diphtheria. The New and the benefits derived from the individual York board of health, a few the minimum or nominal rate declared by years ago, decided that to this more than any other cause, the wealth. The \$1,000 per capita of National | prevalence of this disease was to be attributed. This is given stock, comprising the latest and most fashas accounting for the fact that | ionable goods of the season. His prices are ments. If gold and silver were demonetized, spread with advent of short fail to see his line. days and long nights. The children dislike to go to bed in McGOOK STEAM LAUNDRY, it useless to accumulate money, there is the dark and the mother turns in the hands of the people at this time, to down the flame in the lamp so that the light shall not keep of circulation, in order to enhance the rate the child awake. Many bedrooms are thus semi-lighted work as any steam laundry in all night, and the windows be- the state of Nebraska. Give ing closed or raised but slight- me a trial. You need not send ly, the atmospheric condition work out of the city. I can do of the room is simply deadly. it satisfactorily. \$4,695,000,000 represents the margin of profits | A turned down kerosene lamp luxuries must be bought and homes pro- is a magazine of deadly gas that even the healthiest lungs cannot be exposed to with impunity.

# GET TOGETHER.

An interesting and extended article on irrigation from the pen of William Smythe is Fellow-citizens, think it out, keeping in given large space in this issue. produced by labor, but that money is a Every reader should peruse it carefully. This subject is recertificate that the individual holding it has ceiving wide-spread attention community, for which the community, sev- in this section of Nebraska either in labor (to produce wealth) or wealth and we propose to give our readers all available information. It is well for farmers and business men as well to get a five or ten years' loan term, has filled its together as often as may be to discuss such topics of common good. Educational in tendency, a closer bond of sympathy and business may thus be crebasis), no more, certainly no less; the margin ated and cemented with advantage and profit to all.

> Work on the survey of the South Side irrigating ditch is progressing nicely, this week. City Engineer C. H. Meeker and County Surveyor Page T. Francis are handling the instrument, with L. R. Hileman

Dr. Haltzclaw has been recommended for appointment on ing along the line from the Hudson to the board of pension examinthe Sacramento-from Dakota on the ers at Imperial, Chase county, the old parties have begun to renew the by Representative Laws and

> Try more broom corn and flax coming season. Success will surely follow.

The beet sugar factory progarden rakes, if need be, to scratch the ject should be remembered.

Do you borrow your news-

#### EPOCH.

The transition from long, lingering and pain-A yearhas drifted away into ful sickness to robust health marks an epoch in the life of the individual. Such a remarkathe unbroken darkness of the bie event is treasured in the memory and the bottle at A. McMillan's drug store.

# DRYSDALE

# TAILOR,

From New York City, has the most comhe buys strictly for each he can afford to give you first class Clothing at very reasonable prices. He has guaranteed every garment he has made up in McCook for nearly six years and has never had a misfit in that time. Call and see him. One door north of the Commercial House.

# LEADING TAILOR.

"Announces the arrival of his fall counted, or bank deposits or balances, etc., diphtheria generally begins to lower than any tailor's in McCook. Don't

CHARLIE YOUNG, Prop.

First Door West of Arlington Hotel.

I guarantee to do as good

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.