

By F. M. KIMMELL.

OFFICIAL CITY & COUNTY PAPER.

\$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ALL HOME PRINT.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,—  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.  
For Vice President,—  
WHITELAW REID, of New York.

STATE.

For Governor,—  
LORENZO CROUNSE, of Washington.  
For Lieutenant Governor,—  
J. G. TATE, of Adams.  
For Secretary of State,—  
JOHN C. ALLEN, of Red Willow.  
For Auditor,—  
EUGENE MOORE, of Madison.  
For Treasurer,—  
J. S. BARTLEY, of Holt.  
For Attorney General,—  
GEORGE H. HASTINGS, of Saline.  
For Com. of Public Lands and Buildings,—  
A. R. HUMPHREY, of Custer.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,—  
A. K. GOUDY, of Webster.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Congress,—  
WM. E. ANDREWS, of Hastings.

SENATORIAL.

For Senator, 29th District,—  
JOHN C. GAMMILL, of Frontier county.

COUNTY.

For Representative,—  
E. M. WOODS, of Danbury.  
For County Attorney,—  
W. R. STARR, of Indianola.  
For Commissioner, 3d District,—  
STEPHEN BOLLES, of Box Elder.

Vote for John C. Gammill.

A VOTE for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland. Vote for the gallant and patriotic and wise Harrison.

STAND up for Nebraska by voting for the manly young parson W. E. Andrews.

A VOTE for Crouse is a vote for conservative, business-like administration of the affairs of state.

IT might be a pretty good idea to have a solid republican north, not necessarily for victory but only as evidence of loyalty and common sense.

GOVERNOR BOYD as a letter writer cannot be said to be a total failure. Unlike Cleveland, however, he says just what he means and means what he says.

DON'T fail to vote for the amendments to the constitution. Nebraska should have an elective railroad commission and the school fund of the state should be loaned out to the school districts with which to build school houses.

From now on no republican should pay any attention to the side issues, which the democrats are evidently bent upon forcing into the present campaign. They have nothing to do with the actual questions involved in the national fight. The chief issues in this campaign are protection and honest money. Nothing else is vital, and all the rest can wait.

HON. W. E. ANDREWS is made of that manly stuff which warmly recommends him to the suffrage of the people of the Fifth congressional district. Clean, able, brim full of work and enthusiasm, he merits a splendid, patriotic support, such as Red Willow county will take pride in bestowing upon him on Tuesday next. With all thy voting, vote for Andrews.

IN his speech at Nelson Mr. W. A. McKeighan, our representative in congress deliberately said to his audience: "Invest \$2,000 in a farm and go to farming in Nebraska, and I will tell you what will happen in five years; you will have a first class sheriff's sale." Independent farmers, do you honestly believe he told the truth, in the face of the fact that farms have been sold in this county, seven and eight miles from town for from \$5,500 to \$7,000? And do you believe that kind of talk will help you to sell your farms to those Illinois buyers—"rope" them in at the above prices as it were? We don't believe you can support a man for congress who defames your state and depreciates your property. It isn't good sense.—Juniata Herald.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

Chairman Carter Dissents It in an Interesting and Vigorous Way.  
Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance is conceded to be the weakest document that he has given the public. It was generally criticised as a pitiful attempt to straddle all the doubtful issues of the campaign and make enemies of nobody. Here is what Chairman Carter of the Republican committee said of it:

It is rather difficult to figure out from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance precisely what he believes about anything. He starts out by saying that he is more than ever confirmed in the belief that all the things which he has heretofore believed are true and excellent. I suppose that nobody will doubt Mr. Cleveland's regard for his opinions. Still in the present situation, the Republican party having declared plainly and explicitly in a tariff so devised as to protect American industries while raising the revenues necessary to support the government, and the Democratic party having explicitly declared that such an arrangement of the tariff is unconstitutional, it would have been interesting to know whether Mr. Cleveland agreed with the Republican or Democratic theory.

It will be remembered that in 1884 Mr. Cleveland ran for the presidency and was elected on a platform which stated that the Democratic party simply desired to reform the tariff, and that in reforming it they did not intend to disturb existing industries. They said that they were aware of the fact that many industries depended on the protective tariff, and that all changes of existing law must take note of the interests of the labor and capital invested. This was one of those characteristic Democratic dodging planks which was intended to mean, and did mean, anything to anybody. Mr. Randall stumped New York saying that it meant protection; Mr. Hurd stumped Ohio saying that it meant free trade; Mr. Mills stumped Texas saying that it meant an income tax; Mr. Watterson stumped Kentucky saying that it was exactly in line with the views of the star eyed goddess of reform.

But the Democratic convention of 1892, when this identical plank was presented to it by its platform committee, overwhelmingly threw it out, and by a vote of 546 to 342 the convention declared itself for free trade pure and simple. To have regard for any other purpose, it said, in devising a tariff, than the one purpose of raising revenue, was unconstitutional. In dealing with this plank Mr. Cleveland has twisted in evident distress. He means what the plank means, but does not dare to say so. Instead he says he believes what he always believed, and that everybody knows what he has always believed, and that that ought to be enough. Finally he says the people cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade, which means, if it means anything, that the people must have confidence in him and his party, because they do not really mean what they say, and have not the courage of their convictions.

This is certainly a curious ground on which to appeal to intelligent people for their suffrages. The Democratic convention declared at Chicago in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on state bank issues. This has excited the profound alarm of every believer in a stable currency the country over. Those of our people who lived before the war will remember the condition of congress and affairs when everybody was permitted to start a bank and print slips of paper called money to the extent of his inclination. Millions on millions of more or less worthless money floated around the country, nobody knowing precisely what the bills he had in his pocket would be received for at the bank, nor indeed whether they were genuine or counterfeit.

The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for protection to American industries and American labor. The Democratic party is fighting for free trade. Mr. Cleveland dodges the issue. The Republican party is fighting in this campaign for honest money—dollars of equal value, and that value 100 cents on the dollar. The Democratic party is fighting for wildcat money—an unlimited issue of meaningless paper. On this issue Mr. Cleveland is silent.

THEN AND NOW.

Cost of Living Under Low Tariff of 1857 and Protective Tariff of 1892.		
	1857-7.	1891-2.
Flour, per barrel.....	\$9 50	\$5 00
Cornmeal.....	3 50	2 50
Sugar, granulated, per pound.....	17	15 50
Beef, roast, per pound.....	17	15
Lamb, fore quarter, per pound.....	18	12
Starch, per pound.....	12	5
Linseed oil, per gallon.....	1 10	42
Turpentine.....	58	37
Cotton knit goods.....	98	41
Pearl buttons, per dozen.....	20	12 50
Linen, per yard.....	80	40
Calico, per yard.....	14	5
Gingham, per yard.....	22	8
Merrimac prints, per yard.....	16	9
French beaver, per yard.....	8 00	4 50
Shirtings, per yard.....	15	13
Flannel, per yard.....	70	35
Clothing, suits.....	15 00	10 00
Shoes.....	3 50	2 50
Carpets, per yard.....	1 30	66

A Very Bad Guide for a Willfully Blind Man.



—Suggested by New York World.

Mr. Cleveland while president ordered his attorney general to make use of the federal election laws to promote his own re-election. These federal election laws comprise the same principles found in the so called force bill.

GIVES HIS REASONS.

Mr. Philleo Tells Why He Will Not Support the People's Party Ticket.

Ayr, Neb., Oct. 17, 1892.

TO THE PUBLIC:—I hereby give notice that I shall not vote the people's party ticket this fall for the following reasons:

First—Because there is no possible show, as I believe, to carry a single state for the national ticket, for General Weaver has been rotten egged and driven from the canvass in the southern states where he went to break the solid south. While in Georgia where the people's party and the republicans did combine the democrats carried the state by 75,000 majority, increasing the majority over the last election 25,000 votes. I want to say to all that General Weaver is not in it; the contest is between General Harrison and Grover Cleveland, and every vote cast for Weaver is a vote for Cleveland, who, in four years as president vetoed 679 bills, 524 pension bills and one the dependent pension bill which was eight years under consideration by congress and was passed by a large majority by a democratic house of representatives. This bill has passed a democratic house and been approved by Benjamin Harrison. I see that republicans, democrats and independents alike have and are receiving their just dues under this bill. Of the private pension bills vetoed by Cleveland, I shall call attention to but one, the case of Sally Ann Bradley, wife of Thomas Bradley, 24th Ohio, who enlisted in 1861, and was discharged in 1865 remaining through the war. He received a gun shot wound from which he died in '82. Mr. Bradley had four sons, all of whom entered the army in '61. Two were shot dead upon the battle field, another had his arm shot off, and the fourth had an eye shot out, both these sons being disabled from earning a living. They had no property, and Mrs. Bradley over seventy years of age, went to congress and asked for a widow's pension and it was granted, but Grover Cleveland vetoed it, and on the same day he signed a bill putting Fitz John Potter, the traitor, on the retired list at \$3,500 per year. Be it remembered that the twenty-two presidents in ninety-six years vetoed only 109 bills, therefore I shall vote for Harrison and Reid.

Second—I believe that Hon. J. H. Powers was elected governor of Nebraska in 1890 and was counted out by fraud, and that he was kept out by treachery and bribery by his own party who had a large working majority in the legislature, and they refused him even one hour in which to present his contest as permitted by the constitution and laws of the state; knowing as I do that John H. Powers has done more than any other man to make and build up the people's party in the state, and he is strictly honest in every respect, and a man who, through this campaign would have added thousands of votes to the party, when a reform party will side track such a man as John Powers, and in his stead nominate for governor such a demagogue and corporation tool as Van Wyck, who in congress cast every vote in opposition to what he now professes to be right, and who in 1890 was published as a traitor in the following language:

LINCOLN, Oct. 8, 1890.

To all members of the independent people's committee, and the voters of Nebraska:

It having become evident that Mr. Van Wyck has turned squarely against the independent movement, and is using his influence to defeat the independent candidates, we recommend that he be not invited to address independent meetings nor given an opportunity to use his unfriendly influence.

GEO. W. BLAKE.

Chairman State Central Com.

C. H. PIRTLE,

Secretary State Central Com.

I say knowing these things as I do, and knowing that no man can successfully deny them, I shall give my vote to Judge Crouse for governor, whom I also know to be an honest man and also his running mate T. J. Majors.

Third—I cannot vote for W. A. McKeighan, because he is not, I know, a clean, honest man, and his record does not show that he has the best interests of the state of Nebraska at heart; neither is he

an independent or the friend of the laboring man. He talks free trade and an income tax to raise the necessary revenue to run the government, yet he has been two years in congress and has not introduced a bill to bring about either. I want to call attention to the fact that two years ago when the vote was canvassed for state officers and representatives, and the announcement that Boyd had been elected governor, Mr. McKeighan went to Omaha and attended his democratic "blow-out," and was one of the principal speakers on the occasion to the chagrin of all honest independents. And again be it remembered that in the fall of 1890 the independents in every convention demanded the reduction of the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent and that the state alliance which met in Lincoln, but a few days before the legislature convened, passed a resolution demanding the same. Now I want to say that McKeighan went to Lincoln and lobbied against the bill reducing the rate of interest to 6 per cent. He is down on National banks, but he goes to one to sell a cadetship instead of giving it to an honest farmer boy. He pretends to be the enemy of soulless corporations yet he rides on one of their passes. In accepting the nomination two years ago in Hastings, he said that he was in favor of service pension to every honorably discharged soldier; based upon the time of service. Has he introduced such a bill in congress? I say no. For these and other good reasons I shall vote for the farmer boy W. E. Andrews.

In conclusion I want to say that I am an independent and anti-monopolist, and have been for years, and have cast my votes that way, and I shall continue to do so as long as I live, but I will not vote for men whom I know to be traitors or unfit to represent decent people. I stand on every plank of the people's platform and shall stay with them, but I cannot go with the party on its free trade cruise with the democratic party, nor in its support of men whom they themselves have published as traitors. Give us honest John

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AND

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