

THE ONLY STORE OF ITS KIND IN THE WEST.

THE only place where you can find what you want in our line.
THE only place that sells goods on their merit.
WE make our own prices. We sell at a profit.
WE have bargains in surplus stock. We guarantee every article as represented.
WE are establishing a trade for the hereafter, not only for to-day and to-morrow, but for years to come, by conducting our business in a straight, legitimate manner, giving full value, dollar for dollar, and backing up just what we say.
WE have one of Dr. King's celebrated Optometer's and can fit your eyes with spectacles correctly.
WE charge nothing for piercing ears with a new painless process,—its very funny; makes any one laugh.
WE are having a big sale on Gold Watches, which we sell same price as silver.

It will be impossible to describe all we have for sale, so drop in and convince yourself that there is no place like it on earth.

F. L. McCracken & Bro.

MAIN AVENUE, CORNER NORTH OF POST OFFICE.

J. A. VanShoik,

AGENT FOR THE

Singer Sewing Machines

ALSO KEEPS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

Repairs and Supplies.

Office, in McMillen's Drug Store, McCook, Nebraska.

REMOVAL!

I am now located in the store room lately vacated by Mrs. T. Nelis, on Main Avenue, where I will be pleased to see all my old customers and many new ones. My stock will be larger and finer than ever, and my prices as low as the lowest.

H. H. BERRY.

1888. -:- Fall Season. -:- 1889.

The fact that my efforts in the past to produce none but of the highest standard of excellence have been appreciated by friends and customers, as shown by my large and rapidly increasing business, has encouraged me to still greater exertions for the Fall and Winter season.

My Collection of Fine Fabrics

For gentlemen wear, is now complete, and it will give me pleasure to have you see my stock, which is as large and handsome an assortment of new goods as a can beshown by any of the best houses in larger cities. I am better prepared now to execute all orders promptly, and give the trade stylish and perfect fitting garments.

L. BERNHEIMER,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

The McCook Loan and Trust Co.

OF MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.

Makes First Mortgage Loans on Farm Property.
OFFICE IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

A. CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT. B. M. FREES, 1st Vice President.
O. HOCKNELL, SECRETARY. S. L. GREEN, 2d Vice President.
F. L. BROWN, TREASURER.

CIRCLE FRONT LIVERY STABLE,



EATON & CO., PROPRIETORS.
EQUIPMENT UNEXCELLED IN THE CITY.
EAST RAILROAD STREET, MCCOOK, NEBRASKA.

J. C. ALLEN & CO.
"ORIGINATORS OF LOW PRICES."

J. C. ALLEN & CO.
"THE LEADERS."

Dry Goods and Cloaks AT BOTTOM PRICES.

We have a Large and Elegant Stock of DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND WINTER GOODS, that we bought in the Eastern Markets for CASH. We will sell them VERY CHEAP to our customers. We can only build up and increase our trade by giving the people

FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Compare these prices with what you have been paying:

Double fold Tricot,	\$.50	worth \$.75.	Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors,	\$.50	worth \$.75.
Cotton Flannel, . . . . .	.08½	" .12.	Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors, . . . . .	.75	worth 1.00.
Scarlet Twilled Flannel, . . . . .	.20	" .30.	Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors,	1.00	worth 1.50.
46-inch Wool Henriettas, . . . . .	.50	" .75.	Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors,	1.25	worth 1.75.
54-inch French Broadcloth,	1.45	" 2.00.	Ladies' Kid Gloves, all sizes and colors,	1.50	worth 2.00.
			Ladies' all wool Hose, . . . . .	.35	worth .50

These are a few of our low prices this week. We are making special inducements for your trade in all departments. These prices are about 25 per cent. lower than any place in the city.

We have a full line of Winslow, Rand and Watson's Roasted Coffee,

The Highest Grade of Coffee in the World. Sold only in 2-pound cans and in bulk.

Our Specialties:

B. F. Jap Tea at 60c, worth 90c.
Crawford Company Cheese.
Sweet Pickles in bulk
Monarch Canned Goods.

J. C. ALLEN & CO.
WHOLESALE.

J. C. ALLEN & CO.
RETAIL.

lenced? Sixty millions of population in the United States, so far as I could see in my trip across it, free, contented and happy. In the great empire of England there are seven hundred thousand of men without ability to earn their living; seven hundred thousand out of forty million of population. I know your life is not easy. Most of us have undergone the hardships of the frontier. Most of us know it is no easy task to make a home out of our earth and air and water. Most of us have had some experience with the great round sea of prairie here when there was nothing but the bison skimming its sea. Most of us know the struggles by which you came up, from the time when your possessions could be mustered almost under the name of "hope" and nothing else to the time when your possessions amount to home and your surroundings amount to civilization.

Our friends tell you of the tariff issue, and most of them, I take it, that have discussed the question here, come squarely to the proposition and say that they are free-traders, that they are in favor of wiping out the present laws which stand guard over the commercial institutions of the United States. They say to you, "Let us have free raw material; let us sell in the cheapest market or let us buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest market." Well, we will examine that a trifle. Let me ask you a question about this free raw material just for a second. What is "free raw material?"

Is it something that comes without the toil of man from the hand of God, and is at once acceptable to your service or consumption? Did any man ever go out in the morning and sharpen an old dull saw and mow what wool shagreened for his year's supply? Did any man ever go out and gather, with the first frost, his yearly supply of salt? Did any man ever go out when there was a rise in the river and pick up what lumber he wanted for the year's improvements? Did any man that had a sickly lamb to his wagon ever go out into the timber and shake down a supply of huls and get one in that way, believe every one of these things which our friends call "free raw material" stands a human being, and this represents his labor, doesn't it? It represents his hope in life, his capital, his toil. Now why say take off the protection from the raw material, but do they say take it off the manufacturer's article? If free trade is a good thing for the raw material, which represents labor, and perhaps nothing else, ought it not to be a better thing for the manufactured article? The man who stands at the bottom of the game of life has to do with raw material. We of the frontier and agricultural state of Nebraska, minus such manufactures as will consume the surplus raised upon our farms, we need all the aid we can get, don't we? You realize it day by day, night by night, season by season. You realize it when the time comes that you have got to rake and scrape for some means to protect yourselves against the north eru blasts and snows. Now then, I submit if protection is a good thing for the manufacturer's article, it is likewise good for the raw material, as our friends call it, and I submit that there can be no true policy in the manufacture of woolen goods in the United States something over a million of people, it is estimated, there is employed in it a vast capital. The output of our manufacturers, woolen and otherwise, supplies the entire wants of the people, with a very small exception. These people engaged in this industry, and other industries, consume 62 to 65 per cent. of all the raw material produced in this country—62 at least—62 per cent. of everything that is raised on the farms of the United States goes into the hands of these people engaged in manufacturing. Stop right here with me a moment, and

follow this argument around. Our friends say to the farmer, "Sell in the highest market; buy in the cheapest market." Now, anybody would be a fool who wouldn't buy in the cheapest market and sell in the highest market, and people are expected to jump at the proposition presented by the orator. They are expected to assume one of the propositions advanced, without any proof of the argument. They are expected to resolve upon the mere assertion which is supposed to be a logical sequitur from the other, "sell in the highest market; buy in the cheapest." Now, I will agree with this audience that to buy in the cheapest market is best. England is supposed to be the cheapest market in which to buy. They are expected to hold out by the gentleman arguing for the free trade proposition. Let us see. Suppose we do buy there. Suppose we reach over the heads of all except eleven or twelve million people of the United States and buy in England. There are eleven or twelve million producing farmers, agriculturists, they are producing raw material, and they reach over the heads of the people who now consume 62 at least, from that to 95 per cent. of what they produce, and sell it in England—or try to. Now, you are doing this under the rule that it is your duty to sell in the highest market, but your producer, instead of taking 8 per cent. as you should buy in the cheapest market. Well, that rule that provides that you should buy in the cheapest market and sell in the highest market will become the rule to the man to whom you offer your produce, won't it? He comes under the injunction to buy in the cheapest market, and he does buy in the cheapest market, under these circumstances, he the purchaser of your produce? Let us see. That is a question of fact, indeed, never to be assumed as conclusive. Let us see. There is Russia, India, Australia—Austral Asia—there are three countries that manufacture, grow, produce the quantity that is already consumed by England. She takes in that portion of our produce which we do not sell at home. She takes our product, minus 62 per cent. Do you expect the time will ever come, under the rule of buy in the cheapest market, when she will take any more? Because, if you were the cheapest market, she would have taken 62 per cent. of your produce, instead of taking 8 per cent. as she does now. Where does she supply herself? She supplies herself in Australia, in Russia, in India. Will she cease to do that? She will never cease to do it until you bring yourself under the rule, namely, offer her a cheaper product for the supply of the forty million mouths of England. Can you do that? Are you willing to do it? Are you willing to accept that alternative? I submit you never can. I submit you never can, and it is not the part of wisdom for you to undertake it until you realize what sort of a state of facts you bring yourself into competition with. The lands of Russia, India and Australia, from which the supply of bread-stuffs taken by England, outside of meats, is produced, costs the man who produces the product nothing, and his labor costs him from five to six and twelve cents a day. Would you meet that condition here? If you can, then enter upon the first term of the proposition and buy in the cheapest market.

For the sake of argument, although I deny it as a fact, we will concede that is England. But this is of no use unless you can make the circular transaction—unless you sell in the dearest market, and that is already demonstrated that you cannot. After you have bought whatever you have to buy from England, what becomes of the forty-eight million people of the United States that are dependent now upon their toil or their money for a living? What becomes of them? They have made their living by supplying your wants, and you have made your living by supplying theirs. Now you have stepped across the ocean and bought of a foreign power, an alien, an absentee. When you seek to sell to them in return for what you have bought, the surplus product that you have produced, they turn upon you with the same argument that has led you into this blunder. They say, "offer us your product as cheap as we can get it," but for you to offer them your product as cheap as they can get it elsewhere is to submit yourself to voluntary ruin. You come back and you have failed to sell your product offered in exchange. You seek to sell it here and what has happened? The looms in

which was woven the commercial glory of the country are closed, the great wheels that beat out the great records of iron and steel, the great factories where all the illimitable wants of men were met by mechanical invention and genius are closed. They lived upon you and you lived upon them. The one turn in the bargain is broken and these men are powerless to consume your product because you have refused to consume theirs. Is there any escape from that argument? But that is the result to which the gentlemen invite you.

What does it cost to run a Government? It has got to be rather expensive nowadays. \$25,000,000 under Mr. Cleveland's administration for the year 1888-89. The fiscal year closes June 30th, 1889, for which the appropriations are now about made. Two hundred and fifty-five million dollars—in round numbers three hundred million dollars. Where does the money come from? \$211,000,000 of it, if you may trust the estimates, will come from duties upon imports brought into this country. The balance comes from the tax on the sale of whiskey and tobacco, \$21,000,000 is duties upon imports into this country? How much of that do you pay? If you analyze that amount of revenue raised upon imports, you will find that one hundred million dollars is laid upon national duty—you don't contribute a cent more to the expenses of the government. What does it amount to if we do pay it? It amounts to ninety cents. Unless you are a purchaser of diamonds, high wines—and if you had your full bill of high wines I don't suppose it would make any difference—yes, we don't pay the whole national debt—you don't contribute a cent more to the expenses of the government. Are you willing to abandon the scheme of civilization? Are you willing to let a great government run down and turn her loose upon the sea of accident, or are you disposed to cling to her as the most precious thing so far produced in the struggle of civilization? Nothing so consummate and complete, from the days of savagery up, has been produced among mankind as this government we call the Republic. If you are not willing to abandon her, then this condition is inseparable from duty as citizens, and that is that you maintain her. To maintain her means the expenditure of vast sums annually. I say in Mr. Cleveland's administration it amounts to three hundred million dollars in round dollars. The cost of running the United States was ninety-five million more than it cost in running the four years of Mr. Arthur's administration. One hundred million dollars of the people's money, that in comparison with the expense of running the government during the last administration, calls for explanation. One hundred million dollars gone and we come here to talk about the manner in which the government should be conducted. If there is a surplus to be left under the democratic administration there might be some call for this clamor but where is the surplus? Where is the annual surplus? It is just exactly nowhere. It is nowhere? It has been appropriated, under the estimates of the departments, by congress for the conducting of the government, for which Mr. Cleveland and his party stands responsible. But I say, and the question rests here, unless you are willing to abandon the government it takes \$80,000,000 to pay for the injuries sustained in the efforts to save the country in war. Is there any man, woman or child here that wishes to abandon these wrecks, these remnants of a great strife in which millions were broken? Is there any man here with the soul of a man, who says, "Let the government turn its back upon the eighty millions necessary to protect the soldiers and sailors who suffered in defense of the republic?" If there is, then he is willing I suppose to elect an era of free trade.

(CONCLUDED ON EDITORIAL PAGE.)

New Goods AND Lowest Prices

IN THE CITY.

Have just received a heavy stock of new CLOTHING which makes our stock complete, consisting of Dress Suits, Business Suits, Work Suits, School Suits, Etc., Etc.

A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES, FLOUR, OILS, ETC.

We received this week, from Chicago, the largest stock of Dress Goods, Flannels, Waterproofs, Blankets, Underwear, Shirts, Hosiery, Notions, Gloves, Mittens, Hats, Caps, Etc., we have ever carried.

A \$3,000 STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Etc.

We have \$15,000 in Merchandise to sell for CASH or PRODUCE at as low a price as any house can sell. Don't pay more for goods than we pretend to ask, thinking you are saving "25 cents on a dollar," as some of our competitors advertise.

WILCOX & FOWLER.

JOHN F. BLACK,
Breeder of Improved Sheep.



Merino
—AND—
Southdown
Personal inspection and correct pronouncement solicited.
Address him at Red Willow, Nebraska.

KILPATRICK BROTHERS,
(Successors to E. D. Webster.)



Horses branded on left hip or left shoulder.
P. O. address, Estelle Hayes county, and Beatrice, Neb. Range, Stinking Water and Frenchman creeks, Chase Co. Nebraska.
Brand as cut on side of some animals, on hip and sides of some, or anywhere on the animal.

EATON BROS. & CO.



P. O. address, McCook, Nebraska, Range, south of McCook.
Cattle branded on left hip. Also, 10, 5, A and B brand on left hip.
Horses branded same on left shoulder.