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A COMPARISON.

CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN VS. THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Higher Taxes, Lower Wages, More paupers, Smaller Savings Deposits, Greater National Debts in England Than in the United States.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Do the people who are clamoring for free trade compare the conditions of the present in this country with the one in England? If not, it might be a good thing for them to do so. I have been looking into the question a little of late and comparing the conditions in this country and in free trade Great Britain. Here are some of the things which I find: The annual tax collected from the people by the government of free trade Great Britain is \$12.60 per capita, while that of the United States is less than \$6 per capita.

The deposits in savings banks in Great Britain amount to \$180,000,000, or five dollars per capita, while those in the savings banks of the United States amount to \$1,623,079,794, or twenty-five dollars per capita.

The amount of money in circulation in Great Britain is \$17.90 per capita while the amount in circulation in the United States is \$23.63 per capita. Indeed there is scarcely a country of any importance on the map of the world which has as large an amount of money per capita as has the United States.

The national debt of Great Britain amounts to \$90 for each individual in her population, while that of the United States amounts to \$13 for each individual. The annual interest charge upon the public debt in Great Britain is \$3.25 per capita; the annual interest charge upon the public debt in the United States is 85 cents per capita.

Great Britain, under her free trade system, has decreased her public debt in the last thirty-five years \$620,000,000; the United States, under protection, has decreased her public debt in twenty-five years \$1,551,000,000.

In free trade Great Britain there is 1 pauper for every 39 individuals, and 1 person in every 12 receives more or less parish support; in protective United States there is 1 pauper for every 643 inhabitants.

The "balance of trade" is hundreds of millions of dollars against Great Britain every year. Under her vaunted free trade she imports vastly more than she sells. Her exports last year amounted to \$1,300,000,000 in round numbers, and her imports amounted to \$2,100,000,000, making a balance on the "wrong side of the ledger" of \$800,000,000. Our exports last year were \$1,039,335,626, and our imports were \$277,391,284, thus giving us a balance of \$761,944,342 on the "right side of the ledger."

The balance of trade was \$800,000,000 against free trade Great Britain last year, while it was \$200,000,000 in favor of protected United States.

In the last ten years our exports have exceeded our imports by \$706,883,314. In that time the exports of Great Britain have fallen \$8,515,000,000 below her imports. In other words, in the decade just ended protective United States has a balance of over \$700,000,000 on the right side of the ledger, while free trade Great Britain, whose "commerce rules the world," shows \$8,515,000,000 on the wrong side of the ledger.

In free trade Great Britain bricklayers get \$1.17 per day; in protected United States, \$3 per day; carpenters in Great Britain get \$1.28 per day; in the United States, \$2.35 per day; in free trade Great Britain engineers get \$1.46 per day; in the United States, \$3.22 per day; in Great Britain machinists get \$1.20 per day; in the United States, \$2.50 per day; in Great Britain compositors get 15 cents per thousand ems; in the United States, 40 cents per thousand; in Great Britain shipbuilders get \$8 per week; in the United States, \$16.

Thus it will be seen that in every particular our condition is better than that of our free trade neighbor. Our commerce is in infinitely better condition because we receive hundreds of millions of dollars more for our products than we pay out for the things we buy, while the reverse is true with Great Britain. Our public debt is less than one-sixth per capita that of Great Britain, while our annual interest charge is only about one-tenth per capita that in Great Britain. We have decreased our debt in 25 years 2 1/2 times as much as Great Britain has been able to decrease her debt in 35 years. Great Britain has 1 pauper for every 39 persons, while we have 1 for every 643.

Our government collects from her people less than \$6 per capita of taxes; that of Great Britain collects from her people over \$12 per capita of taxes. The deposits in savings banks in Great Britain average \$5 per capita of the population; those in the United States average \$25 per capita of population. The money in circulation in Great Britain is \$17.90 per capita, while that of the United States is \$23.63 per capita. Wages in the United States are from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than those paid in Great Britain.

What good reason is there for desiring to exchange English free trade for the protection which gives us these conditions, which in every case are so much better than those of our British neighbor?

What business man is there who has seen his business grow up and prosper under the system which has been in operation in this country for the past thirty years who wants to endanger its steady progress by the adoption of a system which compares so unfavorably with our own in its results?

O. P. AUSTIN.

Republicans should not forget that there are eight states in which the plural electors in which a change of 1 per cent. of the vote of 1888 would change the political complexion of their electors. The responsibility rests upon you to vote so that all members of your party will see that all members of your party will

"TOWARDS AND DESERTS"

The Names Northern Democrats Apply to Union Soldiers When They Talk of Their Real Sentiments.

The following extract from the Raleigh News and Observer of Sept. 16 is an account of a speech delivered in that city by ex-Congressman J. H. Murphy, of Iowa, Sept. 15. It seems from this that the northern Democrats fully agree with their southern associates in hating Union soldiers, and don't hesitate to say so when they think they are out of hearing of the old soldiers themselves:

"The speaker next called attention to the infamous pension system. It now amounts to \$150,000,000 per annum. In a few years more at the present ratio of increase it will reach the limit of our revenue. It was a shame that we should have to put our hands in our pockets to pay pensions to a lot of cowards, deserters and bounty jumpers."

J. H. Murphy was a member of the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses from the Davenport (Ia.) district, a native of Massachusetts, and posed in his candidacies and while in congress as a friend of the soldier. This is the way he talks when he thinks he is alone with the southerners and is privileged to express his real sentiments.



Mr. Cleveland's letter as a round whole is as impermeable and elastic as caoutchouc.—New York Sun.

A COMPLETE REVERSAL

Cleveland's Election Means Control of House, Senate and Presidency. Chairman Carter has presented the situation in plain, unvarnished language. In a conversation at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York he said:

The people of this country are called upon to say whether they desire to substitute the policy of free trade for the policy of protection; to substitute the wildcat state banking system for the present reliable currency; to abandon the shipping policy and the trade treaties known as reciprocity. There should be no doubt about the result. This is not a free trade country. The people do not favor wildcat currency. They are in favor of reciprocity. They desire the merchant marine of the United States re-established, and are opposed to free trade and bad money and the reactionary policy of the Democratic party.

The common sense of the people stands as a bulwark opposed to any policy which by any possibility may result in hurling the nation down from its present prosperous condition into commercial chaos, industrial distress and financial ruin.

I think the people understand that both branches of congress would necessarily be Democratic in the event of President Harrison's defeat. We cannot lose the presidency and save either the senate or the house.

We are therefore confronted with what must seem to the ordinary citizen as an appalling proposition—to promptly and absolutely revise the policies under which our present prosperous condition has been brought into existence.

Republican Tariff Good for Silver Miners.

Governor Prince, of the territory of New Mexico, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior says: "Mining has had its ups and downs during the year, but at present it is flourishing, and now that cheap Mexican labor has been got out of the way the miners receive fair American compensation for their work." The report adds: "It would be hard to imagine a case in which the present tariff has been of such immediate and obvious benefit as that upon silver and lead ores."

Democratic success next month means that for the first time since 1861 the Democrats will control house, senate and presidency and be able to reverse the tariff system under which our splendid prosperity has been built up. You will be responsible for this reversal if you do not vote for Harrison and see that your neighbors do so.

Thompson's Bank Note Detector of 1858 published a list of 738 broken, closed and worthless banks in the United States, and showed that the notes of other banks were subject to a discount from 1 to 7 per cent. The Democratic party now proposes to return to this kind of currency.

The Australian ballot, wherever used kept Republicans away from the polls. No Republican should permit the mysteries of this new and apparently complicated system to prevent him or his neighbors from voting. On your vote and that of your neighbor may depend the result.

Every county, ward and precinct should have its "ballot school" established at once to familiarize Republican voters with the new ballot system. Every Republican should see that this is done, and do promptly. If you neglect it, the responsibility of defeat may be upon your shoulders.

There are five states with seventy-five electors in which a change of 1 per cent. of the vote of 1888 would change the political complexion of their electors. The responsibility rests upon you to vote so that all members of your party will see that all members of your party will

A SOLEMN WARNING

ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE STAY AT HOMES WILL REST THE RESULT.

Ten States So Close That Neglectful Voters May Cause the Loss of Any of Them. The Australian Ballot Must Be Studied and Voters Prepared to Use It.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—One thing the voters of the United States ought to understand very clearly. That is that the neglect of a few people to vote at the coming election may change the result and change the entire business condition of the country. There are ten states in the country in which a change of from 300 to 4,000 votes would change the result in those states. There are five states in the country in which less than 2,000 voters remaining at home on election day would change the result. There are states in which a change of a few hundred votes from one side to the other would change the result. There are others in which a mere handful of voters neglecting their duty to go to the polls would allow the opposing party to carry the election in those states, and perhaps change the entire result of the presidential election.

What a Change in Administration Would Do.

This is a matter of such vital importance that the voters of the country can not give it too much thought. A change in the administration, it is conceded, means a general change in the policy of this government. The chances are ninety-nine out of 100 that if the Democrats succeed in electing their president they will by the same stroke obtain a majority in the house and senate as well as control of the presidential chair. That has not happened before for over thirty years. When the Republicans got into power in 1860 they changed the general policy of the government from a low tariff to the protective tariff. It is not necessary in this connection to go into the details of the wonderful prosperity which has followed. Everybody conversant with the history of the country must realize that the prosperous condition of the people of the government of the country generally is so patent that nobody can doubt that prosperity has attended "the protective tariff" experience of the United States. There is not a man in the United States who can doubt that the election of a Democratic president, a Democratic house and a Democratic senate would mean a reversal of the tariff conditions under which this wonderful prosperity has come.

Your Neglect May Change the Result.

Every voter of the country who does not want to see this splendid condition of our country destroyed—a condition which every nation of the world has recognized as one of superior results—ought to recognize the fact that on his vote and the vote of his neighbor may depend the question of a change in the administration or no change in the administration. In the state of Connecticut in the last presidential election the Democratic plurality was 2,216 votes. In the state of Nevada the margin of plurality was only 1,615 votes. In Indiana the Republican plurality was only 2,348 votes. Out of an enormous number of votes cast in West Virginia the plurality was but 526 votes. In a number of other states the plurality was but a few thousand. In many of the states a change of 1 or 2 per cent. from one side to the other would have changed the result. In some of the states the neglect of less than 1 per cent. of the Republican voters to go to the polls would change the result. This brings us to a point which is very important for every voter to remember.

Farmers and Workmen Should Be Sure to Vote.

In nearly every one of the close states the Australian ballot or something patterned upon that has been adopted since the last presidential election. The experience which has accompanied the use of this system in the state elections has shown in nearly every case a falling off of the farmer vote. The farmer does not like the Australian ballot. He looks upon it as a device of the city schemers and as a troublesome, uncomfortable method which his fathers did not use, and which he thinks he should not be compelled to use; the result is that it has kept thousands and thousands of farmers away from the polls. Not only this, but the workmen do not like to be compelled to call upon others to help them out in unraveling its mysteries.

The honest farmers and the honest workmen form a very large element of the Republican party. Hence a ballot system which is not acceptable to them, and which results in many of them staying away from the polls, naturally reduces the Republican vote. The experience in all elections in which the Australian ballot or anything like it has been tried shows a falling off in the Republican vote. This is accounted for by the fact already indicated—that the honest farmers and workmen of the country do not turn out and vote under their new fangled arrangement as they did before. If the honest farmers and honest workmen in the Republican party are not careful to do their full duty this time—regardless of the fact that they do not like this new fangled way of voting—they are liable to wake up on the morning after the election and find that their state has gone the wrong way; that by staying away from the polls they have caused that change.

A Solemn Duty of Every Republican.

It is the duty of every Republican voter to begin to-day, now, and make a study of the new voting system of his state, and not only to study it for himself, but to instruct his neighbor and his neighbor's neighbors in it. It is also his duty to go to the polls and vote on election day, whether he likes this new fangled way of voting or not, and also to see that his neighbor and his neighbor's neighbors do the same thing. If he does it, if you do it, the continued prosperity of this country under its present and splendid system is assured.

Death Caught Him Unawares

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 27.—Charles E. Lower, foreman of the B & M. yard engine, was caught between the cars last night and terribly crushed. Some bad order cars were being switched by means of a chain, and Lower went between the cars to loosen the chain. Through some misunderstanding the engine backed up and Lower was caught between the cars, one of which had no drawhead. He was picked up and carried into the roundhouse and Dr. Everett was summoned.

The injuries were on the left side, and being entirely internal, almost nothing could be done for him. About 11 o'clock he was taken in the patrol wagon to his room in the Monvone block, where a number of his friends and fellow railroad men watched his sufferings in helpless sympathy. At 12:12 death took him out of his misery.

Lower has a sister, Mrs. W. R. Kimball, living at 1331 F street, but most of his people live at Albia, Ia. He has been employed in various capacities at railroad work about here for several years, and was very popular with his associates. He was regarded as likely to be promoted from his present position. He was 27 years old and unmarried. His remains will probably be sent back to Albia.

A South Dakota Muddle.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—A Pioneer S. D. special to the Pioneer Press says: The chances are that South Dakota will be unable to clear up the muddle about ballots being printed according to the new law. Yesterday the secretary of state accepted the resignation of Wood, one of the democratic nominees for congress. Half of the tickets were already printed and will now have to be reprinted. The law requires that the ballots shall be in the hands of county auditors at least ten days before election. Even now the new ballots could be printed in that time, but the prohibitionists yesterday applied to the courts to compel the secretary of state to add them to the official ballot. The case will be heard Thursday and if they win the names will have to be printed on the tickets. But it will be a physical impossibility to have the ballots printed in the time allowed by the law.

Shot His Girl's Father.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., Oct. 27.—Tom Andrews, a cook in the European hotel, last evening shot five times at C. D. Sitzer, hitting him once in the arm. Andrews is in love with with Mr. Sitzer's daughter and called on her yesterday afternoon in the absence of her father. When Sitzer returned he found the door locked. During the war of words that followed Andrews shot through a glass in the door. The wound is not of a serious nature. Marshal Woodward has Andrews in charge now and since his arrest he has attempted to end his life by the laudanum route, but he will recover. The prisoner is of an emotional nature and has frequently resorted to knife or revolver in settling his disputes and is considered a fit subject for the asylum.

Before the Grand Jury.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 27.—There is no longer any doubt that the recommendation of the state board of public lands and buildings in regard to the asylum will be carried out. A special grand jury has been called to meet on November 16th, and although the reasons for calling the jury are not given by the court, it is generally understood that the methods of purchasing supplies for the asylum are to be thoroughly investigated, and it is further believed that the inquiry will result in the indictment of two if not three parties whose names have already been mixed up in the affair.

A Death Trap.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Oct. 27.—Last night Henry Joelak, yard master for the Oxnard beet sugar factory, was crossing the Union Pacific at one of the worst localities in the yard, when he was run into by a switch engine and escaped only by jumping quickly from his buggy. The engineer of the engine had seen him in time to slack speed somewhat and a more serious accident was avoided. The horse broke loose and ran away but the buggy is somewhat demolished. The tracks at the crossing were replaced to run into the new depot and the crossing is still in a terrible condition—a veritable death trap.

Found Coal.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 27.—It is not every day that coal is discovered in paying quantities, but nevertheless it remains for two of Plattsmouth's best citizens to unearth a vein of genuine coal, over five feet in thickness and located on the old Rock Bluffs road, only five miles from this city. The coal was tested with the best of results and is identical with the famous Ohio canal coal. Kichley Bros., lumber dealers, who discovered the paying quantities of the coal, leased over 700 acres of the land which surrounds the vein and will put in a large force men immediately. The fact that the coal lies so near Plattsmouth will insure a great increase of business.

Injured by a Fall.

BURCHARD, Neb., Oct. 27.—William Madden, a young man living about four miles south of this place, was thrown from his horse last night, shortly after the republican torchlight parade, and was rendered unconscious, in which condition he remained for several hours. It is thought he will recover, as no internal injuries have been discovered.

Nebraska Lutheran Synod

PONCA, Neb., Oct. 27.—The Nebraska synod of the Lutheran church convened at this place yesterday, with thirty-five ministers in attendance and as many more expected to arrive. There is considerable business to be transacted and the session will probably last over a week.