

# The Tribune.

BARE & MOULDEN, EDS. AND PROP.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1890.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor, **L. D. RICHARDS**, of Gage.  
 For Lieutenant Governor, **T. J. MAJORS**, of Nemaha.  
 For Secretary of State, **J. C. ALLEN**, of Red Willow.  
 For Auditor, **THOS. H. BENTON**, of Lancaster.  
 For Treasurer, **J. E. HILL**, of Gage.  
 For Attorney General, **GEORGE H. HASTINGS**, of Saline.  
 For Commissioner of Public Lands and Bluffs, **GEO. R. HUMPHREY**, of Cass.  
 For Superintendent of Public Instruction, **A. K. GOUDY**, of Webster.

## VALEDICTORY.

Having sold my interest in THE TRIBUNE to Mr. S. R. Moulden, my connection with the paper as editor has ceased. I have taken this step with regret. The people of North Platte and Lincoln county have been so uniformly kind to me that to leave them seems like parting from family relations. In my heart I shall always cherish a warm memory for North Platte, and ever look upon the years I have lived here as the most pleasant of my life.

I sincerely thank the people for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon THE TRIBUNE, and I am confident that under the new management the same will be merited and received by the paper in the future. Very respectfully,  
 L. A. STEVENS.

S. R. MOULDEN having purchased the one-half interest in THE TRIBUNE formerly owned by Mr. L. A. Stevens, who has so ably performed the duties incumbent upon him, we desire to state that the paper will continue to give loyal support to that greatest of all political parties—the Republican—and that every effort will be made to sustain the reputation which the paper enjoys, that of being the leading paper published in Lincoln county. We shall always have at heart the best interests of North Platte and Lincoln county and will be found on the crest wave of everything that pertains to the material advantage of the citizens of this fair city and county. In conclusion, we ask the hearty co-operation of Republicans and citizens generally, and promise them that THE TRIBUNE can always be found upon the side of right and justice.  
 BARE & MOULDEN.

THE drought is playing sad havoc with the corn crop in several states, and the prospect for one-half an average yield is not flattering.

EDITOR SPRINGFIELD, of the Gothenburg Independent, has sold his newspaper to Messrs. Grant & McKnight, who will continue to make of it a reliably Republican paper.

THE report that is being circulated to the effect that Congressman Dorsey has withdrawn from the race for a renomination is apparently without foundation, as it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

THE state Republican ticket nominated at Lincoln ten days ago could not have been improved, except in one case. The ticket is worthy of the support of all Republicans, and if this is given there can be no question as to the result in November.

THE United States war ships Enterprise, Tallapoosa, Pensacola and Essex, have been ordered to proceed at once to Buenos Ayres, South America, to protect United States interests there, an insurrection having broken out in the Argentine Republic.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S message to congress on the subject of lottery legislation is timely, and should be acted upon without delay. The octopus has Louisiana firmly within its clutch, and it remains for a Republican congress to give freedom to the victims of the monster by purifying the mail service.

DUN & Co. report the business of the country as being in a healthy state. The business failures occurring during the past week number 189, as compared with 199 the week previous, and 210 for the corresponding week one year ago. Surely the country is not so near bankruptcy as some Democratic exchanges would have us believe.

GOVERNOR ALVIN P. HOVEY, of Indiana, declines to allow his name to be presented for the position of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, which meets at Boston in National Encampment in a few days. The Governor is very popular with the service pension men and would undoubtedly have been elected had he been disposed to allow his name to be presented.

THE Omaha Republican, for thirty years past a fixture in this state, has wanted the way of all things and ceased to exist, the last issue of the paper appearing on the morning of July 30. The indebtedness, about \$20,000, could not be liquidated, as the expenses of the paper had about financially ruined Mr. Wilcox, the principal stockholder. The Republican has been making a strong fight for the prohibitory amendment, and in doing so lost almost its entire advertising patronage and a large number of subscribers—a great

many more than it gained by taking the stand that it took on the question. It is said that parties are negotiating for the plant, and the paper may be resurrected in a few days, although such a move is hardly probable, as the paper has been a losing venture for several years.

THE Kearney Journal says that while there were no planks adopted in the state Republican platform pledging the party to prohibition, yet at the same time there were none condemning prohibition. It seems to be generally conceded that this question is a non-partisan issue, and each individual in the party is left free and untrammelled to vote thereon as in his best judgment he may choose. There is but little doubt but what there were as many delegates to the convention who were in favor of prohibition as there were who were opposed to it, but aside from one or two there was no attempt to force the issue at all.

AN appropriation of \$2,000 has been made by the United States senate for the purpose of experimenting as to the practicability of producing rainfall by artificial means, and one of the plans suggested is that of attaching twenty-five pounds of dynamite to a toy balloon and send several of these balloons in the air, fuses being attached to ignite the dynamite. During the war, after heavy battles, rain generally fell, and this knowledge has suggested the dynamite and balloon idea. The experiment will at least be interesting if not productive of good. The arid lands of the West will yet be watered by some mechanical agency.

THE Illinois legislature adjourned Friday, after adopting a joint resolution submitting to a vote of the people an amendment to the state constitution by which the city of Chicago can issue bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000 for the purpose of aiding the World's Fair. The people of the state are practically unanimous in favor of the amendment, therefore there can be no further doubt as to the directors having sufficient money with which to make the fair a success. The site selected for the location of the fair is the lake front and Jackson park, and a better selection could not have been made. The people of the United States are deeply interested in the success of the fair, and the belief is general that it will eclipse anything of the kind ever before undertaken.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution's attempt to induce the business men of the South to boycott Northern industries in event the Federal election bill becomes a law is being denounced by the various chambers of commerce and the citizens of the South. Governor Ross, of Texas, in an interview, states that even if a boycott was practicable it would be ruinous to the South, "because it would array the North and South against each other in permanent political, social and commercial hostility. It would divide the sections by as clearly defined a line as the Chinese wall; it would withdraw millions of Eastern capital from the South, and destroy the credit of thousands of Southern merchants." Governor Gordon, the fire-eating Georgia Democrat, and the usually progressive Constitution are receiving a deserved rebuke.

SECRETARY BLAINE, in his correspondence with Lord Salisbury, England's prime minister, on the Behring sea trouble, made such a strong and just presentation of the claims of the United States in the matter under dispute that the English parliament's call for the correspondence on the subject has not been complied with by Lord Salisbury, and he is doubtless holding the correspondence back until he can rack his brain for new arguments. Mr. Blaine's action in this matter is at such variance with the policy of Cleveland's secretary of state that he is rendering himself more popular with the people than ever before. Even the Democrats are compelled to commend Mr. Blaine's course. President Harrison's selection of the Plumed Knight was a happy one, as late experience demonstrates.

THE Western Daily Press, a free-trade newspaper published at Bristol, England, in its issue of July 4 contained an article from the pen of A. M. Beddoe, vice-president of the Bristol Emigration society, asking for cast-off clothing for paupers who were being shipped abroad, and the Chicago Inter Ocean has this to say on the subject: On the day in which Protestant America was rejoicing in the prosperity which had followed the Declaration of Independence, and inviting the industrious and virtuous poor of all lands to come hither and partake of it, a leading journal of free-trade England was begging cast-off clothing wherewith to hide the nakedness of men and women who are forced "to leave Bristol for other countries in the hope of bettering their fortunes." No Americans are leaving America because they can not earn a decent living in America. This country is not shipping paupers for whom "cast-off clothing" is begged by any vice-president of an emigration society. This country is not vomiting any beggars upon "the markets of the world." This country makes a home market which buys its home labor, and much of the labor of other coun-

tries also, and pays a good price for it. One workman out of every five of those resident in England's greatest city dies in a hospital or a poor-house and is buried as a pauper. England's second maritime city is so full of poverty that the vice-president of its emigration society buys "cast-off clothing" to screen the bodies of those who are leaving their native land in quest of employment whose wages will procure more than "a crust of bread and rag." It is to England's frightful extremes of wealth and poverty that the Democratic party, the Chicago Tribune, and the Cobden Club are anxious that we should hasten.

## SPECIAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Harrison has sent the following message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The recent attempt to secure a charter from the state of North Dakota for a lottery company, pending the effort to obtain from the state of Louisiana a renewal of the charter of the Louisiana state lottery, and the establishment of one or more lottery companies at Mexican towns near our border, have served the good purpose of calling public attention to an evil of vast proportions. If the baneful effects of lotteries were confined to the states that gave the companies corporate powers and license to conduct business, the citizens of other states, being powerless to apply legal remedies, might clear themselves of the responsibility by the use of such moral agencies as were within their reach. But the case is not so. The people of all states are debauched and defrauded.

The vast sums of money offered to states for charters are drawn from the people of the United States, and the general government, through the mail system, is made an effective and profitable medium of intercourse between the lottery company and its victims. The use of the mails is quite as essential to the company as the state license. It would be practically impossible for the companies to exist if the public mails were once effectually closed against their advertisements and remittances. The use of the mails for these companies is a prostitution of an agency only intended to serve the purposes of legitimate trade and decent social intercourse. It is not necessary, I am sure, for me to attempt to portray the robbery of the poor and the widespread corruption of public and private morals which are necessary incidents of these lottery schemes. The national capital has become the sub-headquarters of the Louisiana lottery company, and its numerous agents and attorneys are conducting here a business involving probably a larger use of the mails than that of any legitimate business enterprise in the District of Columbia.

There seems to be good reason to believe that the corrupting touch of these agents has been felt by the clerks in the postal service—by some of the police officers of the district. Severe and effective legislation should be promptly enacted to enable the post-office department to purge the mails of all letters, newspapers and circulars relative to the business.

The letter of the postmaster-general, which I transmit herewith, points out the inadequacy of the existing statutes and suggests legislation that would be effective. It may be also necessary to regulate the carrying of letters by express companies so as to prevent the use of those agencies to maintain communications between the lottery companies and their agents and customers in other cities. It does not seem possible that there can be any division of sentiment as to the propriety of closing the mails against these companies, and I therefore venture to express the hope that such proper powers as are necessary to that end will be given to the post-office department.

## THE ALLIANCE-GRANGE-KNIGHTS OF LABOR CONVENTION.

The State convention of the Farmers' Alliance, Grange and Knights of Labor met at Lincoln last week and was largely attended, there being over eight hundred votes cast. According to the daily papers, the body was composed largely of farmers, the Knights of Labor being chiefly from Omaha and a few of the larger towns. Only a few prominent politicians from the Republican party were present, Judge Hamer of Kearney, Maj. Watson of Nebraska City, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and Editor Rosewater being the most prominent.

Allen Root of Omaha was elected chairman. The proceedings were characterized by great confusion, the chairman being unable to preserve order. Pending the absence of the committee on resolutions, several speeches were made, notably by Van Wyck and Powers, both candidates for governor. As may naturally be expected both were radical and laid down some visionary schemes that stamp them either as cranks or illusionists. The statesman from Otoe outdid himself, but Mr. Powers, who now hails from Hitchcock county, laid the old man in the shade, as the sequel well shows.

The committee on resolutions reported a platform of principles as set forth in the call for the convention. The Knights of Labor wasted an eight hour plank in considering and this gave rise to considerable contention. Farmers don't believe in working only eight hours; they work nearer fourteen. They were in a large majority and it was some time before they would submit to the adoption of the plank, and then agriculture labor was excepted.

Following is the platform: We the undersigned, citizens of the state of Nebraska, hereby declare our adherence to the following fundamental principles and demand that they be enacted into law, viz:

Our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its old time place in our currency and its free and unlimited coinage on an equality with gold, and by the increase of our money circulation until it reaches the sum of \$50 per capita; and all paper issues necessary to secure that amount should be made by the government alone and be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

That land monopoly should be abolished either by limitation of ownership or graduated taxation of excessive holdings, so that all the competent should have an opportunity to labor, secure homes and become good citizens; and alien ownership should be prohibited.

That the railroad system, as at present managed, is a system of spoliation and robbery, and that its enormous bonded debt at fictitious valuations is absorbing the substance of the people in the interest of millionaires; that the general government should own and operate the railroads and telegraph, and furnish transportation at cost, the same as mail facilities are now furnished; and that our legislature shall enact a freight law which shall fix rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa.

We demand that our state and national system of taxation including the tariff shall be so adjusted that wealth will bear its just burdens, instead of our farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics being compelled to pay, as at present, by far the largest portion of public expense.

That we demand the adoption of the Australian ballot system.

That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, except for agricultural labor.

That the soldiers of the late war shall receive a liberal service pension.

We further declare that the political machinery in this state is controlled by the corporate powers for the enrichment of itself and we have entirely lost confidence in the efficacy of that machinery for the enactment of just and the repeal of unjust laws.

We therefore give our voice for the call of a people's independent state convention to nominate pure and honorable men for the different state offices on the principles above named and hereby pledge ourselves, if pure and honorable men are selected, to vote and work for their election.

And we hereby invite all men, without regard to the past or present party affiliations, to join us in this our effort for pure government, for relief from the shackles of party politics and domination of corporated power in our public affairs.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the convention instantly proceeded to the nomination of candidates as follows: Governor, John H. Powers of Hitchcock county; Lieut. Governor, W. H. Deck of Saunders county; Secretary of State, Chas. M. Mayberry of Pawnee county; State Treasurer, J. V. Wolf of Lancaster county; Auditor, John Beatty of Holt county; Attorney General, Joseph Edgerton of Omaha; Commissioner of Public Lands, W. F. Wright of Nemaha; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. d'Almond of Furnas county. The prohibition question was ignored. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. presented the following memorial, and made a strenuous effort to have a prohibition plank adopted, but the memorial was successfully side tracked. It was first put in the hands of J. H. Craddock, but he finally reached the conclusion that he did not want to present it and returned it. Then the editor of the union labor paper at Hastings tackled it, but grew faint-hearted and it was sent to the committee on resolutions. It never reached there, and it was soon recovered. Mrs. Hitchcock then handed it to the chairman to be read, but he didn't want to read it, so he started it by special messenger to the committee room. Even then it did not reach its destination, and was found two hours later in the rear pantaloons pocket of the special messenger. But Mrs. Hitchcock had appeared before the committee and made a vigorous verbal appeal to the committee, but it was a fruitless one.

We, the Woman's Christian Temperance union of Nebraska, herein represented by the signatures of our officers, recognizing the importance of your movement against organized monopoly, desire to enter our protest against the most gigantic and oppressive of all monopolies. As students of the economic problems that concern our state and nation, we are satisfied that there is no drain upon wealth, no tax upon our industries, no burden upon labor equal to that imposed by the liquor traffic. As workers in philanthropy, we believe that the moral welfare of the people and the purity and peace of our homes has no enemy so relentless as the saloon. Therefore we respectfully petition you to endorse the principle of prohibition in your platform and to favor making it an integral part of our state constitution, and also to nominate candidates publicly committed to this measure. This petition comes from women who are working both in our society and in those represented here. It cannot be ignored without claims of your co-workers. Hence we ask you with confidence to act chivalrously towards the non-voting class whose appeal is continually sounding in the ear of God man asking that the issue be met, the opportunity of the year be taken to redeem our state from legalized rum-selling.

The memorial is signed by Mary A. Hitchcock, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U.; Alma G. Fitch, corresponding secretary; Mary M. Lantry, treasurer; Caroline M. Woodward, vice-president at large and state organizer.

## A FARMER'S VIEWS.

WHITTIER, Neb., July 31, 1890.— EDITORS TRIBUNE: Having noticed in your paper some time since an article in which it was stated that the merchants of North Platte were complaining that the farmers appeared to be indifferent about bringing their vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., to them, I desire to say a few words to them on the subject. We are also charged with interfering with their trade by going upon the streets and selling our products.

In the first place it is quite true that there are not so many of our products finding their way to North Platte as formerly, for which there are several reasons. I go to North Platte and inquire the prices of the various products. Perhaps the next time I go I will carry with me articles called for before, and generally when I offer my stuff for sale I am met with the answer, "We are full to-day, and if we take them at all it must be at greatly reduced rates." A short time ago I was with a neighbor who took some spring chickens to your market. Now, spring chickens had been sold that day to some of the city customers of your grocers at \$4 per dozen, but after visiting every place where chickens are handled he could get only \$2.40 per dozen for them. The editor of the TRIBUNE, after paying at the rate of \$6 per dozen for spring chickens, thought he could hardly give the farmer more than \$2.50 per dozen. Again, there seems to be an arrangement between the merchants to beat down to the very lowest possible point the price of an article that does not go very readily, when they find some one at the town with such an article for sale. Another reason is that we can buy goods to better advantage at home. Many of the staple articles are much lower at Gaudy, and the market for hogs has been higher right along than at North Platte.

We do not consider that the competition so much talked of exists in North Platte to any extent, and as for its being anything of a market we fail to see it. If we take our corn and you can ship it from some other point and save a dollar on a car load, you will patronize some other part of the country to the detriment of your own county.

Now all this can be remedied if you will open a market for our products and manifest a willingness to act fairly. If you cannot do this and cannot furnish us as good goods at as low a rate as we can get them after they are freighted 35 miles across the country, you cannot hold our trade. You can also do yourselves proud by being willing to pay us some cash instead of buying altogether with goods and sending your money away from home.

G. H. SMITH.

COMRADES! ARE YOU AWARE that the G. A. R. of Nebraska held their reunion at Grand Island Sept. 1st to 6th, and for this occasion the Union Pacific has made a rate of one fare for the round trip from Nebraska points? Tickets will be on sale from Aug. 31st to Sept. 5th, good to return Sept. 7th.

# ATTEND THE Grand Clean-up Sale

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