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The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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second-class matter.

THE Inter Ocean proposes the following mottoes which should be used during the campaign of 1896: "Better wages." "Better protection from foreign labor." "A tariff for revenue that will raise revenue." "Silver and gold—and paper dollars as good as either."

THE present large deficit in the United States treasury can point to an \$8,000,000 loss from free wool; and the sheep raisers of the country can easily see in it a much larger loss to them, and the money they should have had has gone into the pockets of the Australians and South American.

THE "upper ten" society in New York is growing so large that one very rich resident declares that in the future he will visit and invite only those who have more than \$5,000,000. Some people may think that this is a sign of impending plutocracy, but the Syracuse Post declares it is only a sign of increasing idleness, and the Post strikes it just right.

THE republicans of Maryland are making careful nominations and are in a hopeful condition generally. A new era is coming for the old border states. Their natural resources are unsurpassed, and when they escaped from Bourbonism and are modernized there will be no danger of going back to second rate or third-rate places.

THE reports from Havana, sent out by permission of the Spanish authorities, indicate that the situation in Cuba is still of such a character as to threaten Spanish rule. The movement of Antonio Maceo at the head of 6,000 insurgents on Jiguani, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, with only 2,000 government troops to oppose this rebel force, would indicate that the revolution had reached such proportion as to threaten the authority of Spain very seriously in several parts of the island. Maceo and his men have not hesitated to give battle to the government troops wherever they have met, or even march against them from a distance, and attack their garrisons.

It is given out from Washington that an official high up in the councils of the democratic party, presumably none other than Carlisle himself, states that the repeal of the reciprocity features of the McKinley tariff law was a great mistake. It is not surprising that such a statement is made. The most pitiable piece of legislation ever enacted is that feature of the democratic tariff measure which displaces reciprocity. It is surprising to note the shortsightedness of the democrats when it comes to legislation that is to benefit the whole people. Reciprocity did more to enlarge the markets of this country than all the free trade legislation ever attempted, and yet because it was a republican measure a democratic congress could not raise above a mean and narrow partisanship and permit that law to remain in force. The first measure a republican congress ought to pass should be one looking toward the restoration of reciprocal relations with other nations.—Seward Blade.

WEEKLY weather-crop bulletin No. 17.—For the week ending July 29th was as follows: The week opened cool and rainy, followed during most of the remaining days by high temperature. The mean temperature for the week was nearly normal. The rain fall has not generally been heavy over the state, although in limited localities in the southern corner of the state. Over an area covering several counties in the northeastern section none at all fell. The harvest is about completed in the eastern part of the state. The yield of small grain in the northeastern section is phenomenal. Some oats have threshed out as high as eighty-five bushels to the acre and some barley as high as 100. Corn has continued to suffer considerable damage during the week in the southeastern section of the state where a third to a half of the crop is estimated to be injured beyond recovery, except in the river counties. In the southwestern section of the state the corn crop is generally in a very promising condition, in the northern portion it is now beginning to feel the need of rain and is rolling somewhat although not suffering any material damage.

The trolley has retired 8,500 horses from car lines in Chicago and yet there has been no strike or any extra kicking.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

THE Russian thistle law passed by the late Nebraska legislature known as the Russian thistle law is certainly open to criticism. It will be well for the people of western Nebraska that they take up and discuss this question in time. The act affords the people of the western part of the state an object lesson on laws; for if the readers of THE TRIBUNE will give this subject a moment's thought they can see that the law may be applicable and practicable for the first two or three Nebraska counties west from the Missouri river, where the lands are all owned, well settled, tilled and cultivated.

But to attempt to carry out the provision of this law in central or western Nebraska seems absurd, especially where we have such a large area of unsettled and unoccupied territory. It cannot be enforced without reacting upon the people themselves. In Lincoln and many other counties of western and central Nebraska there yet remains large tracts of government land; there are also many sections of unleased or unsold state school lands. By what means will the road supervisor present a bill that will be good for labor performed in clearing up or destroying the Russian or any other thistle on these two classes of lands.

Eastern Nebraska's conditions are different from ours, there the law can be made effective and beneficial. Here it means tax sales that will find no buyers, as the owners of a tax title might expect to be compelled annually to expend more than the value of the land in keeping down the thistle. The result will be that it will be cheaper to abandon the lands than to try to hold them. If we could thickly settle up the country with a farmer on every 80 or 160 acres and with land values ranging from \$25 to \$50 per acre then no difficulty would exist in keeping down this weed. But many years must pass before all of Lincoln county will be settled in this manner, and then the state must enact laws looking to an effective attention to vacant government lands and to destroying this weed on its own school lands as on the lands of private individuals. For as the law now stands, the statutes of Nebraska make it impossible to do so.

The law is good enough and all right where it will work. And it would be a pleasure to learn how it can be made to work successfully here in Lincoln and the balance of the western Nebraska counties, where conditions are similar to ours. There may be more scare about this weed than many suppose. If a million of dollars was asked of congress to assist in eradicating it in the Dakotas, how are we in our impoverished condition going to destroy it? The facts as they exist have been fairly stated, but we all know they do exist, and we all believe this weed should be destroyed and checked, but how can we do it? Respectfully yours, I. A. FORT.

RELIEF WORK IN DEER CREEK.

DEER CREEK, Neb., July 29th. EDITOR TRIBUNE:—I see by the State Journal that Com'r Hill has written the state relief commission in regard to an application for aid from this precinct, which can only be excused because the honorable commissioner resides in North Platte and only comes out here semi-occasionally to see his family and draw his mileage, and is therefore not conversant with the true state of affairs.

The facts in the matter are that the stranger he speaks of is the only man in this precinct that has not or does not expect to draw any aid, but has furnished provisions and seed that has enabled one man to put in a crop. If we only had enough of such strangers no one would have to ask for help.

Last winter a woman with five small children went to Com'r Hill and told him she was out of fuel and did not know what to do for something to burn, and his reply to her was that he would show her where there was a patch of plum bushes.

Last spring when the relief store had plenty of provisions one of my neighbors went to Mr. Hill and told him he was entirely out of money and had nothing left to live on, and Mr. Hill told him he was sorry he could do nothing for him as there were no supplies on hand.

Last week a man (with five in family) went to North Platte, a distance of fifty miles, and received one sack of flour, three pounds of beans and two pounds of meat. That is the way the county is taking care of the needy, and it is any wonder that the people here applied to the state relief commission instead of the county? Yours respectfully, C. H. VAN TILBORG.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Harry M. Stow has sued the city of Chicago for \$1,000,000, alleged to be due for royalty on a method of laying cedar block paving to which he claims the title and which the city used.

The right of insurance companies to exhumate the bodies of deceased policy holders is to be tested in the New York courts. A case involving this point is now pending in the court of appeals.

Mrs. Hattie Covey of Jaysville, N. Y., eloped with a man named John Kirch and went to Michigan. Becoming tired of him she returned to her family. A crowd called upon her, and warned her to leave town.

H. Cay Merritt, a Kewanee, Ill., game dealer, was fined \$10,000 for having game in his possession out of season. Other cases are pending against him, and if he is fined the minimum amount for each bird found the fine will foot up \$110,000.

In the primaries in South Carolina Tuesday to nominate candidates for the constitutional convention the conservative democrats generally absented themselves. The reform wing of the party, headed by Tillman and Irby, will undoubtedly control the convention.

The municipal government of Monterey, Mex., has passed an law prohibiting bathing within the city limits. For 260 years the citizens have bathed in a big spring in the center of the city and the sight has been of great interest to foreign travelers.

Upon report of Special Master Crawford, Judge Dallas made an order in the United States Circuit court authorizing the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to purchase 1,000 coal cars from the Pullman Palace Car Company, to cost \$489,500, making \$489,500.

Private advices from the republic of Salvador state that the country is on the verge of anarchy, there no longer being any protection to life or property. Murders are committed with impunity, and recently the police assassinated a reputable citizen of the capital city.

The bank examiner has taken possession of the Union National bank of Denver. The directors are to be removed and the bank is to be sold in full without assessing stockholders. M. S. Noah's installment house was compelled to close on account of the failure of the bank.

Peter W. Miller, an aged, disabled veteran, being deprived of his pension money, walked from his home at Shamokin, Pa., to Washington and interviewed Pension Commissioner Lochron. He displayed his wounds and his pension was restored and his expenses allowed him.

The managers and actors of the Alcezar theater of San Francisco were all up before Judge Murphy Tuesday for contempt of court in producing the play, "The Crime of the Century," in violation of the court's injunction. The play is supposed to be a history of the Emanuel church murders.

A special from Evanston, Wyo., say: Two young desperadoes who have been stealing horses in this vicinity were located last night by a sheriff's posse. An engagement followed, resulting in Deputy Sheriff Daws of Evanston and Stagg of Echo, being killed. Deputy Sheriff Galverty was wounded in the shoulder. The thieves took refuge in a log cabin and are now surrounded.

Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, is very much annoyed at the constant reticence from many quarters of the statement that he is to be recalled. The latest of these stories is to the effect that Cardinal Kedochowski, the ex-Pole, is urging the pope to appoint Mgr. Zaleski, a fellow countryman, now papal delegate to India, as Mgr. Satolli's successor.

Sugar beets are very fine condition around Grand Island. There was never a more promising outlook since the beet raising industry has been started in Hall county. From fifteen to eighteen tons of beets will be the average yield per acre this year. Work will begin at the sugar factory about September 15, and Em. Brysleibout, the superintendent, thinks that a run of fully four months will be made. About 200 people will be employed at the factory this season.

The distinguished feature of Missouri statistics is in the fact that it leads the states of the Union in mules. The last census shows that Missouri has 251,714, the next being Texas, with 227,432, and the third Tennessee, with 203,639.

Cities of the second class are beginning to dust the seats preparatory for the nation convention of 1896. It is a laudable ambition to be ready when the lightning strikes them. There will be some big conventions in 1896.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

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It is becoming quite dry again. Perhaps it will soon be time to hold another irrigation meeting.

T. Hanrahan, John Harrigan, Sam Rickards and E. DeLaney drove to North Platte Monday.

The young ladies of the Catholic Sunday school gave an ice cream social in the school house last Saturday night. It was very largely attended and all present had an enjoyable time.

Miss Mamie Nugent is soon to have a new bicycle.

It is entertaining to watch the bicycle riders while they ride these fine evenings. Nearly all the Maxwell boys have a wheel in their hands. I mean they will purchase one some time, of course.

Mr. Schope, of Vroman, was a Maxwell visitor Sunday.

Henry Wilkinson has purchased a new cart. He drove to the Platte last Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Schope, to witness the base ball game.

A party from the island went out in the sand hills to pick cherries last Sunday.

T. Hanrahan contemplates building an addition to his house in the near future.

George Clark, the swamp angel from Morning Glory Town, was in Maxwell Saturday.

Catholic services were held here last Saturday. Rev. O'Toole officiating.

The two Sunday schools were largely attended last Sunday, and there was church last Sunday night. CLYDE.

Nebraska Notes.

Pierce is asking for telephone connection with Norfolk.

Custer county has a great crop of small grain, and corn is in excellent condition.

The town of Randolph is enjoying a building boom, and most of the new structures are of brick.

The barley crop in Boyd county is yielding forty bushels per acre and finds a ready market at 50 cents a bushel.

A hundred bushels of apples will be marketed from a young orchard by William Prueske of Madison county.

A stalk of corn thirteen feet high was found in a Madison county field. There are more just like it all over the state.

Russian thistles have obtained a foothold in Cheyenne county and their extermination will cost non-resident landowners a barrel of money.

A young farmer named Stroh, living near Randolph, received a sunstroke while returning from the harvest field. He was found three hours afterward and taken home. The doctor fears he will die.

A Wandering Willie tramp, who was working out a sentence of thirty days on the streets at Bancroft, wearied of the monotony and skipped out, taking along with him the ball and chain attached, with which the city authorities had labeled him, as a souvenir. When he reached Beeman he parted with the souvenir for the sum of \$1 in addition to his supper and lodging, and resumed his aimless journey with the laugh on the Bancroft marshal.

Secretary Howell of the state board of irrigation has been making some figures and comparisons which are interesting. There have been filed with the county clerks of forty-three counties 789 notices of claims for water privileges, covering 981 pages of manuscript. Of these 789 claims 179 were filed since the new law went into effect, making it necessary for what to refile with the state board in order to perfect their claims. To all of those who have filed notices the new forms of application have been sent in order that they may give a definite description of what they want. Many of the claims filed under the old law were ambiguous. Parties who have filed claims with county clerks since April 4th must now refile with the state board. Since May 16th, 312 persons have refiled with the board. Of these ninety-nine applications covered some 700,000 or 800,000 acres of land, embracing 312 canals, or ditches. But three counties in the state have failed to furnish at least one applicant, and but three counties have failed to refile when requested to do so. According to the United States census of 1890, Utah, in forty years had irrigated but 600,000 acres, and there were, in 1890, but 350,000 acres under irrigation in Utah. This comparison speaks well for the progress being made in Nebraska during the short period in which attention has been given to the subject of irrigation.—Bee.

Field-Marshal Peebles of the Pender home guard, who made the warlike preparations by buying in Omaha 100 rifles and 5,000 rounds of ammunition, was in high feathers, when he talked big to our congressional delegation at Pender. But when he in the wake of the delegation, and at the head of his army of 109 braves, came to the Winnebago reservation he was considerably taken down, when he and an associate was arrested by a U. S. marshal for conspiracy to make war on U. S. officials, the warrant having been sworn out by the U. S. district attorney. The military ardor of the field-marshal and his adjutant is said to be cooled off to a marked degree.—Grand Island Independent.

The democrats of Maryland Wednesday nominated for governor Jno. E. Hurst, a millionaire merchant of Baltimore.

40 Big Chews Battle Ax Plug for 10 cents the largest piece of Good tobacco ever sold for the money