

The North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XII.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY EVENING OCTOBER 16, 1896.

NO. 84.

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

Slaughter! Slaughter! Slaughter!

We have got to make room for our immense line of Fall Goods and for that reason will sell all of our goods at marvelous low prices—lower than ever known in Western Nebraska.

Now is Your Chance!

We positively will allow no one to undersell us. Comparison solicited. Goods freely shown.


STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

WEBER & VOLLMER, PROPS.

No. 3496

First National Bank,

NORTH PLATTE, NEB.



CAPITAL - \$50,000.
SURPLUS - \$22,500.

H. S. White, President.
P. A. White, Vice-Prest.
Arthur McNamara, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted.

There's no Use!



You can't find in these United States the Equal of the Genuine

Beckwith Round Oak.

You may try; you'll get left. Remember, it's the combination of good points that makes the Perfect Stove. That's where we get the IMITATIONS. They can't steal the whole thing, but it FAILS. They build another. It fails. Still they keep on crying good as the ROUND OAK. Some peculiar merchants say they have them, when IT'S NOT SO.

If you are posted you cannot be deceived. We write this to post you. **SOLD ONLY BY**

A. L. DAVIS, The Great and Only Hardware Man in Lincoln Co. that no one Owe.

Full Line of ACORN STOVES AND RANGES, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, COAL HODS, ZINC BOARDS, etc., at Lowest Prices on Record.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

GUYS PLACE

FINEST SAMPLE ROOM IN NORTH PLATTE

Having refitted our rooms in the finest of style, the public is invited to call and see us, insuring courteous treatment.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Our billiard hall is supplied with the best make of tables and competent attendants will supply all your wants.

WEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT

THE BICYCLE RACES.

The bicycle tournament held Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons under the auspices of the Wild West Wheelmen proved a very successful one, and brought to the city a number of professional riders, among whom were Coulter and Banks, of Denver, and McColl of Omaha, who are very speedy riders. Coulter holding the world's record for an unpaced mile. The tournament was by far the greatest event of the kind ever held in North Platte, and the local management deserves credit for giving the public such high-class amusement.

The result of the races were as follows:

TUESDAY.

One mile novice—Maher, Cheyenne, first; Dieterick, Cheyenne, second; Moore, Kimball, third. Time 2:45 1-5.

Boys' race, one mile—Baskins first, Fillion second. Time 2:46.

Two mile amateur—Erswell, Cheyenne, first; Crick, North Platte, second; Zimmerman, Kearney, third. Time 4:44 2-5.

Half mile professional—Coulter, Denver, first; McColl, Omaha, second; Collins, Denver, third. Time 1:10.

One mile unpaced—Erswell 2:25 1/2, Crick 2:26 2-5, Pierce 2:33, Hurst 2:30 4-5, Zimmerman 2:31 2-5.

WEDNESDAY.

One mile, county championship—Crick first, Fillion second. Time 2:31.

Quarter mile professional—Banks first, Coulter second, Green third. Time thirty-three seconds.

One mile amateur—Erswell first, Zimmerman second, Hurst third. Time 2:23.

Three mile amateur handicap—Dieterick, 300 yards, first; Erswell, scratch, second; Crick, 15 yards, third. Time 7:48 1/4.

One mile professional—Coulter first, Banks second, McColl third. Time 2:16.

Five mile handicap, professional—Coulter, scratch, first; McColl, 50 yards, second; Banks, scratch, third. Time 12:12. The last mile in this race was run in 2:04, which is for a quarter mile track, exceptionally fast time. The record of 12:12 in a five mile unpaced professional race on a quarter mile track is a world record better.

—E. B. Warner, Dentist, office in Hinman block, up stairs Spruce st.

HINMAN PRECINCT.

Mr. McDonald, of Kem precinct, arrived yesterday from Fillmore county. He says crops are good but people cry hard times.

Ernest Minney and sister May of Gothenburg, are visiting their brother W. H. Minney in this precinct.

Will Sipe and Hans Miller, of Cambridge, visited friends here while attending the irrigation fair, also Howard Eaton and Mr. Moore, of the same place.

SIBLEY REPLIES TO ORR.

MR. EDITOR:—I see by the last issue that my friend Orr is still after my scalp, and perhaps I should surrender at discretion, but with your kind indulgence I would like to analyze his "statistical table." Now, friend Orr, I have always told you that you would hold that silver dollar so near your eyes that it eclipses your vision, in fact you have to use an X ray mental effort to see anything beyond that dollar and statistics become so dim when seen under such difficulties that they lose their legitimate meaning. Please "let loose" of that dollar for a moment and let us examine statistics. In your letter of Sept. 21st you write: "As silver has declined prices have declined, and when silver has advanced prices have advanced; statistics prove this statement." And you seek to corroborate this statement by the following table, which you say are the highest export prices in ten-year periods from 1825 to 1886:

Year	Corn	Cotton	Oats	Wheat	Bar	Silver
1825	75	27	40	1.08	1.38	1.38
1835	112	30	33	1.30	1.38	1.38
1845	95	28	31	1.40	1.28	1.28
1855	115	31	35	2.50	1.34	1.34
1865	97	32	39	1.98	1.38	1.38
1875	76	37	34	1.37	1.36	1.36
1885	58	4.09	30	50.25	294	294

Coin's Financial School page 108 says average export price of wheat ranged from \$1.30 to \$1.07 from 1875 to 1884, which might tend to discredit your last quotation for the eleven year period, but then we have to give you free silver advocates a poet's license to vary. Now referring you to your letter of Sept. 21st of silver being the cause, where does your assumption lead you? If a fall of one cent per ounce in silver caused a drop of ten cents per bushel in wheat from 1835 to

1845, why will not the proposed raising of the price of silver from sixty-six cents per ounce to \$1.29 per ounce cause a rise of \$6.30 per bushel in the price of wheat? And the next one: if the rise in silver of 4.6 cents per ounce caused wheat to rise \$1.40 per bushel, why will not the proposed rise of sixty-three cents per ounce in silver cause a rise of nearly \$20 per bushel in the price of wheat? Ain't you too modest when you only claim wheat will be doubled? Don't your estimate of prosperity need revising?

Now friend Orr if you really believe that a rise in silver of 4.6 cents caused a rise of \$1.40 in wheat, if you are willing to stake your reputation for sound judgment on that proposition and ignore as factors our own Mexican war and the Crimean war which sealed the Black Sea ports against the export of wheat, I wish you much joy in your belief. Now don't get that dollar up to your eye until we go a little further. Under what conditions were the forty cent oats and \$1.06 wheat raised from 1815 to 1825. These were the highest prices, then there must have been lower prices. They were sowed, reaped, bound and threshed by hand, marketed over poor roads in crude vehicles or else by water. Will you pretend for one moment that the farmer got cost then for his oats and wheat? Again we find that wheat under free silver fluctuated from \$1.06 to \$2.80 and this being highest prices do not mark the extreme fluctuations, but here is a difference of more than 168 per cent. Can you find the like under limited coinage since the crime of '73, and don't it strike you that the price of wheat at times slipped out of the control of silver? Again you affirm all dictionaries, etc., say silver was the unit, and here you have given the great weight of your assent to a table that quotes silver six times at six different prices and never once at its unit price, \$1.29. Now while that dollar is away from your eye let us see what that table proves:

1st. That conditions which caused fluctuations in corn, cotton, oats and wheat also caused silver to fluctuate.

2d. That free silver like limited coinage was unable to prevent wheat, oats and cotton, and probably corn, to be raised and sold at an actual loss to the producer.

3d. That free silver like limited coinage has no control over prices whatever.

4th. That silver was not during all the year the commercial unit, all these values being based on gold. We can only judge the future by the past. We cannot expect free silver to have any more effect on prices in the future than in the past. It would have been quite instructive friend Orr had you held up to the gaze of the Era readers the lowest prices of the periods mentioned. Was you fearful that the lowest prices would be too heavy a burden for free silver to carry? Five cent cotton and other articles in proportion under free silver would not look well you know, but they were facts.

One more matter and I am done. You came to Nebraska in May, 1884. You came here a democrat; you favored the election of Cleveland and opposed Blaine. You did not vote because you could not and I did not say you did. If the foregoing is not correct I leave you to settle the matter with your two brothers-in-law, who are my author-ity. Are you fearful friend Orr that the knowledge you were once a Cleveland democrat would injure your chances for the populist nomination for county treasurer? Brace up and stand by your colors. As to your vote in '92, I always supposed you voted for Weaver, but I never have said anything to any one about it. And now, friend Orr, my part of this newspaper controversy is done. I have lots more instruction for your silver blindness and I should be pleased to meet you out among your old acquaintances in joint discussion of this financial subject which you think I am so short on. I don't own THE TRIBUNE and cannot monopolize its columns, but if you will make an appointment I will guarantee to answer every question you have put to me.

Now, friend Orr, if you wish to air your knowledge and expose my ignorance, come out into the clear air of the country, away from the pessimistic populist air of the court house and let us country people gaze on their would-be Moses, i. e. treasurer.

M'KINLEY TO VOTERS.

HAS SPOKEN TO 200,000 PEOPLE AT HIS HOME.

The Voters Have Not Waited To Be Drummed Up but Drummed Themselves Up and Visited the Ohio Statesman at His Home in Canton.

Major McKinley has, it is estimated, spoken to 200,000 voters at his home since his nomination. These voters have not waited to be drummed up, but have drummed themselves up, and in delegations numbering thousands, have journeyed to Canton to pay their respects to the Republican candidate at his home. There has never been anything so enlarged a scale in any other presidential year, and, in fact, it must be regarded as a new development in the mode of political struggles. As many as three delegations have made the pilgrimage to Canton in one day, and each of the delegations has been introduced in a speech by its spokesman, to which Major McKinley has had to reply. He has thus made many speeches, requiring as much versatility as it does to conduct a newspaper with distinction.

These speeches have been reported verbatim, and in good part have been read by the voters who can read. And without flattery, it can be said that these offhand addresses show a practical man of affairs, who is full of tact, and who says the right thing in the most direct way. He addressed a delegation of workmen from this state on Thursday evening, in the course of which he said many things that go to the root of matters at issue, and will be remembered by men who think before they act. "If an one," said Mr. McKinley, "who believes it is the business of this country to make laws for its benefit, I believe it to be the business of this free government to preserve the American market for the American producer, whether in the factory or farm, and to preserve the American mines, and the factories of the American workmen."

This, he said, and truly, is all there is of a protective tariff. We do not see how this utterance can be dissented from by any true American, nor do we believe any thoughtful man will dissent from it. We want a tariff that will defend every industry competed for by foreign producers to the extent of the difference in wages here and there. To demand less than this is to propose to subject our men of enterprise to unfair competition. Wages constitute not less than 80 per cent. of the cost of production, and it is against much lower wages that a tariff should defend.

As Major McKinley forcibly said on this occasion, this doctrine of protection has been a cardinal doctrine of the party from its birth. While we admit that for the time being we have to defend against a menace of national dishonor, embodied in a demand that our financial policy shall be on the lines of sixth-rate nations, and while we propose to meet that imminent danger on the threshold and avert it, we shall do so without discarding any principle enunciated and any policy declared in the platform adopted at St. Louis. First and foremost, said Major McKinley, in substance, we must work for a revival of confidence, and hence we must regard the issue of finance as paramount. In order to have the wages of labor maintained at their present remunerative rate, we must provide for the preservation of the currency at its full par value as a purchasing agent. For it will matter much to the wage earner whether he has work to be paid for in depreciated currency or less work paid in money of its present purchasing power. "What the country wants is relief from the menace of repudiation, and when that relief is afforded confidence will be restored and business will revive. "What the workmen want," said Mr. McKinley, "is to be paid for their work in dollars that are equal to the best dollars in the world, dollars that will not depreciate in the future, but will be as good one day and in any country as in another." That is what we have to provide for, and the way to secure it is to vote for McKinley and Hobart against the hell. Let the question of cheap money be settled once and for all—Philadelphia American.

WORLD'S SCHOOL HOUSE.

Workingman's Share of the Product Which He Helps to Make.

What the workman wants is a larger and larger share of the product he helps to make. That is what "progress" means.

The facts of the last hundred years show that he is steadily getting this larger share—except when the money system goes wrong.

This is what the United States census says about that:

In 1860 they made \$1,885,000,000 product, and paid \$378,000,000 wages, or 20 per cent. of product.

In 1870 they made \$2,400,000,000 product, and paid \$775,000,000 wages, or 32 per cent.

In 1880 they made \$5,389,000,000 product, and paid \$947,000,000 wages, or 18 per cent.

In 1890 they made \$9,372,000,000 product, and paid \$2,171,000,000 wages, or 23 per cent.

This does not tell the whole story. Most of the value of product is labor value. These figures of product count the material several times—the cotton, the cotton yarn, the cotton cloth, and the wages only once. But the proportions remain the same.

These figures show that in 1860 workers received only one-fifth of the product; in 1890 nearly a quarter of the product.

In cotton mills the hands can buy nearly twice as many yards of sheeting with their week's wages as they could have bought with their week's wages thirty years ago.

Let each workman reckon how much he can buy with his week's wages today of what he helps to make. Then let him reckon the figures when he first began to work. In almost every case he will find that prices have gone down more than wages, that low prices have meant high wages.

This is because modern appliances have helped the workman to make more product with less work. In 1850 a cotton mill hand worked fourteen hours a day to produce 4,000 yards a year. In 1890 in ten hours a day his product was over 20,000 yards a year.

The workman is the very last man to desire high prices for commodities.—New York World.

A TERRIFIC UPSETTING OF PRICES

at The Fair!

A bold, determined move to make Fair week the busiest week this year!

Never were we so bountifully supplied with bargain ammunition. Now is the time to buy, when you can choose from hundreds of special purchases too good to last long. Not in our 6 years' experience have such all-around low prices prevailed.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our shelves in this department are overloaded with Dress Goods, Flannels, Ginghams, Prints, Satens, Muslins, Table Linens, Towels, Handkerchiefs and Sundry Notions.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Everybody knows that this department is the largest and best assorted of any in the city. We are receiving new and up-to-date styles every day. Call and see them.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

This department is filled to overflowing in Jackets, Capes and Cloaks in all sizes and prices.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT.

We have one of the largest lines of trunks in the city, all kinds. Lowest prices.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

A fine line of Clothing, Shirts, Neck-wear, Overalls, Blouses, Suspenders, etc.

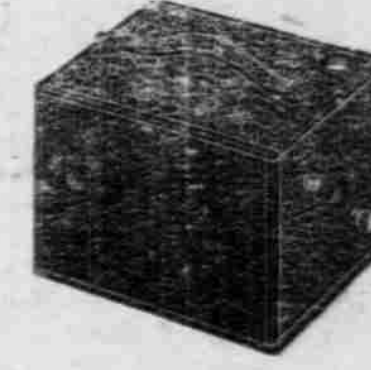
Give us a call. Ask to see in all departments, and do not be afraid to ask prices.

Yours for business,

THE FAIR,

RICHARDS BROS, Props.

This is the size picture it takes.



QUAD CAMERA.

C. M. Newton

Has them for Sale at

\$5.00

This is the size picture it takes.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Bank of Sutherland,
At Sutherland, in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business September 30th, 1896.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	4465 25
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	3 30
Other assets	24 00
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures	258 79
Other real estate	1768 59
Current expenses and taxes paid	108 20
Checks and other cash items	22 38
Due from national, state and private banks and bankers	1225 13
Cash	2119 79
Total	\$11114 14
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	5000 00
Surplus fund	48 00
Undivided profits	317 72
Individual deposits subject to check	6735 17
Demand certificates of deposit	75 09
Time certificates of deposit	998 25
Total	\$11114 14

State of Nebraska, Lincoln County, ss.
L. C. McKinley, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

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Claude Weingand,
DEALER IN
**Coal Oil,
Gasoline,
Gas Tar,
And Crude Petroleum.**

Leave orders at office in Broker's tailor shop.

F. J. BROEKER,
Merchant Tailor

A well assorted stock of foreign and domestic piece goods in stock from which to select.

Perfect Fit.
Low Prices.

SPRUCE STREET.

GEO. NAUMAN'S
SIXTH STREET
MEAT MARKET.

Meats at wholesale and retail. Fish and Game in season. Sausage at all times. Cash paid for Hides.

J. F. FILLION,
Plumber, Tinworker
General Repairer.

Special attention given to
BICYCLE REPAIRING.
WHEELS TO RENT