

**THESE BARGAINS ARE FOR CASH ONLY.**

## THE MODEL.

**YOUR Opportunity Has Arrived.**

**WE Are Determined to Unload.**

*We want to sell our enormous stock of FINEST TAILOR MADE SUITS and sell it quickly. We are about to make the*

### DEEPEST CUT INTO PRICES

*that you have ever known. It will be one continuous picnic for clothing buyers from now until*

**AUGUST FIRST.**

*During this time we reserve nothing. Everything goes. Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Valises. Everything to be slaughtered REGARDLESS OF COST.*

**THE MODEL CLOTHING HOUSE,**  
M. EINSTEIN.

**GREAT TOWN LOT SALE!**

**DURING THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS I WILL OFFER FOR SALE ONE HUNDRED Choice Residence Lots**

**In the City of North Platte at Prices ranging from \$50 TO \$150 PER LOT.**

TERMS:—One-tenth cash and balance in monthly installments of from \$5.00 to \$10.00 each.

The prices on these lots are not to exceed one-half their real value. Call at my office and see plats and prices. No trouble to show lots.

**Thos. C. Patterson.**

## LUMBER AND COAL.

**C. F. IDDINGS,**

**LUMBER, Lath, SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, Etc. LIME AND CEMENT.**

Rock Springs Nut, Rock Springs Lump, Pennsylvania Anthracite, Colorado Anthracite AND Colorado Soft COAL.

YARD ON R. R. TRACK WEST OF DEPOT.



**STATE CARRYING CONTEST.**  
THE TIGER (giving his stereopticon lecture to the people).  
The man to win the nation's prize, Permit me to state, Will be man about size To carry New York state.  
In picture number one you see The man who cannot do it, While picture number two is he Who'll easily get through it.



**THE PEOPLE.**  
You crooked quadruped, give 'em! The winner's name is Ben. 'Twas he who carried it before. He'll carry it again. —Philadelphia Press.

**Confederate Free Trade.**

Article 1, section 8, clause 1 of the permanent constitution of the Confederate states, adopted when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, was as follows: "The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and excises for revenue only, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense and carry on the government of the Confederate states; but no bounty shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry."

The Democratic national convention adopted as its tariff platform, June 22, 1892:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

**A Feather in Reciprocity's Cap.**  
A feature of the McKinley tariff nothing is that, while it has decreased importations from Canada to the United States, it has increased exportations from the United States to Canada. The natural buying and selling markets for Canada are in the United States, and the foreign border between it and its markets is becoming more and more an unbearable burden and nuisance every year.—Binghamton Republican.

**A Plain Issue.**  
With Cleveland as the Democratic leader there can be no mistaking the issue. If he is defeated his defeat will be the death blow of the false cause which he represents. It is desirable, in the interests of all concerned, that the approaching conflict between the two antagonistic ideas of protection and free trade should be decisive.—Boston Journal.

**A Transparent Fraud.**  
What a howl went up from the Democratic press when some of the federal officeholders worked for President Harrison at Minneapolis. Yet at Chicago there were five ex-members of Cleveland's cabinet with their coats off in behalf of the ex-president. What a transparent fraud the Democratic party is anyway.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

**On the Safe Side.**  
The fact is the business world sees in the renomination of President Harrison a guarantee that the Republican party is on the side of conservative, economic principles.—Boston Traveller.

**He Turned the Tables.**  
Mr. Croker's ability to say nothing and saw wood was demonstrated in a distinguished degree during the last hours of the convention.—New York Herald.

**Cleveland's Toboggan.**

1880.....	22,554	For
1881.....	1,119	For
1882.....	14,783	Against
1883.....	.....	Out of sight
1884.....	.....	Albany Journal.

**Readers Harrison's Election Easy.**  
The action of the Chicago convention has rendered the re-election of Mr. Harrison an easy and grateful task.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**Snakes Used by Charmers.**  
Cobras are selected by the so-called snake charmers of both Egypt and India for their performances. The Egyptian charmers sometimes pretend to change the serpent into a rod, and according to Geoffrey St. Hillare, this appearance can be induced by giving a strong squeeze to the animal's neck, which induces a convulsive rigidity from which the animal soon recovers. It need hardly be said that the snake charmers always carefully extract the fangs of the snakes they use.—Quarterly Review.

### REMINISCENCES OF 1888.

Why the New York World Thought Cleveland Was Better Than Hill, 1888.  
On the 12th of January, 1889, the New York World devoted a leader, over a column in length, to a statement of the reasons which, in its opinion, had combined to compass the defeat of the Democrats in the presidential election of 1888. This article will be read with interest just now. It will be seen that it was the candid opinion of The World in 1889 that its party had lost the presidency the year before, not through any fault of its own, but because of the conspicuous and many sided weakness of its candidate, Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's immediate partisans are fond of arguing that he is better than his party. The World does not go into the question of ethics, but it distinctly charges that he was weaker than the Democracy four years ago.

Obviously, what gives peculiar significance to the article in question is the fact that The World at present is assuring its readers that it is the record of an official who pursued a vacillating course; who betrayed the cause of civil service reform; who did the right thing at the wrong time; who created a personal administration of his own; who ignored the wishes of the majority of the people and of tried and true party leaders; who treated his cabinet officers as though they were so many clerks; who cruelly snubbed the Democracy of New York city; who committed a preposterous blunder in his choice of collector for the country's chief port; who played into the hands of those representing "the most corrupt phase of municipal administration since Tweed," who brought "shame and demoralization" to his party by "his scheme of parties without partisanship and politics without political principle, ostensibly enforced in one state to be conspicuously violated in another." Such, in brief, is Mr. Cleveland's record as The World apprehends it and has published it in its own columns. Nevertheless, yesterday, in commenting upon his triumph, it calmly asserted that he was nominated "on his character and record."

Of course the best thing our neighbor can do in the circumstances is to shut his eyes to Mr. Cleveland's record and proceed to support him on the assumption that he hasn't got any. Or it can take the ground that the indictment which it filed against him in 1888 was a typographical error. Or it can hold that the leopard has changed his spots—that while the Cleveland of 1888 was truly bad the Cleveland of 1892 is a reformed man.—New York Tribune.

**A Typical American.**  
Whitelaw Reid is described as a typical American by Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Reid's career battles him in this distinction. Starting out a poor boy at Xenia, O., he educated himself, taught school, edited a small country paper, went to the war as a correspondent, won distinction as one of the best war correspondents of the Union army, became editor of the New York Tribune and then its proprietor, and distinguished himself as an American diplomat who could say what he meant, and meant what he said to the people who once had a very different definition for diplomacy. Mr. Reid has not only been thoroughly American himself, but he has spread American ideas in his letters from his battlefield, in his editorial utterances in a great newspaper and as a United States minister. No man better deserves the name typical American than the Republican candidate for vice president.—Fremont (Neb.) Tribune.

**It Battles the Bosses.**  
The return of General Grubb is the most effective dispensation that has been made in the history of the Democracy since the successful revolt of the voters of Jersey City against the McDermott ring. They are afraid the general has come home to run for the governorship, and they heartily wish he had stayed in Madrid.—Hartford Courant.

**New York for Harrison.**  
Cleveland is a weak candidate so far as New York state is concerned. New York state will go for Harrison this year with an increased majority.—Schenectady Daily Union.

**The Fawning of David.**  
A leader of his party by waiting in suspense; there was no lack of "cussing," but without his benchman stood beside him as his chances ebbed away.  
And beat, with pitying glances, to hear what he might say.  
The leader slightly faltered as he took his seat and he said: "I never shall reach the promised land."  
That Grover's "sneaked the orange" and left me with the rind.  
"Tell the Crokers and McLaughlins, as you meet the crowd around."  
To talk the matter over on the bosses' stamping ground.  
That I fought the battle bravely, and when the day was o'er,  
The display of "boomers" lay thick upon the floor.  
And the scars upon their faces showed the fight.  
And, though I am a Democrat, my little boom's declined.  
When Grover's "sneaked the orange" and left me with the rind.  
"Oh, friends, I hope you'll never have this presidential itching.  
Although the rind I have had were really quite bewitching.  
And, friends, I hope you'll never be in my sad situation.  
And try to get, as I have done, the party's nomination.  
And see, when almost near enough to grasp the glittering jewel,  
Another person snatch the prize—I tell you, friends, it's cruel."  
At this trembling voice gave out, and then like one who swallows bitter pills or chokes with bit of rind,  
His chin dropped low upon his breast, as bowed his stricken head.  
And then the demagogue of demagogues, poor David Hill, was dead.  
—New York Tribune.

**A Conservative Opinion.**  
Ex-Governor Sherman thinks that the Republicans will carry Iowa in an event by 20,000 this year, and would not be surprised to see it go over 30,000. The ex-governor's hopefulness is shared by all the Republicans in the state.—Iowa State Register.

**The Ladies and the Tiger.**  
Now and for the few weeks following "slang" houses to that "open garage" and trying to be brave and cheerful, but his whistling has a weird, melancholy, uncanny sound about it.—Chicago Tribune.

### POOR CALVIN S. BRICE.

He is a Conspicuous Victim of "Squabbled Oppression."  
The most tariff oppressed state of all the four and forty, according to the Democratic free traders, is Ohio. The baleful policy of protection is working out there the full measure of all its "iniquities." It is there "skinning" alive the poor man and robbing him "to make the rich richer."  
Calvin S. Brice illustrates in a striking way the tariff "villain" as it is seen in operation in the Buckeye State. The "barons" descended upon him when he was a student in college. The old homestead where he was born was mortgaged to educate him at college, and when he left his alma mater they swooped down upon him to pay it. They robbed him "of the necessities of life." They sat up all night devising ways and means to tax him, and they succeeded so admirably that he got into one of the greatest railroad deals of the century, out of which he came with a million or more of cold "plunks." Poor Calvin!

The barons were mad. He was one of "the many" that have been robbed. He held on to the million, and he struck one or two other railroad deals by which the million began to double and quadruple. The "robbery" kept on, and he became the chairman of the national Democratic committee, next a United States senator, with a big unpaid local tax bill in Lima, and the founder of Briceville, in Tennessee—the famous place where the negro convicts are hired out to him to bear stony ways at starvation wages, where they struck six months or so ago and raised a small rebellion. What a case of "the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few!" As a victim of tariff oppression Calvin S. Brice is an interesting study. And the Democratic wools are full of him.—New York Recorder.

### FOR A SECOND TERM.

Gov. Ira J. Chase, Whom the Republicans Have Renominated.  
Governor Ira J. Chase, of Indiana, has been renominated by the Republicans of his state, and his excellent administration of the high office which he holds makes his re-election almost a foregone conclusion. Governor Chase succeeded to his present position on the death of Governor Hovey.

**IRA J. CHASE.**  
Governor Chase was born in Madison county, N.Y., in 1834. When twenty-one years of age he moved to Indiana. He served with distinction in the Union army, and in 1880 cut down a Democratic majority of 1,500 to 300 as a candidate for congress against Colonel C. C. Matson. Governor Chase is a Campbellite member.

### A MAN WHO WEARS.

Harrison Never Falls Below the Standard of a Statesman.  
It is easy to say that Harrison is a man whose personality does not excite enthusiasm. He is not a hurrah candidate, in other words. There is nothing picturesque and sensational about him, and men are not in the habit of speaking of him in fervent and exaggerated terms. But he is a man who wears, and who never falls below public expectation in tests of practical statesmanship and unselfish devotion to the public interests. It may be a misfortune for him that he does not have the faculty of making himself familiar to all classes of people, but certainly it must be acknowledged that he is always courteous and considerate, and that not enough in a man occupying a position of surpassing dignity and honor.

He does not slip over in the way of personal compliment and flattery, but he does observe the rules of civility and propriety. His disposition is not of that effusive order which brings men cheap popularity, but he himself always like a good tempered and self respecting gentleman. The country has never had cause to be ashamed of him. He is equal to any emergency of his great office, and his private character is entirely irreproachable. Surely a man of whom so many creditable things can be said may be forgiven for occasional lack of warmth in his intercourse with visiting politicians and office-seekers.

The people of the United States do not demand that a candidate for president shall be a man of the half-fledged well-wet variety. They do not estimate him by his capacity for making himself agreeable under all circumstances, but according to his qualifications for the duties to be performed and the responsibilities to be assumed. It does not matter whether he is excessively solicitous to please everybody or not so long as he is known to be a man of satisfactory ability and unquestionable integrity.

Harrison is that kind of a man. He has been president for over three years and the people have become well acquainted with him in every respect. They know that his course has been conscientious and patriotic, and that no serious fault can be found with any of his proceedings. Such a record counts for more than the reputation of being a boon companion and a magnetic hand shaker. When there is a man to be selected for a difficult and laborious task we do not ask how he receives callers, but what his fitness is for substantial and useful work.

That is the proper way to look at Harrison, and that is the way in which the American people will regard him as a candidate for re-election. They will not vote against him because he has failed to be as cordial to some individuals as he might have been. He has made a careful, honest and faithful president, and that is the point of real importance. There is no risk to be taken in retaining him. He has demonstrated his ability to meet all the requirements of the place, and that is the best guarantee of successful service in the future, as well as the best claim to reward from an appreciative and grateful country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**A Weird, Uncanny Whistling.**  
Colonel Watterston is marching with his fellow Democrats through that "slang" houses to that "open garage" and trying to be brave and cheerful, but his whistling has a weird, melancholy, uncanny sound about it.—Chicago Tribune.

### Genuine Bay Rum.

Genuine bay rum is always imported. There are few barber shops where the genuine article is used. Genuine bay rum is manufactured only in the West Indies. It is the distillation of the green leaves and berries of the bayberry tree, mixed with absolutely pure rum, St. Croix being used in the very best quality of the preparation.

There is but one true bayberry, but there are many varieties of it in the West Indies, and so closely do they resemble the Primonia oeris, or true bay, that great care is necessary in gathering the leaves, for the presence of a small quantity of the leaves of any other variety is sufficient to destroy the entire product of a still. Ripe berries are mixed in the still with the leaves. The best bay is distilled by steam in copper pipes, but the ordinary commercial spirit, such as bay rum is made from here, is distilled over an open fire.

The genuine steam distilled bay spirit is not only many times stronger than the best of the ordinary commercial spirit, but the refreshing odor that characterizes it is ten times as lasting. The West Indians find the true bay rum so necessary to their comfort among the numerous discomforts attending a life in the climate of their country that they use about all that is made, and hence its scarcity in this and other countries.—Interview in New York Evening Sun.

### Twenty-five Hundred People at Dinner.

Some time ago the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour was entertained at a big banquet in the Waverley market, Edinburgh. Two thousand five hundred guests sat down at table. There were 360 waiters, sixty wine butlers and fifty-four superintendents engaged to wait upon them.

Two kitchens were specially erected for the banquet in which to prepare the banquet. One kitchen had fifty-four Bunsen burners, representing one for each table. There were four large steam boilers for boiling puddings, seven stoves for the boiling of sauces and for frying purposes, and three tables of large size, each with a capacity of about seventy gallons, for dealing with the plum puddings which formed part of the dessert.

The quantities of viands were 150 turkeys, 200 fowls, 400 game pies, 2,500 oyster patties, 200 gallons of turtle soup, about half a ton of airloin of beef, and jelly and cream shapes to the number of 600. There were 20,000 plates required and 30,000 pieces of silver, including spoons, knives and forks; 10,000 wine glasses and about a thousand pieces of decorative ware for the tables.—London Tit-Bits.

### Electricity for Deaf Mutes.

One of the recent medical applications of electricity is in the treatment of deafness. The apparatus for this purpose comprises a battery, a belt, an electrode supporter on the belt and shaped to rest on the ear, and connections between the electrode and the battery. This provides a convenient and efficient mode of receiving the current, which can be applied in finely graduated strength.

Superintendent Johnson, of the Deaf and Dumb institute at Indianapolis, is reported as having found in a series of experiments that the phonograph concentrates the sound at the drum of the ear in such a way that many of the people otherwise deaf are thus enabled to hear. Out of fifty-six boys and girls, only three girls were unable to hear anything at all, while forty could hear music and twenty-six could distinguish spoken words.—New York Telegram.

### Ammonia for Electric Shock.

An ingenious dentist has been making some interesting experiments with animals which have been nearly killed by electric shocks.

On Wednesday he was standing on the street and saw a sparrow in a small pool of water left by the street sprinkler. The bird soon went up and flew to a wire overhead. The shock at once sent him to the ground, where he lay until the dentist picked him up, barely able to move his wings. The gentleman breathed into the sparrow's mouth and let him go. As the shock was not a very bad one the bird was soon able to fly, but he again returned to a dangerous locality, and the result was another shock much worse than the first. When the bird fell to the ground he was apparently lifeless, but the dentist took him to the office and began an experiment.

He at first resorted to artificial respiration before, and then injected in the bird's flesh aromatic spirits of ammonia and poured a few drops diluted with water down the sparrow's throat. He then put him in a dry closet and gave him some clear water after a few minutes. When placed in the closet the bird's body was nearly cold, but the treatment proved so effective that in less than an hour he was able to fly as well as ever and was liberated.—Eastern Argus.

### "Old Bill." That's All.

A familiar figure to all who have business about Park row is "Old Bill," the spectacle vendor. Day after day for the past twenty years or more this unique figure has arrived in front of No. 31 at an early hour in the morning and unfolded a little camp stool sort of contrivance, on which he places a small tray containing a few of the cheaper variety of eyeglasses. After this he lights his pipe and awaits the occasional customer.

In winter Bill's tall, spare figure is hidden in a heavy overcoat buttoned to the chin, his thin face peeping out from a huge cap with large sides that fold down over his ears. When the first days of summer approach the heavy trappings are cast aside and the purveyor of "eye windows" appears resplendent in straw hat, light trousers and clean linen duster.

## YOU MAY NEED

Additional Lawn Hose before the Summer is over, and we desire to call your attention to the fact that our stock embraces several grades, and the prices on the same are away down.

This hot weather naturally suggests something cool—ice cream, for instance. Why not make your own? We have a nice line of freezers which we are offering low. They range in size from half gallon up.

The flies are getting very numerous, and if your screens are worn out these pestiferous insects are sure to get into your house and annoy you. We handle a good quality of wire cloth and sell it at such figures that you cannot afford to use your old screens for the sake of saving the small cost of new ones.

If you or your daughter is an artist you certainly have pictures which should be framed; they don't look well standing around frameless. We have the best and most varied line of mouldings in the city and can make frames to order.

**H. S. KEITH.**

## N. A. DAVIS & CO.,

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## Farm Implements of all Kinds,

WAGONS, BUGGIES, Windmills, Harness, Etc.

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IN THE EQUITABLE OF NEW YORK.

H. B. HYDE, Pres. J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres.

ASSETS.....	\$136,198,518
LIABILITIES.....	109,905,527
SURPLUS.....	26,292,981

The Largest! The Strongest!

The Most Profitable in the World!

INCOME.....	\$ 39,054,944
NEW BUSINESS Written in 1891.....	233,118,331
ASSURANCE IN FORCE.....	804,894,557

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Safest and Cheapest Life Assurance on Earth.

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## SUPERIOR BILLIARD and POOL TABLES.

Bar Stocked with the Finest of Liquors.

**A QUIET AND ORDERLY RESORT**  
Where gentlemen will receive courteous treatment at all times and where they will always be welcome. Our billiard and pool hall is not surpassed in the city and lovers of these games can be accommodated at all times.

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