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Is the ONLY Hardware Man in North Platte that NO ONE OWES. You will always find my price right.

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DEALER IN Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Sporting Goods, Etc.

FRANKLIN PEALE'S WALL-PAPER, PAINT AND OIL DEPOT. WINDOW GLASS, VARNISHES, GOLD LEAF, GOLD PAINTS, BRONZES, ARTISTS' COLORS AND BRUSHES, PIANO AND FURNITURE POLISHES, PREPARED HOUSE AND BUGGY PAINTS, KALSOMINE MATERIAL, WINDOW SHADES. ESTABLISHED JULY 1868. 310 SPRUCE STREET.

F. J. BROEKER.

A Fine Line of Piece Goods to select from. First-class Fit. Excellent Workmanship.

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NEW LIVERY AND FEED STABLE (Old Van Doran Stable.)



Good Teams, Comfortable Rigs,

Excellent Accommodations for the Farming Public.

Prices Reasonable. ELDER & LOCK. Northwest corner of Courthouse square.

JOS. F. FILLION, PLUMBING, Steam and Gas Fitting.

Cesspool and Sewerage a Specialty. Copper and Galvanized Iron Cor-nice. Tin and Iron Roofings. Estimates furnished. Repairing of all kinds receive prompt attention Locust Street, Between Fifth and Sixth, North Platte, Nebraska.

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NORTH PLATTE PHARMACY, NORTH PLATTE, - NEBRASKA.

WE AIM TO HANDLE THE BEST GRADE OF GOODS, SELL THEM AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND WARRANT EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED.

Orders from the country and along the line of the Union Pacific Railway Solicited.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25. Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents. Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

NEBRASKA is a prize winner in almost every event in which she takes part. One of the latest honors which she receives is the distinction won by her crack military companies in the Memphis drill. The Thurston Rifles and Omaha Guards succeeded in capturing six out of eleven prizes. The Omaha Guards get first prize, \$500, in the Gatling gun class, while the Rifles get first prize in class A, \$3,000; first in class C, \$1,000; second in class B, \$500; the camp discipline prize of \$300, and last, but not least, the individual prize of \$75, won by Private H. R. William.

"Bud" REYNOLDS and John T. McGraw, two of ex-Congressman Wilson's backers in West Virginia, are now in possession of a very sad memorial of that last and losing free-trade campaign. To win over some of the wool growers these free traders guaranteed higher prices for wool under the Wilson bill than under the McKinley law, and they went so far as to contract for a lot of this year's clip at from 15 to 18 cents a pound. They are now receiving their wool and paying for it at these rates, while other wool buyers in West Virginia are paying only 12 cents a pound. They are also praying for the return of McKinley prices and are willing to see the McKinley tariff on wool restored without regard to its effect on the democratic party. They realize that "politics is business and business is politics."

A BROOKLYN man who was "convicted" of a burglary he did not commit, and "pardoned" after he had served nearly two years in Sing Sing, has sued the state of New York for \$101,838.28 damages. Of this amount \$25,000 is claimed for injury to reputation and mental and physical suffering while in prison; the rest is his computation of the amount he lost in business by this false imprisonment, with his attorney's fees added. Since the state attorneys admit that he was innocent of the crime for which he was convicted, and his "pardon" was granted because of his innocence, they have a very interesting case on their hands to defend. They may set up the claim that he is the victim of misfortune rather than wrong, but the state is responsible for its part in the denial of liberty that caused his suffering and loss.

General News Notes. It is reported that a large percentage of the corn in the vicinity of Bloomington, Ill., will have to be replanted.

Henry Richards and wife of Dale, N. Y., were struck while on a crossing by a passenger train Wednesday and both instantly killed.

A certain Peruvian heiress once paid the late M. Worth \$24,000 for a costume, which contained nearly \$23,000 worth of lace.

The executive committee of the North Carolina democratic state committee Wednesday adopted a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver.

The Missouri supreme court has affirmed the validity of the law prescribing a penalty for imitating the cigarmakers' union label.

An insurrection is threatened in the Creek nation over the alleged wrongful disposition of funds of the tribe. The members of the council accused of the misappropriation are surrounded by an armed guard.

The miners in the Pittsburgh district have succeeded in getting 1,500 more men to quite work. The miners on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore & Ohio are still at work.

Gov. Matthews, of Indiana, says he will not refuse a renomination in 1896, and he thereby gains the credit, such as it is, of being the first prominent democrat to offer himself as a sacrifice for his party.

At the next Michigan election a constitutional amendment will be submitted requiring reading and writing qualifications for voters. The solitary democrat in the present legislature may prepare to retire to private life.

Patrick Reilly, a Roundout, N. Y., blacksmith, sued two men for a bill of \$60. They procured an adjournment to raise the money, and on the day of reopening the case paid the blacksmith 6,000 copper cents.

On the Royal Exchange at London the chimes have played the same four tunes for fifty years. They recently broke down, and new chimes have been put up which will play twenty-one tunes during the week, three times a day: English, Scotch and Irish airs on week-days, and psalm tunes on Sundays.

A BARBER shop in Brussels has made itself head of the procession by hanging up a sign "Here we shave to music." When the customer seats himself in a chair, the tubes of a phonograph are put in his ears and he can close his eyes and imagine himself at the opera or concert while the barber, silent for the lack of a hearer, tends strictly to business. Very appropriately "The Barber of Seville" is turned on at intervals.—Ex.

The Supreme Court of Maine has refused a white woman a divorce from a negro on the simple ground of color. This may excite some of the negro-phobists of the south, but Maine simply follows the nation by refusing to recognize the color line in its citizenship.—Ex.

The woman regarded a negro as unfit for her husband because of his color she ought to have made her decision before marriage. He was just as black as a lover as he was as a husband.

There is prospect of advance in the price of goods without corresponding increase in the price of wages by operation of the very force the potency of which the protectionists predicted. Low tariff hav-

ing closed or crippled American factories, and foreign imports having increased, the importers are increasing the price of the imported articles. This is unavoidable. The importers have a quasi-monopoly of the market. The fallacy of the free-trade parrot's gabble, "the tariff is added to the price," is proven by the fact that the reduction of tariff is not taken from the price. We are threatened with a rising market on a falling tariff. But the rise is not in wages, but in the price of what wages buy. The American manufacturer knows that if he were to open upon an increased wage scale, which, of course, means an increased cost scale, the importers would drop prices until they had forced him out of the market, and then would advance them again. This is just what they have done. During the first few months of the new tariff prices fell to a point with which the American manufacturer could not compete. Now that he is crippled they begin to advance. The idiosyncy of "tariff breeds trusts" is demonstrated. Tariff tinkering has bred an alien importers' trust that has the American manufacturer and wage-earner by the throat.

The old veterans who object to a glorification of confederate dead at Chicago on Memorial day are not trying to keep up the hatreds of the war. They are merely insisting that there shall be no mixing up of the virtues of patriotism with rebellion on the day set apart for honoring those who fell in defense of their country. Memorial day was not instituted merely as a tribute to bravery on the battlefield. That distinction should never be ignored.—Journal.

Double Standard Impracticable. Although we have the gold standard in this country, our actual stock of gold bullion and coin amounts to only about one-third of our actual currency, a condition of affairs which would have been inconceivable a few centuries ago. It is contended by many advocates of free coinage that the effect of their policy would be not to abolish the present standard of value and substitute the silver standard in its place, but that it would establish what they call bimetalism and a double standard. I confess my inability to understand what is meant by double standard, because I cannot conceive how it is possible to have different legal measures of the same thing at the same time.

After quoting various authorities on the subject of bimetalism, Secretary Carlisle said it is proposed that the United States, without the co-operation of any other government, shall provide by law that all silver bullion or foreign silver coins that may be presented at the mints by individuals or corporations, foreign or domestic, shall be coined, at the public expense, into silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1, with gold, and that the coins so made shall be delivered to those presenting the bullion and to all the people of the United States, but nobody else shall be compelled by law to receive them as legal measures of full value. All who are indebted to us, therefore, have the privilege of paying in silver, while all to whom we become indebted are to have the privilege of requiring us to pay in gold.

The attempt to coin the two metals without limit as to amount into full legal tender money and keep both in circulation at the same time has been made by nearly every civilized nation and has failed in every one of them. Our country is not without experience upon this subject, and the results here were just the same as everywhere else. All who have been or may be induced to give their support to this revolution-ary policy upon the assurance that it will give the country more money for use in the transaction of business will be greatly disappointed if they will find, when it is too late, that instead of having more money, they will have less, and that it will be depreciated in value besides.

Free coinage would absolutely give us a depreciated and fluctuating currency and the question is whether the producers of exportable articles will be benefited by such a result. The character or value of the use of the currency in a country does not affect the price of an article abroad to any extent whatever. But if our monetary system were so changed that it would require two dollars to purchase here what one dollar will purchase now, the exchange with foreign countries would be double, making us pay twice as much for our money as now, while the foreigners would pay only half as much in his money for the same number of dollars as he pays now. Furthermore, the exchange would be in a constant state of fluctuation, just as it has been between Great Britain and India, on account of the changes in the prices of silver from day to day; and the American producer would be compelled to pay for the risk taken on account of the fluctuations by receiving a less price for his product.

Wages Higher Than in 1873. The secretary then at great length reviewed the researches of the senate committee on the course of prices and wages of labor for as long a period as authentic records would embrace. The invest-

ment in all this broad western country than can be found in the vicinity of the beautiful little town of Wheatland, Wyoming, ninety-six miles north of Cheyenne. Immense crops, never failing supply of water, rich land, and great agricultural resources. Magnificent farms to be had for little money. Reached via the Union Pacific System.

E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

HARD MONEY MEN MEET

Secretary Carlisle Addresses the Southern Convention at Memphis.

ALL PARTIES REPRESENTED.

Secretary of the Treasury Discusses the Currency Question Along the Lines Laid Down by the Cleveland Administration.

MEMPHIS, May 23.—The sound money convention which met here this afternoon was a much bigger affair in point of attendance than the most sanguine of its projectors had anticipated. The auditorium, with its seating capacity of 8,000, was overtaxed to accommodate the crowd seeking admission. The number of delegates was about 800, representing all shades of political belief. After organization and the appointment of a committee on resolutions, the gathering listened to an address by Hon. John G. Carlisle, secretary of the treasury.

Secretary Carlisle's Speech. Mr. Carlisle in the beginning said that the proposition to revolutionize our monetary system and thus destroy credit of government and people at home and abroad, violate the obligations of all contracts, unsettle all exchangeable values, reduce wages of labor, expel capital from our country and seriously obstruct the trade of our people among themselves and with the people of other countries, is one which challenges the intelligence, patriotism and commercial honor of every man to whom it is addressed. No matter what may be the real purposes and motives of those who make the proposition to legalize free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, these are the consequences involved in their scheme, and in my opinion cannot be avoided if adopted. I do not charge that our fellow citizens who propose to revolutionize our monetary system really desire to see the business of the country ruined or even injured, but in my judgment the results would be most disastrous.

The secretary reviewed at some length the history of the use of gold and silver as money, and went on to say that the percentage of coin actively employed in conducting business in this country is so small that it is almost inappreciable.

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E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

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

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

BIG RUSH FOR HOMES.

Wild Scramble For Kickapoo Lands and Townsites.

SOONERS WERE IN AHEAD.

Get Their Pick of the Lands, Homesteaders Taking the Best They Could Get. No Serious Trouble Reported During the Day.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., May 23.—Shary's noon at least 15,000 men, with a large number of women, made the grand rush from all sides of the Kickapoo reservation for the 450 odd claims open to white settlers. In less than an hour after there were scores of contestants on each of these claims in addition to the sooners, who had already taken possession of the lands long coveted by them.

The scenes at the opening were precisely similar to those at previous openings. There was the mad rush, the wild yelling and the mishaps more or less serious. So far as is now known no lives were lost in the race, but it is too early yet to hear from the interior of the new country.

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 23.—All night long last night the road to Sweeney's bridge, on the edge of the Kickapoo country, was crowded with horsemen and vehicles. The dust was sticking to the horses dragged through the deep sand and stumbled over the roots of the trees in the road. The crowd had filled up the yard at Sweeney's bridge and extended back along the road for a mile. At Sweeney's bridge is a roadhouse where travelers across the country stop to feed their horses. The yard is large and fenced in and forms a sort of cul-de-sac, with a narrow outlet leading down to the bridge. The yard last night was a solid jam of vehicles and horsemen. Men slept sitting in the seats of their wagons, while their horses stood up or lay on the ground on either side of the wagon poles. There were buggies and covered wagons, sulkies and every kind of vehicle, including ox carts. Not much sleep fell to the lot of the people. Young men drank from their flasks and sang boisterously, dogs barked and horses whinnied, mules brayed and men called back and forth. It was a nightmare of noises. Up and down the river the light of campfires shone through the trees, reddening the foliage. The wind blew cold out of the north and it was an uncomfortable night to be out without an overcoat or blankets, and many of the men sat all night in their shirt sleeves or moved among the wagons. There were fights to enliven the night.

When day broke everybody got out to cook coffee, and hitched up to await the race at the hour of noon. Down the river for miles the boomers were camped on the edge of the bluff down to the water of the North Canadian.

Sooners in Ahead. Before the hour of noon many crossed over the river and entered the country, and their names were jotted down by the honest homesteaders who obeyed the law and waited. These galloped along the roads over the rise and far out on the plateau.

Whisky Peddlers Killed. GUTHRIE, O. T., May 23.—Half a dozen deputy marshals raided a camp of whisky peddlers on the line of the Kickapoo reservation, four miles north of Shawnee, and in the fight that ensued two of the peddlers were killed and two wounded.

NEWSPAPERS FROM FOREIGN LANDS. Earthquakes in Greece. LONDON, May 23.—The Standard has still further advices from Athens of the recent earthquakes, from which it appears that the most disastrous effect was felt in the southwest portion of Epirus. Intelligence has been received in Athens of the destruction of seven villages in this locality and 50 deaths are already reported.

Cuban Leaders Killed. MADRID, May 23.—The Spanish newspapers attach great importance to the fact that the insurgent leader, Joseph Marti, who is described as the life and soul of the rebellion, is dead, and that several other leaders of the Cuban insurgents were also killed in the recent engagement with the Spanish forces.

Wilde's Second Trial. LONDON, May 23.—The Old Bailey court was again crowded when the trial of Oscar Wilde was resumed. Wilde entered the court room looking haggard. When the case was reopened the evidence furnished at the previous trial was repeated in detail, no new points of any importance being made.

Russia Still Growing. ST. PETERSBURG, May 23.—It is stated here that the Russian government has declined to agree to the military occupation of Corea by the Japanese forces, and demands that the government at Tokio recall the garrisons stationed there.

Two Years For Witness Fribbing. MILAN, Mo., May 23.—A. N. Manklin was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for offering a witness \$1,000 to not testify against W. F. Taylor in a case where the latter was charged with stealing 30 head of cattle. Taylor, with his brother George, is now held for the murder of the Meeks family, and charges of jury bribing were freely made at the recent trial.

Three Were Drowned. EPPINGHAM, Ills., May 23.—Charles Wiley, aged 20, Katie Johnson, aged 15, and Mand Meyers were drowned in Lake Koenigs, two miles west of this city, by the capsizing of their boat. Three others in the boat were rescued.

Returned to Work. CLEVELAND, May 23.—Nearly all of the 400 employees of the Upson Nut and Bolt works who went on strike for a 10 per cent increase in wages last week returned to work this morning, and decided that while there was a revival in trade to some extent it was not sufficient to warrant the company in granting the advance demanded.

Gal Hamilton Staking. WASHINGTON, May 23.—Miss Dodge is reported this morning as sinking rapidly and may not live much longer. Secretary Gresham continues to improve. Representative Hitt passed a comfortable night and this morning is reported to be growing stronger.

Forced to the Wall by Creditors. CLEVELAND, May 23.—The Charles A. Wood company, extensive dealers in builders' supplies, have made an assignment to F. M. Kassulker. Assets, \$110,000; liabilities, \$70,000. A move on the part of the heavy creditors to push their claims caused the assignment.

Committed Suicide in Jail. OTTUMWA, May 23.—Gny Archer, an insurance agent, was taken to jail last night, charged with embezzlement. He committed suicide today with morphine.