

The North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune.

State Historical Society
Lincoln

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NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1896.

NO. 13.

Everybody Surprised

—over our Great Stock of—

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

Gloves and Mittens.

Surprised, First at the Large Assortment;
Second at the Superior Quality;
Third at the Immense Variety;
Fourth at the Low Prices.

We have been some time in getting these Surprises here and ready for you, but at last are able to announce

Bargains all Through the House.

We solicit a comparison of Goods and Prices, knowing that you will find our stock the Best and the Cheapest.

Star Clothing House,

WEBER & VOLLMER, Props.

MOST DELICIOUS COFFEE IN THE WORLD

SPURR'S MOCHA AND REVERE JAVA.



HARRINGTON & TOBIN, SOLE AGTS, NORTH PLATTE, NEB

C. F. IDDINGS, LUMBER, COAL AND GRAIN.

Order by telephone from Newton's Book Store.

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



Good Teams, Comfortable Rigs, Excellent Accommodations for the Farmer Public.

Prices Reasonable. ELDER & LOCK. North west corner of Courthouse square.

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The Great National and Representative Republican Newspaper.

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 DAILY AND SUNDAY..... One year \$6.00; Six Months \$3.00
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 THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT pays for and prints MORE NEWS than any other paper in the United States. It will be indispensable during the coming great National Campaign, and the LOW PRICE places it within the reach of all.
 THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT is sold by news-dealers everywhere at two cents for the daily and five cents for the Sunday issues. Delivered to regular subscribers, daily and Sunday, 15 cents a week, 50 cents a month. If your local dealer does not handle it, insist upon him procuring it for you, or send your subscription with remittance direct to the publishers.
 Particular attention is called to THE WEEKLY GLOBE-DEMOCRAT, issued in semi-weekly sections, eight pages every Tuesday and Friday, making it practically a large semi-weekly paper for only One Dollar a Year. This issue just fills the bill for the busy man, who has not the time to read a daily paper, and yet desires to keep promptly and thoroughly posted. It goes to every state—almost to every post-office—in the Union. All America is its legitimate field. No matter where you live, you will find it invaluable as a newspaper and home journal.
 Sample copies free on application to
 GLOBE PRINTING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

The directors of the Lincoln and Dawson county irrigation district met at Gothenburg the first of the week and opened the bids for the sale of the \$275,000 of bonds to be issued upon that district for the construction of fifty miles of main canal and twenty-five miles of laterals. The only bid considered legal was made by I. E. Doty of David City in person, who bid 95 cents on the dollar for the bonds, with the understanding that he was to have the privilege of bidding on the construction of said canal, and in case he failed to receive the contract to build said canal his bid should not be considered. The board rejected all bids. During the past week E. C. Kinney, hydraulic engineer and general manager of the West Gallatin Irrigation company of Manhattan, Mont., resurveyed and checked up the previous surveys made by the surveyors in charge of the Lincoln and Dawson county irrigation canal, and reported that the \$275,000 worth of bonds voted upon the district, if sold at 95 cents on the dollar, would furnish ample means for the completion of the canal, and that the canal was practical, and that the cost of irrigation per acre in this district was below the average. However, he advises that a hydraulic engineer resurvey the line and furnish plans and specifications for its construction. The report was read by the board, but not acted upon.

T. J. Devin, a brother-in-law of ex-president Harrison in a recent interview at Ottumwa, Iowa, scored the newspapers which keep reiterating the statement that Harrison's betrothal to Mrs. Dimmick is causing trouble in the Harrison family. Devin is connected with the Burlington R'y., and his wife is a half sister of General Harrison. He admitted to the Bee correspondent that Mrs. McKee was at first opposed to the match, but said that she was now reconciled. He stated that the papers which professed to believe that Mr. Harrison would accept another nomination for president did him an unkindness. Harrison stated to the relatives before leaving the White House that he never wanted to go back there again, and had always stuck to it. Devin said: "Harrison would not accept the nomination under any consideration. He is friendly both to McKinley and Allison, but has a partiality for Allison. Michener, the big man of Indiana politics, is square-footed for Allison, so is John C. New, and where you find these, you usually find General Harrison, though I don't think Harrison will take an active part in the nomination of any one. The candidates are all his friends. Indiana will give a part of its vote to Allison.—Bee.

NICHOLS AND HERSHEY NEWS.
 Remember the Woodmen dance at Hershey to-night.

Geo. E. Sullivan marketed a load of hay at the Platte last Tuesday. Charles Becker and family are returning to the north table after residing upon Paxton & Hershey land in the valley one season.

W. S. Cox is entertaining a brother from Ohio, who is on his way home from a trip to California. He is favorably impressed with this locality.

A number of friends were entertained at the Brooks residence in different ways a few evenings ago.

It is reported that uncle Billy White who has been sick for some time is not as well as common at this writing.

Spring wheat for seed in this country seems to be about as scarce as hen's teeth.

Mrs. A. O. Randall has not as yet fully recovered from her recent illness but is gradually on the mend.

Considerable corn is being hauled and shipped out of the valley at the present time.

Andy Struthers and wife of Sidney who are calling upon relatives and friends at Nichols visited at North Platte a couple of days ago.

Harris and McLaughlin are still delivering corn at Max Beer's ranch over south of Nichols.

Another swine harvest will soon be ready to glean in the valley.

J. W. Liles and J. C. Mainer have returned from their visit over on the south side. They report a social and pleasant time.

Emigrant wagons going both east and west have been quite numerous since the recent warm spell.

The sports around Hershey are anticipating a big time next Sunday if everything pans out as now planned.

Mrs. Lawrence's new residence at Hershey is about enclosed.

The revival meetings at the Platte Valley school house, conducted by Rev. Pelton, of Maywood, are well attended and a deep interest manifested.

The Hershey editor has failed to put in an appearance as yet.
 J. C. Mainer has rented Leonard Laubner's farm for the coming season.
 O. H. Eyerly is visiting in Iowa at the present time.

The Financial Question.

In order to shed additional light upon this interesting subject it may be stated that we, as a colony of Great Britain, and as an independent nation, have always used the decimal system of notation, in which ten of the given denomination make one of the next higher, and one of the given denomination makes ten of the next lower; and as in all of our arithmetical calculations this system of notations was in common use, it was but natural, when our forefathers were confronted with the necessity of devising a monetary system, that some one should hit upon the plan of making our money system conform as nearly as possible to the system of notation used to compute the amount contained in different quantities of the same kind, or in other words in solving problems in the fundamental rules of arithmetic. It was no longer desirable nor pleasant to use the system of Great Britain, neither was it practicable, for the country was so filled with an influx of coin of every name and nation that honest people were unable to count their money, and were cheated and robbed by money changers and sharpers. Finally after the subject had been most thoroughly discussed, the agitation continuing for years, after book upon book had been written upon the subject, and several years before "Coin" unit of value of 37 1/2 grains was mentioned—long in the year 1786—it was resolved by congress, "that the money of account proceed in a decimal ratio." Removing all superfluous language from the wording of the law as it stands on the statutes, and we discover that after several years of agitation the statesmen of that time had succeeded in establishing two facts of history with both of which almost every child in the country is familiar. The first being the well known and oft repeated table, viz: Ten mills make one cent; ten cents, one dime; ten dimes, one dollar; and ten dollars, one eagle. The other being the fact that the highest copper piece should be the cent, the little piece of money which every little boy and girl in the country is familiar. The author of "Coin" boldly asserts that the legislation which established these well known principles, is trivial to be used in an argument; but as the action of congress at that time has remained for over a century, and is likely to continue long after "Coin" and his "Financial School" are both forgotten, we may be pardoned for expressing the opinion that this very law is the foundation stone on which our whole monetary system rests. The tendency of "free silver" advocates is to ignore all financial laws, and all units of value which existed prior to 1792, probably from a mistaken idea that some of these laws militate against their pet theory. While it is intensely interesting to trace existing laws to their fountain head, and learn what bearing they had in shaping the destiny of the nation, it would puzzle any person of unbiased judgment to explain what bearing a unit of value, even though it glistered with silver, fixed by our forefathers over a century ago, has upon the present financial difficulty. Granting the fact that 37 1/2 grains of silver were made the unit of value in 1792, are we to argue from this fact that to change the unit at any future time, when the increased commerce and foreign trade of the country required it, would bring disaster to the nation any more than it would when the different colonies became independent and discarded their various standards of value for one which was accepted by all the people of the country?

The wall which goes up from the advocates of unlimited coinage, whenever mention is made of the change from silver to the gold standard, and their strenuous efforts to drive us backward fifty years in our history, is an evidence that they do not possess that energy, determination and spirit of advancement typical of the true American, but that they wish to take rank with such nations as China, Mexico and some of the South American countries.

When the colonists were pursuing the even tenor of their way, occasionally relieving the monotony by a scrimmage with the noble red men of the forest, they had as many units of value as there were colonies, the bullet of Massachusetts the tobacco of Virginia, and the conch shell currency being some of the devices by which they were enabled to estimate value. While these were crude, cumbersome and inconvenient, they teach a lesson which should open the mental vision of all those who are defiled by the heresy of the present day, that the stamps of the government and legal sanction can give a commodity double its commercial value. In every instance when choosing their standard commodity as a unit for estimating the value of other articles, they recognized, intrinsic value and universal acceptability as the essential qualities of money previous to any official stamp or legal enactment.

How Treasure Is Transported In China.

We have heard much of the diverting of public treasure to private gain by Chinese officials of all ranks, and the evidence of it in the failure of the Chinese army and navy to be ready for the inevitable struggle with Japan is too recent and convincing to be disputed, but on the other hand we can only wonder at the power of this law of responsibility which, in such a land, enables the remotest province to transport its dues to Peking in solid silver, by the simplest means, without loss by the way and without the protection of a single soldier. Nothing impresses one more with the absoluteness of this power as applied to transportation than to meet a line of pack mules, horses, or camels, loaded with silver bullion. The silver is usually confined in rough logs of wood that have been split, hollowed out, and then bound together, and each log is marked with a little flag of imperial yellow, stating the amount and destination. That is all the protection there is except the ordinary drivers, who carry no weapons, and are attended by no guard. In what other land on the face of the globe could the same be done?—Professor C. M. Cary in Century.

His Animal Food.

Pat Shinnegan works on the Allen place, and his mind is no poetic mind, and whatever comes into it receives a literal construction that sometimes makes it unrecognizable when it comes out again. In fact, Pat's mind is a very sausage machine of a mind.

Now, it happens that Pat was feeling ill for some days, and so, as his employer is an M. D., full fledged, albeit somewhat young in years, Pat applied to him for a remedy. The doctor asked the symptoms, felt his pulse, examined his tongue, and did whatever else professional etiquette demanded. Then he said:

"Patrick, you're run down a bit, that's all. What you need is animal food."

And Pat departed quite contented.

About two days afterward the doctor happened to think of his case, and called on Pat in the stable.

"Well, Pat," said he, "how are you getting on with the treatment?"

"Oh, shure, sir," said Pat, "O' manege all right with the grain and oats, but it's hard with the chopped hay."

—Boston Budget.

He Scored Journalism.

A successful physician, who began life as a reporter, spoke very scornfully of the newspaper man who had not sense enough to discover that the talents needed to earn him a bare living in "journalism" would bring him substantial rewards in any other business or profession. I suppose it must have been some such idea that was at the root of Horace Greeley's fixed objection to paying any man a salary of more than \$25 a week, it being his opinion that if an employee of a newspaper could earn more than that he ought to strike out for himself. Considering the number of second and third rate newspaper men who have made first class reputations in politics, and made their mark generally in the public life of the country, there does seem to be something wrong with the old hands at the bellows who can find nothing better to do.—Forum.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Farmers and Merchants' Irrigation Company, at said company's office in the city of Lexington, Dawson county, Nebraska, until six o'clock p. m., of Wednesday, the 29th day of February, 1896, for furnishing all materials, tools, labor and hauling for completing the main canal from station 600 to station 1530, approximately 930 lineal feet.

Also for constructing to completion laterals A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, including public and private bridges, together with drops, checks, lateral gates, drains, flumes, and all other work and materials incident to the full and final completion of said work or such portion of same as the Board of Directors may direct.

The quantities necessary to complete the main or north canal and laterals will be approximately as follows:

Earthwork, main canal, 196,000 cubic yards.
 Fluming 455 lineal feet.
 Drainage, 750 lineal feet of tile.
 Bridges, twenty in number.

The aggregate quantities necessary to complete the several laterals will be approximately 63,000 cubic yards of earthwork, together with all materials, hauling and labor necessary to full and final completion or so much thereof as the Directors may elect to contract under this advertisement.

Plans, profiles, general and detailed drawings can be seen at the office of the company in the city of Lexington, at which place specifications, forms of proposal and forms of contract can be secured.

The entire work to be finally completed for continuous service not later than May 15th, 1896.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to make such modifications in foregoing quantities, either by increase or diminution as they may elect.

R. W. BARTON,
 Vice-President and Gen. Manager.
 H. O. SMITH,
 Secretary.
 Lexington, Neb., February 12th, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of Gaslin Irrigation District has filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, its petition, the object and prayer of which is to have the proceedings of said district and said Board of Directors of said Gaslin Irrigation District, organizing said district and issuing the bonds of said district to be examined by said District Court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, and to have said proceedings to be declared to be legal, regular and valid, and that said bonds be declared to be a valid lien upon the land within the boundaries of said district. And by order of the Hon. H. M. Grimes, judge of said district court, said petition will be heard and decided on Monday, the 25th day of March, 1896, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as it can be heard, and all any persons interested in the organization of said district or in the proceedings for the issue and sale of said bonds, may on or before the date fixed for the hearing of said petition, viz: Monday, the 25th day of March, 1896, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of said day, appear and answer to said petition.
 Witness my hand and official seal this 14th day of February, 1896.
 W. C. ELDER, Clerk of the District Court.
 By R. A. ELDER, Deputy.

Prize Poetry!

DON'T WAIT.
 All things will come to those who wait,
 But unto some they come too late,
 Oh! hasten to "The Fair" and choose
 A pair of Richards Bros. shoes. No. 5.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?
 "Where are you going fair maiden?" I cried.
 "Up to The Fair for shoes," she replied.
 "Come up with me! we both want a pair:
 They keep the very best up to, The Fair." No. 5.

"PUSS IN BOOTS."
 "Puss in Boots" is a dear old story,
 Full of jingle and phrase and glory,
 About the cat who danced all night,
 And danced and danced until morning light.
 But he must have had a very strong shoe:
 Or before morning he'd have worn them through.
 I'll bet a nickel against another,
 He bought his shoes of Richards' brother. No. 5.

PEOPLE MUST EAT,

Even if times are a little quiet and dollars rather scarce. They must have Groceries, Provisions and Flour and they want good goods at low prices.

We Don't Blow Much,

But when it comes to selling fresh and clean goods for little money we are "in it" just as extensively as any dealer.

We're after Trade,

That's what we are here for and we solicit you to call and "look us over." We are confident we can please you.

V. VonGoetz, The Grocer,
 Ottenstein Block.

CLOSING : SALE

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

—AT—

Otten's Shoe Store

FOR CASH.

A large line of the best makes of Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes. All goods will be closed out for what they will bring. A large line of over shoes and rubbers will be closed out cheap enough that you can buy for next year. A complete line of the celebrated Lewis Boys' Shoes, Children's Red School House Shoes—the best made, Ludlow Ladies' Fine Shoes, Lily Brackett Men's Fine Shoes, I will sell cheap for cash to quit business. Will also sell show cases, counters, shelves, safe, etc.

Otten's Shoe Store.

The Rand-McNally Atlas

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