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Davis, the Bicycle Man, THE VIKING, is the "biking", Best of cycles. THE ELDRIDGE, strictly first class. THE BELVIDERE, a high grade at a popular price. THE CRAWFORD, absolutely the best wheel on earth for the money. Choice of all kinds of handle bars, saddles and pedals. ALL KINDS OF BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

Davis, the Seed Man, Has a full line of BULK GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED from the celebrated Rice's Cambridge Valley Seed Gardens.

Davis, the Hardware Man, Big stock of POULTRY NETTING, GARDEN TOOLS, RUBBER HOSE and the celebrated Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Don't forget Davis, "that no one owes" when in need of anything in his line. Samples of "bikes" now in.

C. F. IDDIGS, LUMBER, COAL AND GRAIN. Order by telephone from Newton's Book Store.

NORTH PLATTE PHARMACY, Dr. N. McCABE, Prop., J. E. BUSH, Manager. NORTH PLATTE, - - NEBRASKA.

We aim to handle the Best Grades of Goods, sell them at Reasonable Figures, and Warrant Everything as Represented. Orders from the country and along the line of the Union Pacific railway respectfully solicited.

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.

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.

The Semi-Weekly Tribune. A LEADING local populist tells us that Judge Green will not be nominated for congress by the populists of this district. He says that in being elected judge, Greene has been well cared for, and that the honor of a congressional nomination belongs to some other perspiring member of the party, but just who the nominee would be he was not in position to say. In this connection it is not improper to state that Colonel Gantt and Judge Neville have not yet driven the congressional bee from their bonnets.

THE WINNERS OF 1896.

- NATIONAL TICKET. For President—WM. MCKINLEY, of Ohio. For Vice President—G. A. HOBART, of New Jersey. STATE TICKET. For Governor—JOHN H. MACCOLL. For Lieutenant Governor—ORLANDO TEFFT. For Secretary of State—JOEL A. PIPER. For Auditor Public Accounts—P. O. HEDLUND. For State Treasurer—CHARLES E. CASEY. For Supt. Public Instruction—HENRY R. CORBETT. For Com. Lands and Buildings—HENRY C. RUSSELL. For Attorney General—ARTHUR S. CHURCHILL. For Supreme Judge, Long Term—ROBERT RYAN. For Supreme Judge, Short Term—MOSES P. KINKAID. For Regent of State University—W. G. WHITMORE. LEGISLATIVE TICKET. For Congress, 6th District—E. A. CADY. For Senator, 30th District—J. S. HOAGLAND. For Representative, 54 District—J. H. ABBOTT. COUNTY TICKET. For County Attorney—T. G. PATTERSON. For Commissioner, Third District, JAS. S. ROBBINS.

A SWEEPING reduction has been made in the price of tornado insurance in Nebraska, the cut amounting to nearly fifty per cent.

HENRY WATTERSON says that 16 to 1 in Kentucky means that one silverite makes as much noise as sixteen sound money men. The same holds good in North Platte.

MR HOBART promises a republican majority of 50,000 in New Jersey this year, and Mr. Hobart is the kind of a man who never advertises more than is likely to be performed.

A TREASURY deficit of \$26,042,244 for the fiscal year just ended is the strongest kind of an argument in favor of a tariff that will produce sufficient revenue, and at the same time give unemployed labor a chance to earn a living.

The people of Lincoln county have never had an opportunity to vote for a more honorable or more efficient set of men than is found at the head of this column. The ticket is a clean one from top to bottom.

SHOULD free silver win this fall—which is not at all probable—what a sad awakening it would be to the many deluded ones who imagine that free silver means to them a livelihood without the necessity of working. But then, this world is full of disappointments.

The Louisiana legislature has authorized its agricultural bureau to make an exhibit at the Trans-mississippi exposition to be held at Omaha in 1898. This is one of the many straws which show that the exposition will not be a one-horse affair.

The papers in this senatorial district are giving Judge Hoagland a warm endorsement upon his nomination for state senator, and the people will endorse him sufficiently strong to elect him in November. The Judge will make a thorough canvass of the district.

The free silverites will have one advantage in their presidential campaign: they will be able to call upon the millionaire silver mine owners for liberal donations, and these millionaires will respond. Free silver means a doubling up of the great fortunes of the silver kings.

LINCOLN COUNTY populists have gone on record as being opposed to civil service. A worthy court house janitor has been "fired" without cause and a populist patriot appointed in his place. "To the victors belong the spoils" is strictly adhered to by the populists.

MCKINLEY emphasizes "protection, reciprocity and sound money" as the leading features in the republican plan for the restoration of prosperity; and it is not to be doubted that a majority of the American people will vote to substitute those excellent things for the mischievous devices that belong to democratic rule.

"VERILY politics maketh strange bedfellows" has been given another illustration: But a few brief months ago the loudest free silver advocates in this city were heartiest in their curses against Cunningham R. Scott, of Omaha, for his A. P. A. proclivities. To-day they have swallowed him, hide, horns and all on account of his flaccid endorsement of their fiscal folly.

A LEADING local populist tells us that Judge Green will not be nominated for congress by the populists of this district. He says that in being elected judge, Greene has been well cared for, and that the honor of a congressional nomination belongs to some other perspiring member of the party, but just who the nominee would be he was not in position to say. In this connection it is not improper to state that Colonel Gantt and Judge Neville have not yet driven the congressional bee from their bonnets.

IN nominating E. A. Cady for congressman, the republican convention last Friday selected one of the brainiest men in the state, and one who will make an aggressive and winning campaign. For twenty years past Mr. Cady has been identified with the business and political interests of the state, and during that time he has proven himself to be a clean and honorable man. He has ever been an ardent advocate of clean politics, and has worked constantly for reform measures which would prove of benefit to the whole people. Mr. Cady is a very energetic, wide-awake man, and if chosen to represent the people of the Sixth district, and we firmly believe he will, he will do so in a faithful and honorable manner. It is likely Mr. Cady will visit Lincoln county during the campaign and more our people will have an opportunity to become acquainted with him and learn of his sterling qualities. In the coming campaign he will stand squarely upon the St. Louis platform.

THE AMERICAN COINAGE IN JUNE. The treasury department has given out the coinage report for June. It seems that our mints were by no means idle during that last month of the fiscal year. The number of coins struck off was 12,780,615. This must have kept the money mills grinding away pretty fast and steadily. There were twenty-six work days in the month so that the actual number of pieces struck off daily was at most half a million.

The total value of these coins was \$4,623,929. Of these 140,982 were gold pieces, amounting to \$2,471,213, but about three-fourths of them were minor coins (made of nickel and copper, 9.496,210 in number, worth \$302,019. Then there were 1,643,423 subsidiary silver coins (halves, quarters and dimes), leaving just 1,500,000 dollar pieces.

From the monetary, rather than the metallic, point of view the new coins are divided into two classes. First the full legal tender coin, good for the payment of all debts, public or private, large or small, and second, those which are a legal tender for only a small amount. The first are "standard money," or "money of redemption," the second "token money," or money of convenience in small transactions, mere pocket money. The first class embraces the silver dollar no less than the gold pieces, the second class embraces equally the subsidiary silver and nickles and coppers. The first class contains 1,640,982 pieces, worth \$3,971,217, the second 11,139,633, worth \$652,711.

This June coinage throws a strong and clear light upon the financial pledge embodied in the republican platform. That platform pledges the party to maintain "the existing gold standard." That is, the republican party promises the American people that every one of those million and a half of silver dollars shall be kept on a par with gold, shall be as good as gold. The party does not propose to deprive silver, what few we then had and all we might afterward coin, of their legal-tender quality. It reduced the dollar piece to the subsidiary level. But the act of 1878 restored it, and that restoration the party pledged to maintain inviolate.

The free-silver democrats are trying their best to fool the people, and make them believe that the republican party is the enemy of the silver dollar, when, as a matter of fact, the real enemy of that coin is the free silverite, who proposes to debase its money value to the 50-cent level of its intrinsic value.—Inter Ocean.

The presidential electors selected by the Nebraska republican convention are as follows: At large—F. J. Sadiak, of Saline county; J. E. Houtz, of Lancaster county; First district, A. J. Burnham, of Nemaha county; Second district, A. C. Foster, of Douglas county; Third district, Sol Draper, of Knox county; Fourth district, G. A. Derby, of Seward county; Fifth district, J. L. McPheeley, of Kearney county. C. F. Iddings' name was sprung upon the convention for the position of elector-at-large, and he received a small vote.

Maccaline will cure any case of itching piles. It has never failed. It affords instant relief, and a cure in due time. Price 25 and 50 cents. Made by Foster Manufacturing Co. and sold by A. F. Streit.

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Moral Chaos and General Strabismus of Royal Justice.

JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA.

After Which He Proceeded to Lay Waste Merry England—Philip the Peacemaker Now Took a Hand—Henry III was a Most Versatile Falsifier.



KING JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA.

land, ceased to be a taxpayer in France and proved to be a curious world that a court fool in his household was superfluous.

John now became mixed up in a fracas with the Roman pontiff, who would have been justified in giving him a Roman punch. Why he did not, no Roman knows.

On the death of the archbishop of Canterbury in 1205 Stephen Langton was elected to the place, with a good salary and use of the rectory. John refused to confirm the appointment, whereat Innocent III, the pontiff, closed the churches and declared a general lock-out. People were denied Christian burial in 1208, and John was excommunicated in 1209.

Philip united with the pope, and together they raised the temperature for John so that he yielded to the Roman pontiff and in 1213 agreed to pay him a comfortable tribute. The French king attempted to conquer England, but was defeated in a great naval battle in the harbor of Damme. Philip afterward admitted that the English were not conquered by a Damme site, but the pope absolved him for \$2.



THE BARONS COMPELLED HENRY III TO PROMISE COMPLIANCE WITH THE MAGNA CHARTA.

Among other things the right of trial by his peers was granted to the freeman, and so, out of the mental and moral chaos and general strabismus of royal justice, everlasting truth and human rights arose.

Scarcely was the ink dry on Magna Charta, and hardly had the king returned his tongue to its place after signing the instrument, when he began to organize an army of foreign soldiers, with which he had waste with fire and sword the better part of "Merry England."

But the barons called on Philip, the general salaried peacemaker plenipotentiary, who sent his son Louis with an army to overtake John and punish him severely. The king was overtaken by the tide and lost all his luggage, treasure, hatbox, dress suit case, return ticket, annual address, shotguns, stab knives, rolling stock and catapults, together with a fine flock of battering rams.

This loss brought on a fever, of which he died, in 1216 A. D., after 18 years of reign and woe.

A good executor could here pause a few weeks and do well. History holds but few such characters as John, who was not successful even in crime. He may be regarded roughly as the royal pontiff who brought matters to a head in England, and who by means of his treachery, cowardice and phenomenal villainy acted as a counter irritant upon the malarial surface of the body politic.

After the death of John the Earl of Pembroke, who was marshal of England, caused Henry, the 9-year-old son of the late king, to be promptly crowned.

Free Pills. Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick head aches. For Malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by A. F. Streit.

Pembroke was chosen protector, and so served till 1219, when he died and was succeeded by Hubert de Burgh, Louis, with the French forces, had been defeated and driven back home, so peace followed.

Henry III was a weak king, as is too well known, but was kind. He behaved well enough till about 1231, when he began to ill treat De Burgh.

He became subservient to the French element and his wife's relatives from Provence (pronounced Provongs). He imported officials by the score, and Eleanor's family never released their hold upon the public tent night or day. They would cry bitterly if deprived of some even for a moment. This was about the year 1236.

Besides this, and feeling that more hot water was necessary to keep up a ruddy glow, the king was held tightly beneath the thumb of the pope. Thus Italy claimed and secured the fat official positions in the church. The pontiff gave Henry the crown of Sicily with a C. O. D. on it, which Henry could not raise without the assistance of parliament. Parliament did not like this, and the barons called upon him one evening with concealed brass knuckles and things and compelled him to once more comply with the regulations of Magna Charta, which promise he rigidly adhered to until the committee had turned the first corner outside the royal lawn.

Possessing peculiar gifts as a versatile liar and boneless coward, and being entirely free from the milk of human kindness or bowels of compassion, his remains were eagerly sought after and yearned for by scientists long before he decided to abandon them.

Again, in 1258, he was required to submit to the requests of the barons, but they required too much this time, and a civil war followed.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, at the head of the rebellious barons, won a victory over the king in 1264 and took the monarch and his son Edward prisoners.

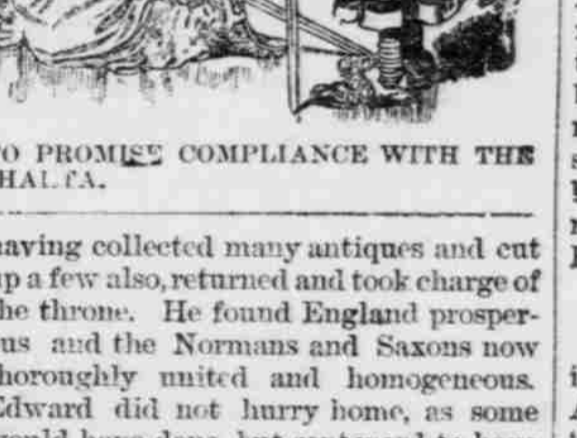
Leicester now ruled the kingdom and not only called an extra session of parliament, but in 1265 admitted representatives of the towns and boroughs, thereby instituting the house of commons, where self made men might sit on the small of the back with their hats on and cry "Hear! Hear!"

The house of commons is regarded as the bulwark of civil and political liberty, and when under good police regulations is still a great boon.

Prince Edward escaped from jail and organized an army, which in 1265 defeated the rebels, and Leicester and his son were slain. The wicked soldiery wreaked their vengeance upon the body of the fallen man, for they took great pride in their process as wreakers, but in the hearts of the people Leicester was regarded as a martyr to their cause.

Henry III was now severely seated once more upon his rather restless throne, and as Edward had been a good boy for some time his father gave him permission to visit the Holy Land, in 1270, with Louis of France, who also wished to go to Jerusalem and take advantage of the low Jewish clothing market. In 1272 Henry died, during the absence of his son, after 56 years of vacillation and timidity. He was the kind of king who would sit up half of the night trying to decide which boot to pull off first and then, with a deep drawn sigh, go to bed with them on.

Edward, surnamed "Longshanks," having collected many antiques and cut up a few also, returned and took charge of the throne. He found England prosperous and the Normans and Saxons now thoroughly united and homogeneous. Edward did not hurry home, as some would have done, but sent word to have his father's funeral made as cheery as possible and remained over a year in Italy and France. He was crowned in 1274. In a short time, however, he had



LONGSHANKS RECEIVES TIDINGS OF HIS FATHER'S DEATH.

trouble with the Welsh, and in 1282, in battle, the Welsh prince became somehow entangled with his own name so that he tripped and fell and before he could recover his feet was slain.

Wales having been annexed to the crown, Edward's son was vested with his government, and the heir apparent has ever since been called the Prince of Wales. It is a good position, but becomes irksome after 50 or 60 years, it is said.

It has been said that there could be no cure for internal piles without a surgical operation, but over 100 cases cured in Council Bluffs, Ia., by the use of Hemorrhoidine prove the statement false. There is a cure and quick permanent relief for all who suffer with blind, bleeding and protruding piles. Its use causes no pain, even in the most aggravated cases. It is also a cure for constipation. Price \$1.50. For sale by A. F. Streit.

Dr. Sawyer—Dear Sir: I can say with pleasure that I have been using your medicine, and will recommend it to all suffering ladies. Mrs. W. W. Westphale, Augusta, Ga. Sold by F. H. Longley.

A Word For Saleswomen.

In the annual report of the Consumers' League of New York city the following advice is given shoppers in the interest of saleswomen in the large stores:

"Shop during reasonable hours; when possible, early in the morning when saleswomen are fresh, and not tired out and nervous. Avoid making purchases on a Saturday afternoon, so that eventually the shops may all give a half holiday. Make your holiday purchases early in the season, if possible. Make constant inquiries as to the proper provision of seats, and request floorwalkers to encourage saleswomen to sit down when not waiting on customers. Report to the league any information gleaned outside the shops from working girls, whether favorable or unfavorable to employers. Become members of the league and persuade your friends to join also. If at any time you feel irritated or annoyed by apparent indifference or carelessness of saleswomen, stop and consider what it means to be on one's feet from 10 to 14 hours a day, in a crowded space, shoved and pushed about, lifting heavy boxes at times, waiting on impatient customers and customers who wish to be helped to know their own minds; keeping account of sales and stock, taking addresses often given hurriedly and carelessly, and fined in many instances if written down incorrectly; and all this for salaries ranging from \$3 to \$8 per week, and obliged to dress neatly and fairly well, and to pay out of it one's board, lodging, clothing and car fare."

Working Women of London.

Women are everywhere—climbing down from omnibuses, coming up in processions from the underground stations. They are hurrying along Fleet street and scudding across the Strand, Chelsea and South Kensington are people with petticoats. Sainte Monseigneur wears a jacket, a cleft hat and has portfolio or papers under arm. Knowing in dress, preoccupied in air, she nods familiarly and takes out her latchkey to let herself in, or disappears within the door of her club.

This new figure has no place in fiction. That is why we know so little of her. There have been tentative efforts; the stage has opened the door; "the new woman" attempts to introduce the woman bachelor. We have had the opportunity of seeing Sydney Grundy's play. As a caricature even it was not accepted. The transformation of the British unmarried female into Miss Victoria Vivash has not been so gayly accomplished. Jackets and cigarettes are not the most salient traits.

On the contrary, in London one misses that spirit of adventure; that saucy filip of the finger at the gray old world which enables the American girl to take up so lightly her residence for a livelihood. But where the American girl has gone forth a free lance, the English woman has advanced in platoons. This is why she is so well entrenched perhaps. Her outposts also are further advanced.—Scribner's Magazine.

Lady Tenyson.

Lady Tenyson is a good musician, and her once beautiful voice and still clever manipulation of the piano at all times gave infinite pleasure to the laureate. She has set to music more than one of her husband's sonnets, and her compositions attain a high degree of artistic merit. One of these has been published, and she has been frequently urged to give the public the opportunity of enjoying others of her efforts in the same line, but it was much against her will that any of her music should be printed. Only on account of her husband's express wish in the matter did she yield, and she has no intention of transgressing her rule again.

Lady Tenyson is practically unknown to English society, and even many of the friends who were privileged, during the lifetime of the laureate, to enter his home at Farringford or Haslemere never saw her at all, for she never shared the robust health of her husband, and, though she has outlived him, has been a frequent sufferer.

That Lady Tenyson is a notable housekeeper need hardly tell our readers, for many may have heard of the merry praise of her devoted husband, who said that had Lady Tenyson not been the wife of the poet laureate, she could easily have earned her living by the sale of her delicious tea biscuits, made after her own family recipe.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Newest Hats and Trimmings.

"If all womankind wears the fashionable summer chapeau," writes Isabel A. Mallon in Ladies' Home Journal, "then the garden of girls will be materialized, for every bonnet and every hat this season is heavy with flowers and their foliage. And the hats themselves are of fancy straw, and the fashionable colors are more generally seen than the plain ones. Stem green, dahlia, dark green, dull rose pink, light bell heliotrope, cream and dead white are shown. For the small poke bonnets, which will undoubtedly have a special vogue given them, white neapolitan is liked. These bonnets, much smaller than the poke as we have known it in the past and a little more like the poke as worn during the time of Queen Anne, are, when properly worn, which is slightly forward, very becoming. They do not shade the face—indeed, they show it, allowing the forehead and the front hair to be seen with good effect. Expensive laces are put on these bonnets, and very often the entire brim is studded with paste ornaments."

Ways of Cats Along Shore.

"I suppose that all cats like fish," said a fisherman. "Cats that live along shore hunt for fish. They don't like water and they don't go into it if they can help it, but they seek the fish on the beach, and in boats that are hauled up, and in nets that are wholly or partly out of water at low tide. Sometimes they get caught in nets that they have visited in search of fish and are drowned in the rising tide."—New York Sun.

Disc Harrows AND Sulky Plows AT COST. JOS. HERSHEY.