

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!

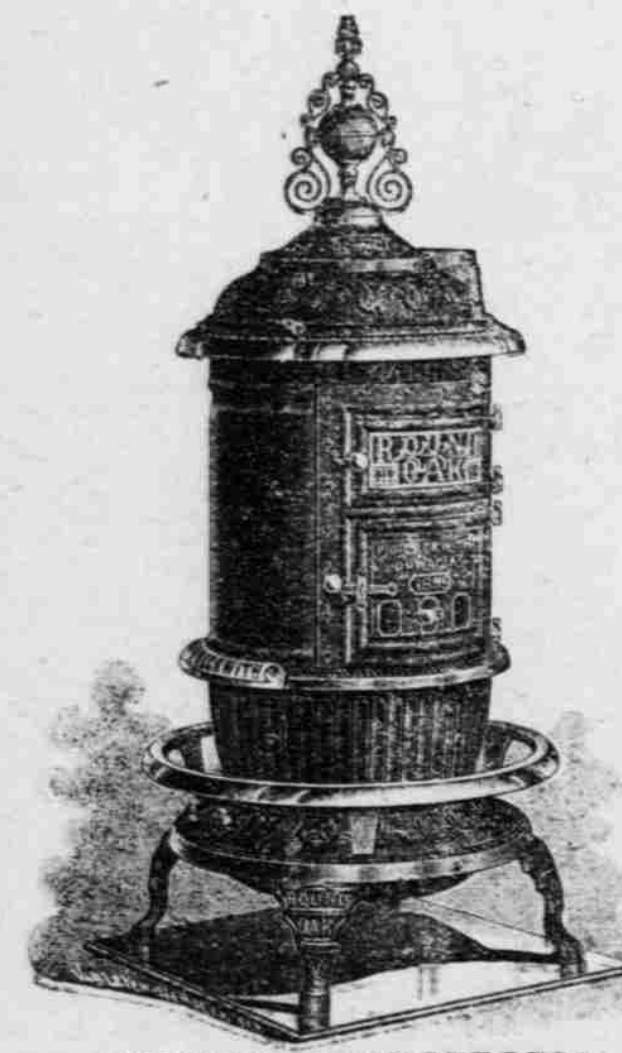
We positively will allow no one to undersell us. Comparison solicited. Goods freely shown.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

WEBER & VOLLMER, PROPS.

First National Bank, NORTH PLATTE, NEB. CAPITAL, \$50,000. SURPLUS, \$22,500. H. S. White, President. P. A. White, Vice-Prest. Arthur McNamara, Cashier.

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 stove. They steal one thing and think they have it all, 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 Owes.

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

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA.

GUY'S 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.

SEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT

WALLACE TUG ITEMS

The people of North Platte are firstclass entertainers, and the thousands who visited the city this week will return to their homes with only pleasant memories.

Our fellow-citizen, J. O. Brownell, was "touched" for about \$10 while standing in a dense crowd in the Wild West side show, where he went to inspect the fat woman and the blue man. The "pickpocket" overlooked 25 cents. Elmer Bundy was euchered out of \$1 by the "lightning change" ticket seller.

Attorney Parsons of North Platte addressed our people from a Chicago platform standpoint last Friday night. Owing to the threatening weather his audience was not large, but those who agreed with him appeared to be pleased with his effort. Mr. Parsons undoubtedly means well, but he lacks the magnetism and depth which make converts.

The attacks are being made upon J. S. Robbins will not lose him a vote. They are purely partisan, coming from men who would not support for any position any one of the millions of republicans in the United States. The Tug has had numerous opportunities to circulate rumors not to the credit of Mr. Robbins' opponent, but has steadfastly adhered to the policy outlined in the initial number. Mr. Robbins is competent and worthy, and his defeat cannot be accomplished by abuse and misrepresentation.

THERE IS MILLIONS IN IT.

Our western farmers are really beginning to wake up to the immense possibilities of the beet sugar industry, says the American Agriculturist. The experience of the factories at Watsonville, Alvarado, Chino, Lodi, Grand Island and Norfolk have silenced all critics. The new factory in the Pecos valley of New Mexico, about to begin operation for the first time, will receive a goodly tonnage of beets this fall of a rich sugar content.

This whole sugar beet industry has grown far beyond the experimental state. It is an assured success where once the industry gets established. Now our western farmers need to realize that there is far more for them in the beet sugar proposition than in the free silver idea. Protect the American market against foreign sugar and our farmers will at once be forced to grow this new and profitable crop.

However, opinions may differ, according to independent unlimited coinage of silver, we have yet to find the man who will gain say the position on the sugar question. This country has also tried the experiment of free wool. We want no more of it. With protection against foreign wool, our western states can supply the eastern wool market and in time furnish wool for export. So, too, with fruits, nuts and many other articles of produce now imported.

This is not politics. It is business for our western farmers to make the most of the new and growing industry of growing beets. Unless they do this, other sections of the country will get the business away from them. The middle south can raise beets of admirable quality and a movement is already on foot to interest capital in beet sugar factories in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. Even Arkansas is waking up to the possibilities of this industry. Should the November election give an emphatic verdict in favor of protecting American farmers in their home market for \$100,000,000 worth of this new crop, it is believed that an abundance of capital both from this country and abroad will flow into the sugar industry. We feel most strongly in this proposition and the more so since the actual practical success of the factories mentioned more than confirms our most sanguine expectations.

From the gray summit of the mighty peak which now casts its shadow over us on to the rocky coast of Maine, there is but one land, fed by the same dews, watered from the same heaven and kissed by the same sun. No stockade divides us. We are of one race, one destiny, one common and immortal life. In the century now dying, we who are the inheritors of the liberties secured us by our forefathers, will build no barriers of sectional hate to sunder us from our brother who we love, or to exclude from our vision the hills and valleys far away where our child was nursed and our dead lie buried.—Senator Wolcott.

MARCUS A. HANNA.

WHAT GREAT WORKERS IN LABOR'S CAUSE SAY OF HIM.

High Officers of the Association of Iron and Steel Workers—Officers of the Ohio Miners' Union, the Seamen's Union, and Trades Assembly—T. V. Powderly on Debased Money.

"No man, woman or child within the state of Ohio shall be without food, shelter and clothing while I am governor,"—William McKinley to the destitute coal miners of Sunday Creek Valley, 1892.

As the Democratic managers have spread all over the country the charge that Mr. M. A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, is unjust and despotic to his employees, a number of well-known and very popular men in labor circles have seen fit to make the following answers to the charges:

President William A. Carney's Investigation. After a thorough investigation of the charges made against Mr. Hanna in regard to the treatment of the men in the Michigan iron mines controlled by M. A. Hanna & Co., I am convinced that they are false and were made purely for political effect. M. A. Hanna & Co. were the first men in the Michigan mining business to give their employees land, free of rent, on which to build their homes, and it was done at the express direction of Mark Hanna. His is the only mining company which did not reduce wages this summer.

These two strikes in this district, one in 1890, on a question of hours. The men in the Hanna mines adjusted their differences with their employer in a few hours and returned to work. The second strike, in 1896, on a question of wages, did not originate in the Hanna mines, but the men there were compelled to walk out. They returned to work three weeks before the strike was ended. The property of the other mines was protected by state troops, but no troops were needed to protect the Hanna property.

WILLIAM A. CARNEY, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and Ex-President of the American Federation of Labor.

The President of the Ohio State Trades Assembly Speaks.

I had charge of an investigation of the marine interests of Ohio, made under the auspices of the Ohio bureau of labor statistics, in 1894. My inquiry went back many years, extending beyond the time of the trouble between the Lake Carriers' association and the Sailors' union. There was no evidence found in the course of this investigation to show that Mark Hanna had any part in the difficulty then existing between the sailors and their employers.

T. L. LEWIS, President Ohio State Trades Assembly and Secretary Ohio Miners' Union.

Richard Powers of the Seamen's Union. Knowing the history of the Lake Seamen's union from its organization to the present, and participating in its struggles when to do so involved danger and sacrifice, I can truthfully assert that never in all this time, nor at any other, has that organization had any trouble with Mark A. Hanna. All assertions to the contrary are falsehoods, manufactured for political effect and with a desire to mislead working people, and I denounce them as such. Yours truly,

RICHARD POWERS, Ex-President Seamen's Union.

Mr. Hanna lays the Highest Wages. The statistical investigation of the workshops and factories for the city of Cleveland, made by the labor bureau, was under my direction. The reports based upon this inquiry are on file in Columbus and they will show that Mr. Hanna paid the highest standard wages for labor performed in industries in which he was interested.

T. L. LEWIS, President Ohio State Trades Assembly and Secretary Ohio Miners' Union.

T. V. Powderly on Debased Money. When labor was scarce and wages high in England in the sixteenth century, persevering efforts were made to oppress the working classes, but laws could not reduce the wages of labor; the king backed by parliament, the nobility, the army, all the power lodged in the crown and scepter, could not do it, but debased money did it. It made miserable slaves of men, women and children. Do the workmen wish to go back to that time, when their families all this suffering by voting in the interest of the owners of a few silver mines? T. V. POWDERLY, Ex-President Knights of Labor.

PATENT PLAN OF PROSPERITY.

There is a cheerful frankness about the Bryan plan of prosperity for "the plain people." The formula is simplicity itself. Everybody is to be made happy by raising prices. The old notion that the more a man gets for his money the better it was for him, is, it seems, exploded. Four years ago Mr. Bryan and every Democratic speaker grew eloquent about the advantages of free trade that would make lower prices for all the necessities of life.

Now they are playing a different tune. They have found a new way to benefit "the plain people." The price of bread and butter shall be doubled. The dollar shall buy less meat. Clothing shall cost twice as much. Savings bank deposits when they are drawn out to be spent shall have only half their present purchasing power. If a foreign-born citizen who is doing well in this country wants to send a passage ticket to his brother in the old country to enable him also to come out here and settle, the ticket shall cost him \$60 instead of \$30, and that will surely gladden his heart. Truly, this is a great scheme. It is to be carried through by such a stimulus process, too. Instead of putting 100 cents' worth of value into the dollar we shall only put 50 cents' worth into it. Dollars being worth less, everybody will want a larger number of them for the same amount of goods and that will bring us at once into the happy land of higher prices and general good times.

There is no doubt that it will work that way, too. It has been tried many times in many countries and it has never failed. It was never known to fail. We tried it ourselves in war times. We made fiat dollars because we had to do it to save the Union. Those emergency dollars were not as good as gold dollars and everybody "caught on" to the fact in short order. They wanted more of them because they knew they were worth less. Prices rose. In 1860 flour cost \$3.25 a barrel. By 1866 it had risen to \$16.25 a barrel. Butter sold for 17 cents a pound in 1860 and rose to 55 cents a pound in the same six years. Coal jumped from \$4 to \$10 a ton. Carpets that were bought for \$1.20 a yard in 1860 brought \$3.50 a yard in 1864. The prices more than doubled all along the line.

But what about labor? Wages rose, but only 48 per cent. at the last and highest point. While everything else doubled or trebled wages never once overtook or even approached the leaping prices for the necessities of life. The laboring man was a heavy loser by greenback inflation. He would as certainly be the loser by free silver inflation.

When the Democratic orators were calling for lower prices by lowering the tariff in 1892 they were demanding a cheapening of goods at the expense of American workers for the benefit of foreign manufacturers. Now they are demanding higher prices through a flood of cheap dollars—and again at the expense of American wages. It is a hollow humbug and the American workmen see through it. They made the mistake of taking a dose of the Democratic medicine in 1892. They will not repeat the same treatment.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

THE WORST OF ALL

One of the meanest things about Bryan is his sectionalism. Ignoring the brotherhood of man, and that it implies of the very highest civilization, he steadily strives to make one class in the community hate the other class. He would fain incite the man who has a dollar in his pocket to be filled with envy, hatred and malice as his comrade, and similarly to inflame the man who has two dollars against a man who has four dollars, and so on. The Journal of Commerce, after promising that "there is a divine spark in some discontent, it is discontent which has made the United States the richest country in the world," comes down hard on the discontent and the consequent hatred which Bryan and his followers preach. It says:

"The discontent which the Bryanites seek to arouse is the discontent of mobs and of the criminal classes; the discontent which leads a man to try to take something from others. Successful men excite their envy; they dislike them; they call them names; they try to think up schemes that would add nothing to the total wealth of the community but that would take some of it away from those who have it. Of course they would prefer to have what is taken from others given to them, but they would rather see it destroyed than possessed by others. This envy of the possessions of others, this discontent with the success of others, this mean disposition to attribute one's failure or very moderate success to the great success of some other, else, is the sentiment which Bryan and his assistants find it most congenial and believe it is most helpful to them to evoke. We believe they are entirely wrong, and that the proportion of the American people who can be moved except to disgust by these appeals is not large. The American has always been distinguished by his determination to better himself, but he has always despised mean efforts to thwart some one else. We are not prepared to believe that the national character has suddenly changed."

The Journal of Commerce is right. Its utterance breathes the true, brave American spirit. Bryan will discover on election day that the national character has not changed.—Rochester Post and Express.

THE POOR AGAINST THE RICH.

The ignoble but deliberate attempt made by Bryan and Altgeld to array the west against the east, the farmers and workmen against the bankers and capitalists, the unprosperous against the rich, in their own phrase, "the masses against the classes," is the last resource of a desperate case. That it cannot and will not succeed is as certain as that the sun shines, but it is no less a menace to the good order of society and should receive the severest condemnation at the polls.

The American people are not that kind of people. We have not been so bred and taught. There are no classes in this country in any proper sense of that term, though we sometimes use it for convenience sake. But there is no class here, as in Europe, into which one is born, and in which, as a rule, he must remain through life. The son of a laborer may aspire to the highest station and reach it; the son of a rich man may die in poverty and obscurity. With us no insurmountable barrier stops the progress of any man who has the will to dare and the ability to do, and every boy is born with the belief that he may one day reach the presidency. The farmer's son becomes the great merchant or banker of the city, while the son the capitalist not infrequently seeks the country.

There is no division line that keeps any one out of any class, and the rich are constantly being recruited from the ranks of those who are in the humbler walks of life. What hope can there be, therefore, for demagogues who preach discontent to the poor and unprosperous, or seek to array class against class when they recognize their own kinship and acknowledge a common origin? It is useless to tell the farmer that Wall street is his enemy when he knows that his son or his brother is one of the men thus denominated. The poor man of today expects that he or his son will be the rich man of tomorrow, and why should he treat as his enemies the men with whom he hopes to associate?

Americans have no patience with such teaching, and teaching, and always stamped it under foot. It is un-American and unpatriotic. It belongs to lands where hereditary classes rule. It has no footing on American soil.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The free trade cloud is not divested of any of its bad features because Bryan is trying to give it a silver lining. It is black and ugly and full of mischief, and American workmen are not likely to become enamored of it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The parades in Chicago were not quite 16 to 1, but they were at least 6 to 1 in favor of sound money.—Des Moines Register.

A TERRIFIC UPSETTING OF PRICES at The Fair!

A bold, determined move to make Fair a 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, Gingham, 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 overloading in Jackets, Capes and Cloaks in all sizes and prices.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT.

We have one of the largest line 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.

QUAD CAMERA. C. M. Newton Has them for Sale at \$5.00. This is the size picture it takes.

A. F. STREITZ, DRUGGIST.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, PAINTERS' SUPPLIES, WINDOW GLASS, MACHINE OILS, Diamanta Spectacles.

Deutsche Apotheke. Corner of Spruce and Sixth-sts.

C. F. IDDINGS, LUMBER, COAL AND GRAIN

Order by telephone from Newton's Book Store.

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.