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ARE THE POPEGRATS ON THE RUN?

Mr. Editor: When Frank Edmonds spoke in Fox Creek precinct he challenged me to meet him in joint discussion; he would give me some lessons in finance. As I was then expecting to go to Colorado I could make no arrangements. Hearing that he was to speak in Curtis Saturday Oct. 24th I wrote Mr. Campton of the democratic committee offering to meet Edmonds in joint discussion on the financial issues. It was given out that there was to be a joint debate between us and the crowd assembled expecting it to take place. At the last moment they backed square down refusing to divide time although I offered to let J. L. White help out the young cyclone—and meet both of them on the same evening, two against one. **C. A. SIBLEY.**
Buchanan Oct. 26 1896.

DIFFERENCE IN METHODS.

There is a great difference in the campaign methods of the two parties. The republican managers have relied on the educational method and have sent speakers and documents to every state, county and precinct. Where men did not understand the question at issue, explanations were made; where they were in doubt arguments were made; where they asked questions answers were given. There was no appeal to prejudice, but in every case appeal to principle, and strong efforts were made to convince those opposed to republican policy, but there was no resort to personal abuse. No roorback, no misrepresentation of prominent men, no lies as to the attitude of this man or that, no forgeries of letters or documents have been charged to the republican committees, state or national. The most that can be said against them is that they have been aggressive and zealous in conducting the campaign and handled their opponents without gloves.

The democratic managers, on the other hand, early resorted to misrepresentation and forgery. They misquoted Lincoln, Hamilton, Webster, Blaine and Harrison; they sent out from London, New York and other points letters written to mislead; they put in circulation falsehoods as to the attitude of prominent republicans, and later more outrageous statements as the conversation of prominent business men. They started the cry of coercion when they found that railroad men and laborers generally were drifting away from them. Weeks ago they abandoned argument and resorted to the methods of the malcontent and the trixter. Their hope for success rests on their ability to inflame, irritate and deceive the people.—Inter Ocean.

In discussing the money question in his message of 1892, Lincoln said he thought the greenbacks would serve a good purpose but that a return to specie payments—meaning gold, for there was no silver in circulation then—should be made at the earliest practicable period. "Fluctuations in the value of the currency are always injurious," he added, "and to reduce those fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

It is a good thing to have confidence, but the young chap in Chicago who offers to bet his labor during the whole of his life against \$1,000 in gold or the election of McKinley seems to be overdoing the business slightly. The young man represents himself to be strong and healthy and willing to work until he dies, in case he loses, receiving nothing but his clothing and food and allowing the winner to appropriate all the proceeds of his toil, it amounts to a bet of about 30 to 1 on McKinley. It would not be considered wildly extravagant odds if it were not for the unusual conditions of the bet.

Out of nearly 2000 men who voted 106 members of Harvard University voted for Bryan and repudiation. While McKinley received 1484 ballots or fourteen times as many. This would be very satisfactory as a measure of partisan difference in any state of the union, but in an institution of learning it is far short of satisfactory. A body of 106 men who can declare for fraud is not a creditable attachment for any university even, of Harvard, where for the last ten years the adoration of the false for the true in public administration has proceeded with shocking energy. Harvard's regeneration is still far from complete.

BRYAN CONDENSED.

HIS SPEECHES REDUCED TO A COMPENDIOUS FORM.

Generally Repetitions of the Same Ideas in Similar or Different Words—Frequentations of Which They Chiefly Consist—They Are "Daisies." All of Them.

Mr. Bryan's speeches up to the present time number at least 275. They would fill not less than 1,000 columns of The Pioneer-Press. As they are generally repetitions of the same ideas in similar or different words, it has occurred to us that it would be convenient to reduce them to a compendious form. They consist chiefly of the following propositions:

1. The reason why we should legislate to open our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of another nation, is that this is the only way in which we can show our independence of other nations. It is only by turning the government over to the control of the silver trust that we can demonstrate the ability of our nation to run its own affairs without foreign dictation.
2. The fact that all other great commercial nations in the world prefer the gold standard is a conclusive reason why the United States should prefer the silver standard. It is good for them it must be bad for us.
3. England thinks the gold standard is a good thing for her. Therefore it must be a bad thing for the American people.
4. For the United States to adhere to the gold standard after having done business upon it for fifty years is to surrender to British dictation.
5. England thinks free trade is a good thing for her. Therefore we adopt legislation dictated by British interests and policy, and open our ports to the free and unlimited importation of her products, to the prejudice of our own industries and laboring classes.
6. Prices have gone down and debts are more difficult to pay because gold has appreciated.
7. Free coinage will raise silver to a par with gold, so that prices and wages will remain the same and debts just as hard to pay. This to the creditors.
8. Free coinage will reduce the value of the dollar and thus raise prices and make it easier to pay debts. This to the debtors.
9. The reason free coinage will raise silver to a par with gold is that somebody will pay \$1.29 an ounce in gold for all the silver in the market, which will pay 75 cents an ounce. The name of this mysterious purchaser Mr. Bryan has not felt at liberty to disclose. If he shouldn't happen to come around and stay around when the mints are opened to free coinage then why then the money question is the simplest thing in the world.
10. But if he should come around, the creditors would have the advantage of having their claims paid in 100-cent dollars, while the debtors would be unable to pay them in 85-cent dollars—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.
11. The way to make the laboring classes prosperous is to reduce their wages to half their present purchasing power and rob them of half the value of their savings deposits and life insurance policies. The laboring classes will fully understand how this would benefit them—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.
12. The trusts are the enemies of the people. Therefore, the government should be put in control of the biggest and most rancorous of them all—the \$600,000,000 silver trust.
13. The way to increase the volume of the currency is to contract it by expelling \$50,000,000 of gold from circulation and reducing the value of the \$1,100,000,000 that remains one-half—for the money question is the simplest thing in the world.
14. It is a mistake to think that you want a kind of money in which the people have "confidence." The less confidence they have in it the better.
15. For the same reason you don't want good money. "Money may be too good." You don't want your money so good that you will be scared about losing it. You want your money so bad and cheap that it can't be made any worse, and you will thus be relieved of any apprehension that it will be driven out by worse and cheaper money.
16. These are the main propositions, expressed or implied, in Mr. Bryan's speeches. They are daisies, all of them.—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

LIKE LOVES LIKE

If you want to know what sort of people most sincerely admire Bryan, to what sort of people his speeches especially appeal, to what sort of people he is most popular, read the following extracts from letters written by typical Bryanites to a New York clergyman, Rev. Dr. Robert MacArthur.

One man writes: "I would rather hate to injure myself if I am sure that the rich will be injured more than I will."

Another writes: "We want a French revolution in this country and a Robespierre and our streets in every city in the country will flow with blood. We will see that this happens if the Republican party wins."

Another: "Many are looking for the second coming of Christ in this country. I am among these. I know who He is and He has come. His name is William Jennings Bryan and he is the second Messiah. He it is to whom we have prayed. He will break down the yoke of the oppressor."

To men capable of conceiving such thoughts as are expressed in these letters Bryan especially appeals, every such a man, even the Third Monarchy man who wrote the letter from which the last quoted extract was taken, finds much in Bryan's speeches in full accord with his peculiar ideas; and it is to just such men that Bryan constantly addresses himself. He thinks that they are "the people" and he seems to be in full sympathy with them. No presidential candidate before him ever made such efforts to conciliate the lunatic vote, the crank vote, the anarchist vote, and no presidential candidate before was ever so enthusiastically and unanimously supported by all the lunatics, cranks and anarchists of the country. Like loves like.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The only doubtful states now are those that were regarded at the start as sure for Bryan.

COSTLY READJUSTMENT.

When Bryan and his free silver followers talk about raising prices by cheapening the dollar, they try to mislead the people into believing that everything would rise in price uniformly and that all the farmer or merchant would have to do to adjust himself to changed conditions would be to mark up his produce or wares by say 80, 90 or 100 per cent. But no one who will take the trouble to reflect upon actual facts will for a moment imagine that depreciating the currency would result in a uniform rise in prices. No intelligent person will contend that the fall in prices has been uniform. On the contrary, some articles which have been directly affected by new inventions and improved industrial processes sold only a few years ago for four and five times what they now bring, while other commodities which are produced solely by hand labor have had a stationary market.

Reduce the country to a silver basis and a greater inequality in price movements would be manifest. Suppose we were given a 50-cent dollar tomorrow, what would be the result? Imported articles which must be paid for at gold prices would, of course, rise at least 100 per cent. But would all articles and services experience the same advance? Not at all.

Would free coinage place the lawyer in position to double his fees? Would it enable the physician to charge for one visit what he now gets for two? Would it give the clergyman double wedding fees?

Would free silver fill the theaters at prices twice what are charged for seats today? Would it increase the subscriptions to charitable organizations? Would it double the contributions offered in church?

Could the street railway company increase its fare from 5 cents to 10 cents if the silver standard were introduced? If it could, would it not destroy its traffic by forcing people to walk? Would doubling its fares mean doubling its receipts or would it not mean reducing its income?

Would free silver enable cigar dealers to raise the price of cigars to the full extent of the current depreciation? If 20 cents were demanded for a cigar that now sells for 10 cents, would the smoker not reduce his daily consumption of cigars?

Could the druggist get more than 5 cents for the usual glass of soda just because the country had gone to a silver basis? Or would not raising the price prove ruinous to his trade?

Could the gas company charge more for illuminating gas under a free coinage regime to make up for the increased cost of the materials it consumes? Is it not on the contrary limited by law in the charges it may exact, and even if it were free to fix prices as it would, would not increased gas bills force people to economize on light?

Would the butcher, the baker, the grocer be able to mark everything in his shop up to make good the difference between the cheap dollar and the honest dollar? Is it not an established fact that the cheaper the price of sugar the more consumed and the cheaper the price of meat the more meat is bought?

Run through the list of things the average man buys and it will be seen that there are certain articles whose prices may easily be raised to recoup the loss by a depreciated currency, while there are others where an increase of price means decreased consumption and annihilation of profits. In a word, the mere readjustment of the business of a country to a new money standard means stagnation of industry, indefinite uncertainty in all commercial relations and untold losses to both labor and capital.—Omaha Bee.

WAVE OLD GLORY ON OCT. 31.

One does not have to go very far to seek the reason for the profuse display of the national emblem in this campaign. It can be found in the Chicago platform. The spontaneity of its selection as the appropriate badge of sound money champions is wonderfully significant. There seems to have been little inclination on the part of Mr. Bryan's followers to question the right of the advocates of sound money and protection to display the national colors as the proper insignia of their cause. The only lamentation heard was the Albigonian wail, which is always expected when the stars and stripes are flung to the breeze.

The rivalry as to who could make the most lavish display of the national emblem has been confined to the ranks of the supporters of McKinley. There has been no perceptible effort on the part of those who are fighting to maintain the national credit. There seems to be general assent to the proposition that the flag does not go with the Chicago platform.

This tacit recognition of the fact that the flag is the one suitable emblem of the issues for which one party is contending is something new in our American politics. Heretofore there has been a patriotic rivalry between the Republicans and the Democrats in our national campaigns as to which side could make the most profuse display of the stars and stripes. It is a circumstance which will mean much to loyal friends of the government and will be a potential factor at the polls in November.

Recognizing this fact, Chairman Hanna of the national committee suggests that Oct. 31, the Saturday before election, be observed as "flag day" in every city and town, on which day every person who intends to vote for sound money and national prosperity shall display the national colors from his home and his place of business. The suggestion is a most commendable one and should meet with an enthusiastic response all over the nation.

Let every man who intends to vote for the preservation of our national honor signify his patriotic intention by displaying a flag on Saturday, Oct. 31. It will be a magnificent object lesson in patriotism to hundreds of thousands who may be wavering between sound money and repudiation.

Remember the day—Saturday, Oct. 31—Chicago Times-Herald.

Bryan's address to the Minneapolis women was simply a scandalous attempt to deceive them and enlist their sympathies on the side of knavery. He wanted to make them believe that the suggestion of a flag is a patriotic matter.—Chicago Tribune.

Whether

Bryan

or

McKinley

is

the

Winner

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