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The Semi-Weekly Tribune. OSCAR WILDE whose name was notorious in the United States a few years ago is now languishing in a British jail charged with a heinous crime against nature. It is thus another idol has been blasted, another fallen hope. Be it said to the credit of the estimable American lady whom he deceived, that she secured a divorce from him many months ago.

For information regarding the Great Irrigation Belt of Lincoln Co. write the Lincoln Co. Immigration Association, North Platte, Nebraska.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, is centrally situated in the triangular figure bounded by lines drawn from Omaha to Cheyenne, thence to Denver, from thence to starting point. It is 251 miles from the first named city, 252 miles from the second, and 250 miles from the third. Having a population of 4,000 people it is the headquarters of both freight and passenger divisions of the U. P. R. Co., and is the home of about 500 railway employes who monthly pay roll amounts to \$25,000. About 200 miles of irrigation canals are regularly operating, and will be completed in the near future. The most productive land upon which the sun's rays shine. The citizenship of North Platte is the most diversified by the other states, and her people are active, progressive and prosperous. To the industries, energetic home-seeker from the crowded east North Platte and Lincoln county presents unusual advantages. Thousands of acres of vacant government land, in close proximity to those already being brought under irrigation, may be obtained by consulting the United States land office in North Platte. A letter of inquiry to "U. S. Register, North Platte, Neb.," relative to the above will be courteously answered. Irrigated farming is no longer an experiment, but has reached the point where it is acknowledged as pre-eminently the safest—in all seasons—method of conducting agricultural and horticultural operations. The salubrious and life-giving climate of Lincoln county, where malaria is unknown and where pulmonary troubles are unknown of, is another inducement to the location therein of those who are anxious to enjoy the good things of this life as long as possible. North Platte churches and schools are above those of eastern communities, the latter being one of the few in Nebraska permitting the graduate thereof to enter the State University without an intermediate preparatory training. The people of the community gladly welcome the honest, industrious eastern citizen who is eager to better his condition and assist in the upbuilding and development of a comparatively new country.

The ladies of Omaha will edit the May day edition, morning and evening, of the Bee. It is safe to venture the opinion that the politics of the paper will be better upon that date than for several moons past.

Two things for which the people of Nebraska should be heartily thankful—the glorious rain of last week throughout the state, and the fact that the legislature has adjourned. The former was doubtless of paramount importance to the people.

Imports of C. C. and C. unpolished glass at New York reached \$2,464,638 pounds between September, 1894, and January, 1895, as compared with the imports of 10,723,207 pounds during the corresponding five months a year earlier.

A FRENCH inventor in contradistinction to M. Eiffel, who transported people to the aerial regions, is preparing a plan for the curious to descend into the bowels of Mother Earth. It is said the cost of his plan will be about \$2,500,000, and it is thought the enterprise can be made a profitable success.

A FRENCH genius has discovered a method whereby a child is enabled to trace up with accuracy his ancestry. This is illustrating the old adage that "it is a wise child who knows its own father." It is said that the discovery is causing consternation among the upper circles a gay Paris. The invention will probably be utilized by Mark Twain and Max O'Rell.

SPEAKING of Mr. Morgan's financing in the late government loan, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: "Mr. Morgan has long had a national reputation among financiers as a constructive organizer. He gained it by methods different from those which Jay Gould practiced. In the processes of mind by which these two geniuses work out results they differed; in the results themselves, they greatly resemble one another. Mr. Morgan has almost woman's intuition. His mental processes are rapid, but he does not trust his opinions unless he is in possession of all the facts. I am told that there has been no closer student of the government finances or financial conditions here and abroad, no more careful analyzer of facts, none with a mind more richly stored with them than Mr. Morgan. But in possession of his facts and sure of his ground, his mental processes seem to be intuitive rather than the result of close reasoning. He does not do as Mr. Gould did, who, when confronted by intricate and colossal problems, would spend hours at a time in absolute silence, his mental faculties so intensely concentrated upon the problem that his physical senses were almost completely subdued as they are in sleep, and the only motions which he made to indicate that there was life in his body were those made necessary by tearing into bits pieces of paper, which, when torn, fell around his feet like falling snowflakes."

OSCAR WILDE whose name was notorious in the United States a few years ago is now languishing in a British jail charged with a heinous crime against nature. It is thus another idol has been blasted, another fallen hope. Be it said to the credit of the estimable American lady whom he deceived, that she secured a divorce from him many months ago.

The state of Nebraska is going the right way to work to encourage the growth of sugar beets and the production of beet sugar within its own boundaries. It has never been questioned that the cost of producing beet sugar in this country is higher than in Europe, owing to the better rate of wages that is paid for labor in the United States. Moreover, the very low price of sugar now ruling must entirely preclude all possibility of raising sugar at a profit, unless some state or national aid be granted to those engaged in business. Experience has unfortunately shown the sugar producers of the United States that no dependence can be placed upon congressional action tending to stimulate this new industry by means of bounty. Hence it is all the more gratifying to find that the state of Nebraska has promptly stepped in not only for the relief of its own citizens, but also to promote and encourage a new industry which will supply one of the necessary commodities of life for consumption within its own borders. This will stimulate the value of property, increase settlement and enhance the worth of its lands, and it will help to relieve our markets of surplus of other products.—American Economist.

The Cost of It. Various estimates have been made of the cost to the country of the Fifty-third congress and of the present free trade administration. It is difficult to arrive at a true estimate of the loss that the people have suffered through their folly in November, 1892. This period of our history has been concisely described by Messrs. Clapp & Co., the New York bankers, in their weekly circulars. On November 11, 1892, they said: "The recent election shows the people want to speculate."

Four months later, on March 17, 1893 shortly after the inauguration of President Cleveland, they said: "The shadow of a general liquidation falls over the country, and national prosperity is at a low ebb."

Three months later, on June 30, Clapp's circular said: "The credit panic appears to have crossed the continent, and scarcely four months have passed and a billion of representative money has disappeared."

In their 1893 souvenir, they show that the seventy-five railway receiverships rendered necessary that year involved an indebtedness amounting to \$1,212,217,033 and the total liabilities of banks suspended was \$210,998,808. The business shrinkage in textile trades was almost \$40,000,000 and in other industries over \$90,000,000.

Adding the record of the trade failures they found that the disaster brought upon the country by the free-trade party during 1893 was "equal to about 25 per cent of the annual production average for the country during the last decade."

Our artist has explained the extent of the disaster for the two full years from March, 1893, to March, 1894. According to the record of the bank clearings the shrinkage in business was five billion six hundred and sixty-five million dollars, during the first six months only that this new tariff has been in force, below the amount of business done during the first six months when the McKinley tariff was in operation.

The sixty-one counties who are drawing out the \$200,000 of aid for seed grain will each receive the following amounts: Adams, \$2,000; Antelope, 3,250; Banner, 1,000; Blaine, 800; Boone, 2,100; Box Butte, 750; Boyd, 8,250; Brown, 2,000; Buffalo, 6,700; Chase, 4,200; Cherry, 2,650; Cheyenne, 2,800; Clay, 1,000; Custer, 15,700; Dawes, 500; Dawson, 5,300; Deuel, 3,200; Dundy, 3,000; Franklin, 2,400; Frontier, 5,300; Furnas, 4,400; Garfield, 1,800; Gosper, 4,200; Greely, 5,500; Hall, 5,500; Hamilton, 2,000; Harlan, 4,750; Hayes, 4,200; Hitchcock, 6,750; Hooker, 250; Holt, 9,000; Howard, 7,200; Jefferson, 750; Keya Paha, 3,700; Keith, 3,000; Kearney, 5,300; Kimball, 600; Knox, 3,000; Lincoln, 8,000; Logan, 1,500; Loup, 1,900; Madison, 1,000; McPherson, 500; Merrick, 1,500; Nance, 1,750; Nuckolls, 9,000; Perkins, 5,000; Phelps, 5,300; Pierce, 500; Platte, 750; Polk, 1,000; Red Willow, 5,750; Rock, 2,300; Sheridan, 500; Sherman, 5,700; Sioux, 500; Thayer, 750; Valley, 6,250; Webster, 2,000; Wheeler, 1,000; York, 1,300. "The county drawing the largest amount is Custer, the smallest Hooker."

INCOME TAX MODIFIED. Law Stands Except as to Landlords and Bondholders. SUPREME COURT'S FINDING. Decision Read by Chief Justice Fuller Dissenting Opinions by Justices Field and White—Reveries of the Government Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Chief Justice Fuller announced the decision of the supreme court in the income tax cases. He began by stating the exceptions to the law, as made by counsel for the appellant, as follows: 1. That the act imposes a direct tax in respect of the real estate, rents, issues and profits, as well as of the incomes and profits of personal property, and not being apportioned, is a violation of section 9 of article I of the constitution. 2. That the law, if not imposing a direct tax, is nevertheless unconstitutional in that its provisions are not uniform throughout the United States, and do not operate with the same force and effect upon the subject of the tax, wherever found, or in that it provides exemptions in favor of individuals and copartnerships, while denying all exemptions to corporations having similar incomes derived from like property and values, and provides for other exemptions and inequalities in violation of section 8 of article I of the constitution. 3. That the act provides no exemption of the tax upon taxes derived from the stocks and bonds of states of the United States and counties and municipalities therein, which stocks and bonds are not proper subjects for the taxing power of the United States. The income from these securities in the United States amounts to over \$66,000,000 per annum, on which the total annual tax would be \$1,300,000.

Conclusion of the Court. He then took up the constitutional points involved, dwelling upon the fact that the constitution required the apportionment of direct taxes and uniformity in excises and imports. He also dwelt upon the question of representation and taxation, which was, he said, a foremost one when the constitution was adopted.

He then took up the question of the tax in rents, and in so doing discussed at considerable length the question of direct taxes as considered at the time of the framing of the constitution. The framers of the constitution were, he said, well versed in the government of the colonies and European countries, and were well versed in the literature of the period, including works on political economy, and well calculated to pass intelligently on this kind.

He quoted various supreme court decisions, and sought to show that while the income tax question had been before the court the question had only been considered as applying to the point at issue in the particular cases.

Tax on Rents is Unconstitutional. Coming down to the present tariff act he said that the law was passed in time of profound peace, and it was to be taken as evidence that congress had not intended to establish a precedent and establish a departure from established lines, and it, therefore, became important to inquire into the circumstances which, some attention to detail and for the purpose of comparison, he went back to the enactment of an income tax during the civil war.

He quoted from the decision in the Springer case, giving a history of the case and devoting much attention to it, as he said the defense had apparently relied upon this more generally than upon any precedent. It is, he said, conceded in all the cases from Hylton to Springer that taxes on land are direct taxes, while in some of them it is determined that the taxes on rents derived from lands are indirect taxes. Was there, he asked, any distinction between a tax on the land and on the income derived from the lands? What, in other words, was the land but the profit on it? The name of the tax is unimportant and the court had been unable to see any distinction. He closed by saying that the court had reached the conclusion that the tax on rents was invalid.

Bondholders Exempted. The chief justice then took up the question of the taxation of municipal and state bonds. The decision was also adverse to this part of the law. As a municipal corporation is the representative of the state and one of the instrumentalities of the state government, the properties and revenues of municipal corporations are not subjects of federal taxation, and as income derived from state, county and municipal securities, since taxation on the interest therefrom operates on the power to borrow before it is exercised, and has a sensible influence on the contract, and therefore, such a tax is a tax on the power of the states and their instrumentalities to borrow money, and consequently repugnant to the constitution. By a tie vote of the court the law was sustained in other respects.

Justice Field Dissents. Chief Justice Fuller was followed by Justice Field, who read the first dissenting opinion.

Justice Field's opinion was largely devoted to a review of the provisions regarding rents and was a vigorous denunciation of the principle sought to be established by the income tax law, his conclusions being in conformity to those announced by the chief justice. He also attacked the law on account of the lack of uniformity, and dwelt upon its exemptions and discrimination, which, he said, class legislation. He devoted special attention to the exemptions of savings banks, mutual insurance companies and building and loan associations. He quoted census figures to show the extent of the operations of these companies, and said that if these facts were not convincing, congress could not be convinced, "though opinions from the dead." He took issue with those who contended that there could be no legitimate limitation upon the power of congress to impose taxes. He was followed by Justice White in a second dissenting opinion. Justice White's dissent was largely extemporaneous and very long. He favored the upholding of the whole law.

The decision applies to three cases the first of which was brought in the court of the District of Columbia by John G. Moore to enjoin the commissioner of internal revenue from the collection of the income tax, while the other two were those of Charles Pollock vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, and Lewis H. Hyde vs. the Connecticut Trust company, both appealed

from the decision of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York. The action in these two cases was brought to enjoin a voluntary compliance with the law in the payment of the tax, and when the circuit court sustained the law Pollock and Hyde appealed to the supreme court of the United States.

WILL ACCOMPLISH NOTHING. Senator Pettigrew on the Proposed Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, accompanied by his wife, will leave this country on Wednesday for Europe, expecting to be absent until July. The senator is still of the opinion that the proposed international monetary conference will accomplish nothing because the attitude of England will be opposed to a change. "It is," he said, "like inviting the chicken to come down and hold a conference with the fox to ask England to consent to a change in the monetary standard. England is a creditor nation, and it cannot be expected that she will voluntarily agree to accept half the amount due her for the whole sum. She will demand the pound of flesh. I think it a mistake for the United States to have manifested any desire for such a meeting. I am one of those who believe there is a big advantage to be gained by the United States in inaugurating a policy of free coinage of silver alone, and I fear the effect of the conference if held will be to destroy interest in the question and thus injure the cause here."

Extending the Civil Service System. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The civil service commission recently reported to the president further correspondence and data setting forth the benefits to be derived by placing under the civil service regulations the chiefs of divisions in the various departments. It is understood that the president has not yet had time to act upon these matters, but that he will during the summer make the extensions. The commission will regard this as a most important step in the direction of reducing the number of places now subject to political favor, and will demonstrate its contention that such offices can be as well administered from an absolutely nonpartisan basis as other offices now in the classified service.

Nicaragua's Answer Anxiously Awaited. WASHINGTON, April 8.—The answer of Nicaragua to Great Britain's ultimatum is being anxiously awaited by officials and diplomats, and until it is made known there promises to be no further developments in the controversy which has involved the United States. The answer is due almost any day now, although it is anticipated that Nicaragua will take the full limit of time accorded by the British ultimatum.

American Apples in Demand. WASHINGTON, April 8.—United States Consul General Dekay says, in his report, there is a good demand for sound American apples in Germany, but no supply.

FAILED TO BREAK THE STRIKE. Few Miners Applied For Work in the Pittsburgh District.

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—An attempt was made today by the railway company operators to break the strike of the miners, but up to noon the attempt had failed. The Pennsylvania Railway mines of the Robinson district were scheduled to be opened today at the 60-cent rate. Few men applied for work however. The company claims to have 150 men at work at the Jumbo mine, but the strikers say that only five men are at work there. There are five deputy sheriffs on guard there, but the only excitement this morning was occasioned by three shots being fired at the engineer of the Jumbo mine from the hillside. None of the shots took effect, and the man who fired them escaped. The operators refuse to make public their plans, but it is evident that they intend to make determined efforts to start a number of mines with nonunion men.

Schooner Sunk in a Collision. VINEYARD HAVEN, April 8.—The schooner Josiah B. Smith of Bath, from Baltimore to Boston with a cargo of coal, was run into and sunk last night three miles west of Gay Head light during thick weather by the barge Lone Star, in tow of the steamer Orion. Captain Freeman and crew of seven men were saved by jumping from the rigging to the barge as the schooner was sinking. The barge has her bow stove in and will be towed to Boston for repairs.

Passed a Quantity of Wreckage. NEW YORK, April 8.—The schooner Norumbeca, from Manzanillo, reports that on Saturday she passed a quantity of wreckage, consisting of a pilot house and deck timbers and a number of life preservers marked "C. H.," apparently belonging to the steamboat City of Havana.

Terra Cotta Strike Settled. PERTH AMOY, N. J., April 8.—The strike in the Terra Cotta works at Spa Springs has been settled. The men are being paid a portion of wages and the receiver says they will be paid in full as soon as possible.

Eastern Crooks at Work in Illinois. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The expert thieves who looted the Springfield postoffice are known. Three of them are well known New York crooks and the fourth is an English bank sneak.

Overs Part of the Mine. RAPID CITY, S. D., April 8.—In the mining case of Mrs. O'Keefe against the Holy Terror Mining company for two months interest, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

Tornado Struck a Texas Town. PITTSBURG, Tex., April 8.—A tornado struck Windsboro, Tex., demolishing a church and unroofing several buildings. One child was killed and several persons were injured.

Seeking Recruits For the Cuban Army. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—Reports here indicate that a Cuban filibustering expedition is organizing in this state for embarking somewhere on the Florida coast.

IVORY SOAP. FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY. THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTL.

GOVERNOR DREW A GUN. Serious Altercation Between Arkansas Officials at Little Rock. PERSUADED NOT TO SHOOT. State's Executive and Representative Clarke Spelt in Each Others Face but Failed to Fight—Clarke Is Arrested—Further Trouble Expected.

LITTLE ROCK, April 8.—The spectacle of an honorable member of the Arkansas legislature, livid with rage spitting in the face of the governor of this commonwealth, quickly returned by a violent emission of excruciating saliva upon the angered features of the lawmaker and a flourish of firearms in the hands of the governor was witnessed in the lobby of Gleason's hotel Sunday afternoon and was the result of the sensational charges of bribery in connection with the railroad commission bill sprung in the house of representatives by Mr. Jancey of Phillips county. Mr. Jones of Marion county, one of the principals in the altercation, only arose to a point of personal privilege and denounced Governor Clarke as being at the bottom of the charges. He said that Governor Clarke was a demagogue, and was going around like the assassin in the night, stabbing in the back men who were his peers. Governor Clarke met Jones in the lobby at the Gleason and requested a private interview with him. Jones replied that he would accompany the governor nowhere; and that if the chief executive had anything to say to him he must make it known there. Hot words followed and in a fit of anger Jones spat in the governor's face. Governor Clarke, trembling with anger, returned the insult, and quick as a flash had drawn his revolver and the difficulty might have resulted in bloodshed but for the quick action of bystanders, who disarmed Governor Clarke. The governor was later arrested by a constable and released on his own recognizance. He will, he says, plead guilty to the charge of assault. Further trouble may ensue.

Jones Bares a Statement. In a statement of the occurrence Representative Jones said: "I had just left the dining-room after my dinner at the Gleason hotel and taken a seat on the east side facing the east wall, quietly smoking a cigar and not expecting any trouble whatever. Suddenly I heard the front door open very abruptly and on looking around, I saw Governor Clarke enter the office. I saw from his countenance that he meant trouble. I vacated my chair about the time he reached me. The governor in a very abrupt manner said: 'Come back here with me,' and at the same time motioning towards the rear. I was totally unarmed and felt that he intended to kill me. I said: 'No, I will not do it; if you have anything to say to me, you can say it here.' He then caught me by the right arm with his left hand and repeated the command to go to the rear of the office, at the same time pulling me a step or two. I then stopped and again declined his invitation in language as polite as I could use."

"He then deliberately spat in my face. I returned the insult by spitting in his face. When I did this he let loose of my arm and made a dash for his pistol. I then saw that my only chance was to knock him down, and struck him with all my might with my left hand. He sprang back towards the door and my blow failed to reach him. He was reaching for his pistol. I sprang and grappled with him and caught him around the waist, pressing both arms to his side, but leaving his arms free from the elbow down. By this time he had his pistol drawn. Just then Representative Roberts sprang in and grabbed the weapon and immediately Representative Pope also got hold of the pistol. He struggled to free the gun while the governor said: 'Turn that pistol loose.' Roberts declined, when the governor said: 'Damn you, Roberts, turn that pistol loose.'"

"About this time someone grabbed me around the waist and removed that pistol he taken from Clarke and then release him. Roberts and Pope declined. I then said: 'Give me a pistol and turn him loose with his weapon.' When the governor saw that he was overpowered, he requested Pope to turn the pistol loose and said: 'I will not kill him; I promise you positively that I will not kill him.' Senator Ward then requested me to release my hold on the governor and asked me to go to my room, saying that he would take care of Governor Clarke. Finally I did go to my room, remaining there 10 seconds and returned to the office, but the governor was gone."

Governor Clarke says he does not care to discuss the trouble through the public press further than to say that he did not go to the hotel with a view of making trouble, but only to tell Mr. Jones that he must desist from logging his name into controversies existing between members of the house. The trouble which followed was not of his making.

General Jones Will Celebrate. DEBUQUE, Ia., April 8.—The 91st birthday of General George W. Jones falls on Good Friday and the general, who is a fervent Catholic, will celebrate it next Sunday. He invited his colleagues in the United States senate, James W. Bradbury of Maine and ex-Governor Felch of Michigan to attend, but infirmities obliged both to decline. General Jones is the oldest living ex-senator except Senator Bradbury, who is two years his senior.

Free Coinage Convention. ST. PAUL, April 8.—It is stated that there will be a free coinage convention in St. Paul this summer. Among the leading men in it will be Frank A. Day, lieutenant governor of Minnesota.