

THE FAIR.

TWO WEEKS' SALE!

THE FAIR.

SHOES

Four hundred pairs Ladies' cloth top Oxfords worth \$2.50 at \$1.45—best values ever shown. One hundred and twenty-five pairs ladies' \$3 to 3.50 Oxfords at 2.25. We have just put on our shelves the largest stock and the biggest variety of the latest styled ladies' and gent's Razor Toe Narrow Square shoes ever shown in North Platte. Every pair guaranteed. Honest goods and no trash with us.

RIBBONS:

Special—No. 2, Satine and Gros Grain, at 2 cents a yard; No. 5 at 5 cents; No. 7 at 7 cents; No. 9 at 9 cents; No. 12 at 12 cents; No. 16 at 16 cents; No. 22 at 22 cents.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

1,000 yards unbleached linen crash, worth 12 1/2 cents, at 8 cents; 20 dozen Turkish towels, fancy borders, worth 20 cents, at 10 cents; 200 yards plain white and British honeycombed toweling, worth 25 cents, at 17 cents.

LACE CURTAINS.

The busy month of May always leaves behind it a collection of odd curtains, single ones, odd pairs and 2-pair lots. The next two weeks is the time to move them and the prices we make will cause them to go.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' fancy colored border, white handkerchiefs, at 3 cents; gent's 24x24 genuine Turkey red at 5 cents; Indigo blue fast color 24x24 inch at 5 cents each.

BEST GOODS.

Encourage Home Industry—North Platte Brooms at 10, 15, 25 and 30 Cents.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT \* TO \* BE \* "HUMBUGGED!"

said Barnum. And he has a host of followers in the Dry Goods and Notion business. We take exception to this, and believe that the people want FACTS and the TRUTH at all times. We have built up our business on the broad-gauged plan.

Advertise What You Have, and Have What You Advertise.

LACES:

1,000 yards fancy, all colors. Chiffon lace worth from 35 to 50 cents per yard, to close at 25 cents per yard. Ten per cent reduction on Torchon, Fine Linen Valenciennes, and all other laces.

SHOE REPAIRING

promptly and neatly done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

A Dress Occasion

of unusual splendor and delight will be very much in evidence, by reason of the attractiveness of the extremely low price for stylish goods. We have the goods and the price on them speaks for itself.

MILLINERY

From now until July 4th, to close out regardless of cost. Our milliner will leave for Chicago on July 5th, and goods must be closed out by that time. Don't miss the opportunity to purchase at your own figures.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Very dainty, delightful, cool summer wear desirable and serviceable, not heavy nor oppressive; Gauze vests worth 10 cents at 5 cents; gauze vests worth 20 cents at 10 cents. Imported French halbrigan, long sleeves at 35 cents.

JUST LIKE A MAN

to have to be told about the good things on tap for him in our Men's Furnishing Section. Once investigated we prove to be headquarters for the wise and prudent purchaser.

CUTLERY

for those that live in sod shanties and brick mansions; for those that travel through the valley or the mountain, and through the flowery dells, beyond compare, in price the power that sells. Knives and forks worth 85 cents, at 55 cents; knives and forks worth \$1.25, at 85 cents; knives and forks worth \$1.75, at \$1.15; knives and forks worth \$2 at \$1.30.

WINDOW SHADES

A large stock of Window Shades, latest styles, at 35 and 50 cents. Brass extension sash rods, 24 to 44 inches, at 20 cents.

LOWEST PRICE.



I CARRY THIS BANNER FOR Davis' Hardware Store. Call there for all kinds of Seasonable Hardware. PRICES LOW. Cash Tells.

FRANKLIN PALE'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.

F. J. BROEKER.

A Fine Line of Piece Goods to select from. First-class Fit. Excellent Workmanship.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

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



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

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

JOS. F. FILLION, PLUMBING.

Steam and Gas Fitting. Cesspool and Sewerage a Specialty. Copper and Galvanized Iron Corning. Tin and Iron Roofings. Estimates furnished. Repairing of all kinds receive prompt attention Locust Street, between Fifth and Sixth, North Platte, Nebraska.

GUYS' 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. KEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT

The Semi-Weekly Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One Year, cash in advance, \$1.25. Six Months, cash in advance, 75 Cents. Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

The beauties of the Wilson bill are shown by the report that in May our exports decreased \$74,000,000 and our imports increased \$76,000,000.

A DENVER clergyman says "there are 10,000 men going to hell on bicycles." This is a warning to several North Platte church members who have just begun riding a wheel.

It is reported that President Cleveland said the other day, "It takes idleness to produce agitation." For once we commend the wisdom of the president. Some 500,000 people have been made idle because of the peculiar doctrines which he and his friends advocate. When that idleness is enforced until the idlers have nothing in their stomachs, there is a tremendous agitation, and it is a wonder to us that under the pressure of the last two years there has no armed revolution been inaugurated.—Salt Lake Tribune.

SHIPS from Europe are reaching American ports loaded down, and the indications are that they will have to take half load or go back in ballast. American manufacturers have got to cut wages to meet European prices or close their works. It is reported in the eastern journal that the White Granite and Semi-Porcelain Ware Manufacturers' Association has decided to cut prices to the English level in order to meet competition under the new tariff. This will involve running the works at a loss, but the manufacturers think they can afford to stand that rather than lose their market, until the tariff has again been revised on protective lines.—Ex.

GRASSHOPPERS are reported abroad in the land. They came in a cloud to Elkhart, Ind., the other day and ate every thing in sight that was green and juicy and later they are reported in Oklahoma. This is not supposed to be a grasshopper year in the west, as it is not a dry season, but the weather-wise may as well keep an eye out for snow-like clouds in the bright sunshine. The regular locust of the northwest does not come so early in the summer and these raids must have been made by local colonies. If so, they will not be very formidable, though they may do considerable damage in spots. The grasshopper born and reared in southern latitudes, that is in the lower forties or lower, are a weakly generation and can make no very extensive flight.—Journal.

The Nebraska weather-crop report for the week ending Tuesday last is as follows: The week has been a remarkably favorably one for the growth of all crops except corn, which has not made as rapid growth as other crops on account of cool weather. The temperature has been about normal in the eastern portion of the state and a little be-

low in the western. Good rains have fallen everywhere averaging for the state as a whole not far from normal. Wheat and oats have continued to make vigorous growth. They are generally heading and the straw will be longer and the yield larger than expected a week ago, promising in many cases a full crop, and in some localities more than an average crop. Corn is growing fairly well but in many cases is considerably weedy. It has been cultivated one or twice and in a few cases is about ready to be laid by. Potatoes are doing exceedingly well and some are already being dug for the market. Grass in the meadows and on the range continues to grow vigorously.

The much talked of scarcity of gold is growing less apparent. In 1891 the world's product of gold, according to Mr. Preston, the director of the United States mint, was \$120,000,000 in round figures. In 1893 it had increased to \$155,500,000 and in 1894 to \$172,000,000. Here we have an increase of almost 50 per cent in three years. The gold output this year promises to exceed all records. In Colorado and other western states the energies which once went to silver mining are now turned to gold mining. That is a sensible way to do business. When wheat growing ceased to be profitable in Iowa farmers planted more corn and fenced in more pasture. They didn't ask the government to pay a fictitious price for wheat. When there are more potatoes than stomachs, potatoes become cheap and farmers turn their attention to growing other crops until there is the promise of better prices. All things should be done on this common sense business basis. If they were we would escape a great deal of trouble and worry and agitation, and Gen. Weaver and Mr. "Coin" would have to go to raising corn and hogs for themselves.—Seward Blade.

The Iron Industry. The statistics of iron production tell a sad story of the damage inflicted on home industry by the free-trade agitation that attended the election of President Cleveland and a free-trade tariff congress in 1892, and culminated in the passing of the Gorman bill in 1894. In 1890 the United States produced 9,202,703 gross tons of pig iron. In 1894 the production fell to 6,657,388 gross tons. Under protection the production of pig iron had increased with steady strides until it attained the high figure named in 1890, benefiting the whole country, south as well as north. All this was in accordance with the general development of our industries under which progress was the normal condition. Hence it might have been expected that the production of pig iron would have gone on satisfactorily, and that it would have passed the 10,000,000 tons mark by this time. Instead, the figures quoted show that our furnaces produced 2,545,315 gross tons less in 1894 than they did in 1890.

What did this shrinkage mean? It meant less wages for the workmen; less money for the shopkeeper and farmer; less demand for iron ore and coal. It meant less dividends for the capital invested; smaller inducements to develop iron

lands, and a heavy decrease in the general wealth of the country. In the south, where iron ore is so abundant, these facts, which concern the whole country, should meet with special consideration. The addition of 2,545,315 gross tons to the iron smelted in the south in 1894 would have made places blossom into prosperity where gaunt poverty prevailed, and American workmen, able, honest and industrious, sought employment in vain.

Several Persons Injured, One of Them Probably Fatally. HOUSTON, Tex., June 20.—The north-bound flyer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas was wrecked 10 miles north of here last night. The wreck occurred at a branch of White Oak bayon, which is usually dry, but had been swollen by heavy rains. No one was killed. The injured are: J. W. Slocum, fireman, bruised in side. John Graham, injured in back; may die. D. T. Renfrow, badly bruised in back. Butler Davis, chest injured, jaw broken. Allen Johnson, injured in hip.

PASSENGER WRECK ON THE RAY.

BRADFORD, June 20.—A destructive forest fire has been raging at Pigeon Lick. Four rigs and 1,500 cords of wood owned by Bartley & Schaulis, 300 cords of wood owned by J. H. Green, 200 cords belonging to J. T. Leunox and two rigs owned by R. J. Starlight & Co. have been destroyed. The fire is now in a tract of 430 acres of timber lately purchased from C. P. Bryon by Bartley & Schaulis and is working toward their wells. The Droney Lumber company has a large force of men fighting the fire and preventing it from burning 3,000 cords of bark.

Italians Want Protection.

PHOENIX, June 20.—A telegram was sent by the city council at Denver to General Hughes asking him to protect the Italian laborers in the Congress mine, 80 miles north of Phoenix, also that he had telegraphed Secretary Olney the situation and asked his interference to protect their lives. Later a telegram from Secretary Olney arrived saying: "Protect the Italian miners in Congress mine." N. O. Murphy, delegate to congress, telegraphed immediately to Congress and received the reply: "No trouble here, but few Italians employed."

Burned the Books.

DENVER, June 20.—A committee recently appointed to investigate the books of the town of Highlands, Denver's largest suburb, has reported to the city council that certain books were burned by ex-City Treasurer Wygant, that they might not be examined by the committee. Various irregularities of a sensational nature are said to have been discovered. The city attorney was directed to institute criminal proceedings against all parties involved.

Arizona Editor Convicted of Libel.

TUCSON, June 20.—The Arizona editor of the Phoenix Gazette, has been found guilty of libel. The plaintiffs were Governor Hughes, C. M. Bruce, secretary of Arizona; Francis J. Halsey, ex-attorney general for the territory, and United States Marshal W. J. Meade. The libellous article appeared in The Gazette two years ago. The suit was based upon an editorial which severely scored the plaintiffs.

FIGHTING OVER SILVER.

Lively Struggle in the Republican League Convention at Cleveland.

MAKING SLOW PROGRESS.

General McAlpin in the Lead For the Presidency of the Organization.—Warner Miller Urges That Tariff Be Pushed to the Front.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—The second day's session of the national convention of Republican clubs opened with every prospect of harmony notwithstanding the contest for three days between those wearing the yellow and those wearing the white badges. The only differences were on the silver question. On the tariff and every other question the delegates were united in standing by the antecedents of the party. The boom for General McAlpin for president seemed to be so general that there was no scramble over for the office. The point was then made in the early hours of the morning that it would be good politics to avoid a collision on the only point in dispute. This was impossible with the usual declaration of principles by resolutions, because no one could draw a resolution that would satisfy both the eastern and the western delegates. It was proposed to go further than Thurston's resolution and adopt only an address which would set forth that the league is an auxiliary and not a primary organization, and therefore it would be best to await the action of the Republican national convention of 1896 and not to anticipate it. All efforts among the leaders and delegates as well as among the committeemen were today directed toward this plan with a view to preventing such a fight in the convention as there was in the committee on resolutions last night. It was expected that the silver men would show their strength in running Colonel Trumbo for president and again in pressing a minority report on silver, but these two interesting numbers on the program were both declared off on a draw today. The silver question, however, continued to absorb all others as it has done all week. On this question the states had in their delegation meetings decided to act as a unit, and the silver men realized that their scattering minorities were throttled. They also charged that the organization of the convention, especially in the committee on resolutions, was against them, and that there was a disposition to railroad the old Minneapolis platform through without giving them a fair hearing. For three days the yellow and white badges, representing the two factions, had been interfering from contending breasts. Today there was expected to be a showing of hands from the start. As most of the members of the committee on resolutions had been previously instructed by their respective delegations it was necessary for them to confer with their colleagues today on the proposed address, and this revived the agitation by states. These conferences also delayed the assembling of the convention, which was to have been together at 10 o'clock, and was delayed over one hour.

Address by Warner Miller.

When General Tracy called the convention to order at 11 o'clock, the first done was the appointment of Senator-elect Thurston of Nebraska, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, Messrs. Goodnow of Minnesota and Buck of Georgia to wait on ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York and invite him to address the convention. While those gentlemen retired to escort Mr. Miller to the hall, the committee on credentials reported in favor of sitting both delegations from South Carolina. This was adopted. On the report of the committee, the rules of the Reed house and the Denver convention were adopted. Warner Miller then addressed the convention and argued forcibly against the tariff being taken out of politics.

Flood of Resolutions.

A rising vote of thanks was given ex-Senator Miller. General Sampson of Arkansas moved to amend the rules so that the election of a secretary be referred to the executive committee. As that was regarded as a move in defeat J. F. Byrns, the silver candidate from Denver, it created such a stir that the motion was withdrawn, but notice was given that it would be renewed. As the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, an opportunity was given all to offer resolutions, which were referred without debate. Resolutions poured in on the Cuban insurgents, Hawaiian republic, the Armenians and all other foreign subjects, and the silver men and the anti-silver men continued for some time alternating in offering resolutions that did not materially differ from those that had been previously piled upon the secretary's table by representatives of their respective factions.

Chairman Robinson, from the committee on resolutions, came to the hall and reported that the committee had worked all night and again today and had hoped to be able to report tomorrow morning, but if all those resolutions were to be considered the committee could not report before next week. A motion to rescind the rule of the reading of resolutions in the convention was lost.

Resumed Its Session.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—It was after 2 a. m. when the subcommittee on resolutions of the league, which had been in secret session at the Hollenden, adjourned. Mr. Blackwell of Massachusetts presented a resolution inclining very strongly toward the gold standard, and numerous other resolutions expressing all sorts of views on the money question followed in quick succession. Senator Dubois of Idaho and Mr. Allen of Utah fought like tigers for free coinage, making vigorous speeches, which were listened to with close attention. They spoke for free coinage at 16 to 1 without waiting for the co-operation of any other nations. As the discussion progressed a tendency became manifest to dodge the entire question by declining to adopt resolutions of any kind. A resolution was offered, declaring that it is not the duty of the league to adopt a platform for the Republican party, as that important action should be left to the national convention which nominates presidential and vice presidential candidates. Messrs. Dubois and Allen vigorously opposed this resolution, holding that it was the duty of the league to declare its principles. The gold men spoke in favor of the resolution and the vote was 9 to 2 in its favor.

The subcommittee resumed its session early after breakfast. The proposition of the anti-free coinage men was modified into an address that would prevent the silver men from preparing and offering a minority report. Senator Dubois and Mr. Allen had to be satisfied to prevent two reports going to the full committee. The subcommittee appointed Mr. Robinson of New York, Senator Dubois of Idaho, Mr. Harkness of Missouri a committee to revise the address. The revision committee reported to the subcommittee at 10 a. m., and the discussion on the silver issue was resumed. The subcommittee, however, announced that it would report to the full committee at 2 p. m., when it was thought that all differences will be adjusted in the committee room so as to prevent two reports being made to the convention and any fight being precipitated on the floor.

McKinley at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 20.—Ten thousand visitors, the entire population of Ottawa and the members of the Chautauque assembly greeted Governor McKinley of Ohio this morning on the assembly grounds.

Husband and Wife Killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—A special newspaper train going toward San Jose at the rate of 50 miles an hour ran over and instantly killed Robert Marshall and wife at a crossing just outside the city limits.

Founder of Switchmen's Association.

CHICAGO, June 20.—James Cullerton, one of the leaders in the rowdy strike of 1887 and the founder of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, died here after a long illness.