The Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE notices that the name of H. M. Grimes, of this city, is frequently mentioned by state politicians as a probable candidate for Mr. Kem's shoes, and one who could poll the full vote of the party.

ON Thursday of last week there were 612 bills and eight resolutions presented in the senate, among them one by Plumb to provide for the retirement of national bank notes and the free coinage of silver. The work of the day broke the record of all past senates.

A WELL conducted board of trade is helpful to a town as well as to the individual members, and we may expect much good to result from the one which is about to be organized in this city. The committee appointed to organize the board should lose no time in calling a meeting of the citizens.

NOTHING would have a greater tendency to bring back disaffected Nebraska republicans into the party than the nomination of Blaine as the standard bearer for 1892. It has been noticed that at every state, district, county or township republican meeting the mere mention of Blaine's name has caused a wild and prolonged applause. He is the man needed to solidify the party in Nebraska.

WITH a working majority of one hundred and twenty-five in the house of representatives, the democrats will have great opportunity to pass and send to the senate for concurrence many laws which they claim is needed by the country. But as the democratic party is conceded to be a party of blunderers it is likely its majority in congress will work evil rather than good both to the country and the organization.

THE Chicago Inter Ocean says that if a man wants to settle in a wide-awake community all he has to do is to look at local newspapers. A wide-awake well-supported home newspaper is always associated with good schools, churches, active business and intelligent people. It never fails. No business man or pioneer in any community makes any better investment than the dollars he gives to the support of a good home newspaper.

STATISTICS show, says an exchange, that the cattle supply is gradually decreasing. The farmer who owns many cattle during the next five years will make more money out of them than has ever heretofore been realized. The short crops of Europe has resulted in the killing of many of the cattle kept for breeding purposes, and the beef supply will have to come from this country for several years to come. At least four years of unprecedented prosperity is ahead of the farmer and stock-raisers of America.

THE census statistics and the claims of the Peffer-Donnelly crowd are at variance to a notable degree. The latter claim that the farmers own twenty-two per cent of the nation's wealth and pay eighty per cent of the taxes, while the former prove that the farmers own forty per cent of the taxable wealth and pay thirty per cent of the taxes. Fair minded men will accept as reliable and correct the census statistics, knowing as they must that the claims of Peffer and others are made purely for political effect.

THE desperate efforts of the independents leaders and press to make appear that they suffered no great loss in Kansas at the election this fall is not borne up by figures. Last year there were 424 county officers and to elect, and the alliance elected 324 of them, the republicans 71, and the democrats 29. This year the republicans elected 277, the alliance 127, and the democrats 20. The alliance lost 197 offices and the republicans gained 206. It will take an alliance expert to show how that party has held its own.

AFTER securing location of a beet sugar factory, North Platte wants to turn her attention toward getting a plant for manufacturing twine and rope from hemp. Expensive machinery is not required in such a manufactory and the capital needed could probably be raised among the residents of our city. Hemp grows luxuriantly in the Platte valley and an industry which requires such raw materials as we can grow are the kind we want and the ones which will prove the most profitable to the investors. It is of double benefit, making a home market for the product grown by the farmer and giving employment for many laborers.

THE TRIBUNE endorses the opinion of an exchange that President Harrison made an unfortunate oversight in neglecting to mention in his message the growing evils of unrestricted immigration. As long as the offscourings of other countries are allowed to land on our shores we may expect a gradual degredation of American laborers. A large per cent of the foreigners who have been arriving during the past ten years, and especially the treacherous Italians, are not of the class who become industrious law-abiding citizens and the fewer we have of them the better. The United States offers homes for the thrifty foreigners but should not be turned into an asylum for the ignorant, degraded and vicious.

OUR Nebraska senators lost no time in offering measures in the senate. Among those offered by Senator Paddock were the following: A bill for the protection of trees and other growth on the public domain from destruction by the lighting of fires on prairies; to create a permanent tariff commission to make investigation and report facts as a basis for legislation similar to the amendment which is offered to the McKinley bill; making the commissioner of fish and fisheries an officer of the department of agriculture; providing for a public building at Hastings, to cost $75,000; providing for the deposit of Forts Hartsuff, Sheridan and McPherson under the homestead laws; providing for a federal building at Lincoln to cost $1000,000; for the relief of Wesley Montgomery and the heirs of Lieutenant Commander Wilson McGunnigle. Senator Manderson reintroduced his three batallion-bill, and and also offered a bill to create postal savings banks; one to establish a branch mint at Omaha; one to divide Nebraska into three judicial districts, the Platte river to be the line of division; to provide that notice of sale of real estate held under the orders, judgment or decree of a United States court shall be published in the county and state where the property is situated, etc. (this bill was favorably reported in the last congress); increasing the appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Omaha to cost $2,000,000; giving Norfolk a public building to cost $100,000; preventing the summary cancellation of pension certificates and providing for hearings in relation thereto; appropriating $60,000 for buildings for the military storehouse and offices at the military depot at Omaha, the amount to be immediately available. Mr. Manderson also introduced his old bill increasing the rate of pensions of certain persons. The first bill introduced in the senate on Thursday was senator Paddock's pure food bill. It is nsmbered S. F. 1, and will be pushed by the Nebraska senator for all he is worth. Senator Paddock has reason to hope that the measure will receive favorable attention at the hands of the present congress.

THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

THE TRIBUNE cannot devote space sufficient to give the president's message in full, but gives the following resume.

The message which was transmitted to congress at noon on Wednesday of last week, opens with the affairs of the state department touching upon the Behring sea question, meat inspection, tho Brazilian troubles, the New Orleans lynching, our relations with Chili, and other matters. In regard to the Chilian troubles, he intimates that full and prompt reparation from that government will be necessary. The Nicaraugua canal project is endorsed and government aid recommended.

Under the head of treasury department he congratulates the country upon its present prosperity and contentment, and says: "I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several new industries which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American workingmen and women." Speaking of silver the president expresses himself in favor of the double standard but declares that free coinage would be disastrous.

The war department is briefly treated. He approves of Senator Manderson's three batallion recommendation.

The administration of the post-office department is approved, and he points with pleasure to the fact that eight thousand miles of new postal service has been established upon railroads, the car distribution to sub-stations in the great cities has been increased about 12 per cent, while the percentage of errors in distribution has, during the past year, been reduced over one-half. He approves the proposed rural free delivery and advocates the modified use of telegraph in connection with the postal service.

The satisfactory growth of the new navy is referred to. He says: I commend to your favorable consideration the recommendations of the secretary, who has, I am sure, given to them the most conscientious study. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best modern type, large enough to enable this country to display its flag in all seas for the protection of its citizens, and of its extending commercre. The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be, in the future, more largely competitors in the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation, and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere, that its navy should be adequate, both upon the shores of the Atlantic and the Pacific.

There is nothing under the interior department heading of special importance.

The work of the agricultural department, particularly in securing meat inspection, is commended. He refers to the fact that the grain crop of this year was the largest in our history, 50 per cent greater than that of last year, and yet the market that has opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe, have sustained prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed.

The civil service commission has done a good work, and he recommends that the appropriations for the commission be made adequate to the increased work of the next fiscal year.

Under the head of "Improving Election Methods" he suggests the appointment of a non-partisan commission and pleads most earnestly for a free and fair ballot.

Our chief national danger, he says, lies in the possible overthrow of majority control by the suppression or perversion of popular suffrage, and he believes that it would be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election system and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing unanimity in some plan for removing or mitigating those evils.

In conclusion the president says: "I have been greatly rejoiced to notice many evidences of the increased unification of our people and a revived national spirit. The vista that now opens to us is wider and more glorious than ever before. Gratification and amazement struggle for supremacy as we contemplate the population, wealth and moral strength of our country. A trust, momentous in its influence upon our people and upon the world, is for a brief time committed to us, and we must not be faithless to its first condition—the defence of the free and the equal influence of in the choice of public officers and in the control of public affairs."

Editor Casper, the old war horse of the David City Press, comes out with a severe tirade against the alleged democratic editors who deserted the party for the independent camp during the recent campaign. He sizes up the situation about right when he says that their only object in switching was to get a pull at patronage. He does not want them back in the democratic ranks, "for," he says, "not one of them will add one iota to the cause of democracy in 1892. They know nothing of democratic principles and care less. They are torch bearers for free drinks. They did their dirtiest to destroy the democratic party when they left it, and now when they find themselves disappointed they come running back like mangy curs. Any democratic editor who a few weeks ago was playing his mud guns on democrats and howling for the independent ticket, and is already reconverted to democracy, is a stinker of stinkers and is not safe to trust feeding hogs with corn at 30 cents a bushel."—Bee.

The Fremont school directors are considering the plan of establishing and sustaining in the public schools a system of savings, setting apart one day in each week for the deposit by the pupils of such money as they wish to so place.

NOT LINCOLN'S WORDS.

No paragraph has been more constantly and persistently quoted by calamity organs and pessimistic orators than the following alleged quotation from President Lincoln:

"I see in the near future," said Abranam Lin coln in 1865, "a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of war."

Ex-Senator Ingalls, in a letter to the Kansas City Star, points out the facts that neither these words or anything resembling them appears in any of the letters, messages or speeches of Lincoln. The internal evidence is against theis authenticity. Lincoln did not live more than a fortnight after the fall of Richmond dad decided the fate of the rebellion, his death occurring in fact sometime before the war actually closed. Mr. Nicolay, former secretary and later his biographer, has never seen such expressions in the writings or utterances of the martyred president. Evidently if Lincoln had given expression to such gloomy forebodings during the last two weeks of his life, the only time he could possibly have used such language, it would have attracted such wide attention that there could have been no trouble in citing the exact time, place or circumstances. As it is, nobody has ever professed to give the letter, conversation, message or speech in which these words occur, making it absolutely certain that the entire quotation, like the famous "Hazard Circular" and other calamity finger posts, is a malignant and stupid forgery.—Winfield (Kansas,) Courier.

They are organizing Blaine clubs even down in Kentucky. Republicanism will be in the saddle and full of fight when the presidential campaign opens in earnest.

There is a lady in Lincoln who wants a $50 beaver cap and is saving nickels and dimes to buy one. She has been saving two years and has laid up $28. Her husband smokes $75 worth of cigars a year and cannot afford to give her the balance needed to buy the cap, for to do so would cramp him financially.

Hill and his crowd are not the first gang that have burglarized a New York legislature. In 1871 Tammany under the leadership of Tweed stole the lower house and it is recorded that within six months afterward Tammany was overthrown and its leader was an exile. It is to be hoped that in the present case history will complete the repetition.

It is to be feared that Colonel VanWyck is taking a course that will result in the administration of another spanking from the Burrows end of the farmers alliance machine. The ex-senator, acting as a member of the Nebraska alliance, has written on to Washington asking that certain measures be passed by congress to secure "relief for the people." Among other things he wants the senators elected by popular vote, the enactment of a law providing for loaning money directly to the people, the establishment of postal savings banks, the control of the telegraphy by the government and the coinage of more silver. If these things are done he intimates that the alliance will not get up and kick the roof off the firmament, as it certainly will if nothing is done "for the relief of the people." Now the Nebraska alliance may want all these things and more, but the powers that be will never forgive the senator for the presumption he has shown in making the demand personally instead of allowing it to go through the regular official channels. Mr. VanWyck has been repeatedly put on a back seat and told to stay there, but he bobs up with a persistency that is exceedingly discouraging to the bosses. We fear that there is another stern rebuke in store for the grand old man of the anti-monopoly cause.—State Journal.

The tin plate debate will soon be stopped by the promulgation of official figures showing the exact amount of this kind of product sent out from the mills of the United States. The treasury department has appointed a special agent to whom the manufacturers are requested to make report of the amount of tin and terne plate manufactured daily from the present time until the 1st of October, 1897. If at the end of this period the industry has not been developed to meet the requirement of the law the duty will be at once abolished. Sworn statements are to be made and entered as a part of the public records. That will remove a fruitful source of democratic prevarication from future campaigns.—Journal.

GOOD ADVICE.—The editor of the West Branch, Iowa Record, gives his readers some good advice: "We have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in our family in cases of sudden colds and sore throat and find it all that is claimed for it. One bottle or less, if taken according to directions, will, we believe effect a cure in any ordinary case and save the expense of large doctor bills. Especially do we recommend it in families where the children are threatened with croup, as it will afford immediate relief, if taken in time which can always be done if the medicine is kept on hand, as we are convinced it should be." For sale by A. F. Streitz, Druggist.

Another murderer has been executed by electricity at Sing Sing, and there has been but little interest taken in the proceedings. The people have generally accepted the report of the experts present at the last affair of this kind, and it will not be easy to convince them that the death chair is much preferable in every way to the gallows. The effort to discredit electricity as a punisher of crime has met with a deserved failure.

While a New York girl was being wedded to a young and prosperous Long Island farmer the other day her mother stood upon the steps, weeping and refusing to be comforted. She loathed her new son-in law because she had once seen him prancing about his farm in his bare feet The foolish woman had never heard of the illimitable possibilities for a barefooted man in Kansas, or even dreamed that a sockless statesman would be a teller in an election for fpeaker of the house of representatives. Come west fond parent.—Times