The Tribune.

IRA L. BARE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

IF PAID IN ADVANCE, - - $1.00 PER ANNUM
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, - $1.50 PER ANNUM

Entered at the North Platte (Nebraska) postoffice as second-class matter.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1893.

County Central Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Republican County Central Committee is hereby called at the court house, in North Platte, on Saturday, Sept. 9th, 1893, at 2 p. m. The following is a list of precinct committemen composing the Republican County Central Committee of Lincoln county:

Antelope, I C Hill; Ash Grove, J H Knowles; Baker, J H Baker; Birdwood, Frank Coker; Blaine, J W Johnson; Brady Island, R P Wisler; Buchanan, J L McAllister; Circle Hill, John Seely; Cottonwood, G W Allen; Cox, W A Gregg; Crockett, R J Talbott; Deer Creek, C A VanTilborg; Dickens, Wiley Mathews; Fairview, G S Duffield; Fox Creek, A E Rodgers; Garfield, J D Thatcher; Gaslin, Frank Ericsson; Hall, H J Hansen; Harrison, F P Hoy; Hinman, W M Hinman; Hooker, I B Fackler; Kilmer, A J Goodmow; Lemon, Enoch Cummings; Maxwell, J W Nugent; Medicine, A H Davis; Miller, G F Meyer; Mylander, C H Rider; Myrtle, Henry Null; Nichols, J H Hershey; North Platte No. 1, C H Stamp; North Platte No. 2, C F Tracy; North Platte No. 3, E A McMurray; Nowell, W J Smith; O'Fallon, John Coker; Osgood, C E Osgood; Peckham, S W Parson; Plant, W T Bowen; Potter, James Laughlin; Ritner, J B Ritner; Sellers, Geo Single; Somerset, Cecil Tuell; Sunshine, J S Hinckley; Vroman, Giles Bennett; Walker, Calvin Brockway; Wallace, E H Shaw; Well, O A Bacon; Willow, Josiah Beem.

Dated North Platte, August 30th, 1893.

F. H. LONGLEY, Chairman.
R. F. FORREST, Secretary.

THAT a period of industrial depression is a bad time for workingmen to go out on a strike is proven by the miners' strike in Kansas, the miners being compelled to give up the fight.

THE Iowa democrats are justifiable in insisting that Boies shall pay for his two preceding triumphs by riding at the head of the procession again this year when he is certain to be defeated.

ENGLISH newspapers are hilarious over the attitude of the democratic congress on "the robber tariff." They see "millions in it for English manufacturers." They are right about it. The English are well nigh unanimous for American democracy and tariff reform.

AN expansion of the circulating medium to forty dollars per capita, and the issuing of national bank notes to the par value of bonds deposited are matters to which the present session of congress should devote its time, instead of bringing up the tariff law for consideration.

IT IS stated that the whole number of words spoken in the house during the silver debate was two million. Very few if any votes were made by either side during this flow of oratory, but it gave the average newspaper reader an opportunity to become pretty well posted on the silver question.

THIS is certainly a poor time to give the laboring men of the country a strong dose of free-trade, yet such is Cleveland's policy. If the cure for industrial ills is the banking of furnace fires, the stopping of mill wheels and the locking of factory doors, then the democratic party should go ahead, otherwise not.

WASHBURN'S circus will exhibit here to-morrow, but the only great hippodrome of the fall season will take place on the 23d inst., when a handful of men in North Platte will attempt to lash about sixty delegates in the independent convention into doing their bidding. It will be a big show but there will be but ONE RING, and Rhea, Hawley, Buchanan & Co. will handle the whips.

HOME RULE for Ireland secured a majority of thirty-four in the House of Commons on Friday last, and has gone to the House of Lords where it will be defeated. It will be the chief issue, however, in the general election which will take place next year or the year after, and if the people endorse that policy then, the Lords will be obliged to asquiesce and pass the next measure when it reaches them.

A COLORADO senator says that the silver mined at Leadville during the past fourteen years has cost seven million dollars more than the market value of the product. If such is the case it is indeed strange that the people interested do not abandon the mines and engage in some business in which there is a reasonable profit. This statement is on a par with Governor Boies' assertion that the farmers of Iowa lose money on every bushel of corn they produce.

SENATOR GALLINGER, of New Hampshire, has introduced a resolution in the senate looking toward an investigation into the arbitrary and illegal conduct of Secretary Smith in suspending pensions. With a democratic majority in the senate it may not be possible to pass such a resolution and order such investigation, but it will place the democratic senators on record and demonstrate whether they are willing to vote as they talk to the old soldiers.

WHEN the Cherokee strip is thrown open on the 16th inst., there will be many disappointed land seekers, as there is now said to be three men in waiting for each quarter section. Among those who fail to secure land will undoubtedly be many who for months have camped on the border line waiting for the opening. As many of these people are very poor, it is evident that much suffering must follow before the successful ones can raise a crop next season.

FRANCE, which has just bullied weak and inoffensive Siam out of a large part of its territory, now appears to want the rest of it. New demands are being made on that Asiatic power which, if successful, will virtually place it under French control. It will be strange if England, whose commercial interests in Siam are immensely greater than those of France, permits the latter to further work its will on Siamese territory.

EUROPE'S wheat importing countries will want more of that cereal in the next eight or ten months than usual, while her exporting countries are not in a position to meet the increased demand. As a consequence the United States will be drawn upon heavily. This probably will mean higher prices for our wheat a few months hence.

METROPOLITAN papers advise laborers, both men and women, to leave the large towns and go into the country where there is a chance to get plenty to eat and a chance to earn bread. To the unemployed in the large cities it is not a question of high wages but a question of bread and board. Chicago is suffering more from the vast army of the unemployed than the other large cities and in several instances the police have been called upon to disperse the crowds which assemble to hear the inflammable speeches of some of the so-called labor leaders.

WITH thousands of idle men all over the country, it must be evident to all that immigration should be as closely restricted as possible. During the first six months of the present year we have had 28,968 from Russia, 54,236 from Italy, 16,476 from Hungary and 20,823 from Austria, eighty per cent of which located in the large cities, and have either taken the place of American workingmen or else are dependent on charity for subsistence. With such a stream of immigrants pouring into the country at a time when there is already a surplus of laborers, is it any wonder that the cry for bread is frequent? In our opinion no more serious question confronts congress than that of immigration. It should be stopped in justice to our own people as well as to the immigrants.

THE republican state convention of Pennsylvania, in recommending that the representation in the next national convention be based on the republican vote at the previous presidential election, has put into form a thought that has been in the minds of a great many republicans since the Minneapolis convention, says the Kearney Hub. The old fixed basis is unjust and has already been the cause of enough mischief to encompass republican defeat. With representation based on the actual republican vote it will no longer be possible for the hopelessly democratic states to name the republican candidate regardless of his acceptability to the states that must elect.

ON the essential point, the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law, the Wilson and Voorhees bills are similar in scope and purpose. In the declaration of design and policy there is a difference between the two to this extent—the Wilson bill provides that the legal-tender quality of the silver dollars already coined shall not be impaired, and that gold and silver coin shall be maintained at a parity with each other, while the Voorhees bills proclaims that it is the purpose of the country to continue the use of both metals as money. The difference is in the phraseology chiefly. Practically speaking, the policy and intention are the same in both. No matter which bill passes, the legal-tender quality of silver will be maintained, silver will be held up to a parity with gold, and both metals will be continued in the circulating medium.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to the St. Louis Globe Democrat as follows: Recent investigations have developed the fact that there is upward of $100,000,000 in currency and coin tied up in the safe deposit vaults of Chicago, which is absolutely out of circulation. Unquestionably about the same ratio prevails in other cities and country towns where safe deposit companies are doing business. A movement is on foot to prevail upon congressman Springer to introduce at an early date in congress a bill providing for the appointment of United States inspectors, who will have access to all such safe deposit vaults, and, after scheduling the sums so tied up, to levy and collect an income tax on all such moneys. The belief is that this will, to a certain extent, force the withdrawal from safe deposit vaults of such moneys, and result in these sums being deposited with banks throughout the country, and, in a measure, return it to circulation.

MANY of the leading republicans of Colorado are advocating the organization of a new party and a mass meeting for that purpose will be held in Denver on the 16th inst. Accompanying the call for the meeting is a platform, and among the principles embodied in it is the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, the giving to laboring men and capitalists reasonable rights and the correction of wrongs by a vote of the people. The platform continues that lawyers and agents should not be elected to public office, as they are generally influenced by corporations. It is opposed to the purchase or use of foreign goods of any description, excepting actual necessities. Government ownership of railroads, etc., is denounced. It opposes the nomination of men because of nationality, sect or membership in societies. Professional politicians are warned that they are not desired at primaries. The names of either "Colorado" or "Silver" is suggested as most applicable to the new party. Recruits from the democratic, republican and populist parties will be welcomed, but they must throw their old principles overboard and accept those of the proposed new organization.

THE government is now paying but paper currency, and people who have a prejudice against gold will not be obliged to accept that metal in payment of treasury checks.

THE return of Cleveland to Washington in apparently good health is a great relief to the country in the way of enabling it to quit thinking about Stevenson as a possible president.

AN increase of over $10,000,000 in the public debt during August is not a pleasant thing to contemplate; but it is one of the things always to be expected under democratic rule.

CHOLERA scares do not catch on at this late day of the year. There may be a few sporadic cases, but the frost is too close upon the heals of the pestilence to allow the latter to do much harm. Cholera will have to go into winter quarters pretty soon.

DURING August forty millions in gold was imported, and the circulation of the banks was increased to the extent of fifteen millions. This addition of fifty-millions of dollars of new money to the circulating medium last month is probably the chief cause of the return of confidence and the revival of trade.

DEMOCRATS who are accusing the McKinley law of looting the treasury seem to forget the fact that the congress which had 150 democratic majority during its two years passed appropriations amounting to $38,498,000 more than the republican "billion dollar congress," which preceded it.

THE high prices of coal and the efforts of the eastern coal cornerers and coal trusts to reduce the output are among the discouraging outlooks for the coming winter. Western mines should be worked to their utmost capacity, and as many persons arrange to burn soft coal as possible.

THE latest estimates of wheat production in this country in 1893 are 440,000,000 or 450,000,000 bushels. This makes the yield nearly 50,000,000 bushels greater than was looked for a month or two ago. But even if it were 50,000,000 larger still, there would, from present indications, be a demand for it in the next eight or ten montns.

IN a political speech at East Liverpool, Ohio, last week Governor McKinley, among other good things said: "Just a word about the old soldiers looting the treasury. You would not have had a treasury but for the old veterans. It was patriotism, love for the old flag, and not pensions, that sprang to arms. I resent the stigma they would cast upon my comrades with the utmost indignation. Let them take away their pensions. The old soldier is ready to fight for the old flag again, and would do it to-morrow. I object to his not being able to face his accusers. I object to him being dropped from the pension rolls without a hearing."

POWDERLY to Cleveland: "When you were elected this country was enjoying an era of prosperity. Trade and commerce flourished, manufacturers were hopeful for the future. For once in the history of the nation the cry of overproduction was not heard, and so far as statistics go those engaged in manufacturing pursuits were working on orders and had no stock ahead to threaten labor with fear of dismissal. Crops were good, the general health of the country was as good as it had ever been, we were not threatened by either war, pestilence, or famine, and there were work and food enough for all. Since November, 1892, not one of these dangers has threatened us with visitiation, and yet we find millions of laborers out of employment, we walk by factories in which no sign of life is manifest, we see the workingmen and the farmers of the nation—'the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency'—with starvation stalking but one week in advance of them."

The Grave Question of Immigration.

Henry Cabot Lodge, reviewing some census statistics in the September number of Scribner's, quotes these figures relative to the white population of the whole country in 1890:

Of native parentage	34,358,348
Of foreign parentage	11,503,675
Of foreign birth	9,121,867

That is to say, 62 per cent of the people living in America in 1890 were born in America of parents who had been born in America, 21 per cent were born in America of parents who were born outside of America, and 17 per cent were born outside of America of parents who were born outside of America.

Let us trace the characters of these three divisions of the white residents of the United States, as revealed by the census of 1890. Of convicts in the penitentiaries 48 per cent are of native parentage; 52 per cent are of foreign birth of foreign parentage; so that while the persons of foreign birth or of foreign parentage are a little more than one-third of the whole population, they are more than half the population in penitentiaries. Of paupers in almshouses 41 per cent are of native parentage, 59 per cent of foreign birth or parentage. Here it is notable that, while persons of foreign birth or parentage furnish but one-third of the whole population, they furnisn nearly two-thirds of the population of almshouses.

But it is worthy of special note that while 59 per cent of the paupers of the country are of foreign birth or parentage, only 3 per cent of them are of American birth. More than half of all the paupers in the United States were born abroad. This is conclusive evidence as to the deteriorated quality of our latter-day immigration Time was when the hardy sons of Germany and of Ireland came to us and, after a few years of work for hire, settled themselves on little farms and became valuable and honored factors of our national greatness. Nowadays hordes of ignorant and ambitious foreigners crowd into our great cities, and into the coal regions, and, after a struggle for work that results only in cutting down the wages of Americans, drift into the prisons and the poorhouses.

Of convicted juvenile delinquents 61 per cent are of foreign birth or parentage; thus the elements that give but one-third of the whole population give about two-thirds of the juvenile criminal population.

The foreign-born population—directly imported from the old world—furnishes about a sixth of our population, and more than half of our paupers. Is there not imperative need of instant restriction of immigration? We know by sad experience that by far the greater part of the dangerously excitable population of Chicago is of foreign birth. It is from men and women with foreign accents that advice to riot has been heard; it is by men of foreign birth that the collisions with the police have been provoked; it is to people of foreign birth that relief must be most liberally given.

To immigrants with good health, good sense, and good morals this country will always give welcome. There is room for the Teuton, the Celt and the Slav and the Scandinavian who hastens from the seaboard to the frontier farm and becomes a pioneer of civilization. But is it not time to put an end to the influx of lazzaroni and proletariats that burden our cities with disease and crime, and who, while lessening the wages of our native born, become yearly an increasing tax upon the public and private charities of the country?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Nichol Nuggets.

School began Monday.

Parties on the ditch are strictly in it this season.

Still the heart-broken and discouraged immigrant is seeking other quarters.

A social "hop" took place at the Sisson school house Friday night.

A large acreage of rye will be sown in this locality this fall.

Harvesting "Irish lemons" will be about the next thing on the docket.

The hog crop in this section will be limited this season.

Corn and potatoes are maturing at a rapid pace.

A few are still irrigating their maize and "spuds."

W. F. and George Gibbons are gleaning the hay on the south part of section 25, south and east of the section house.

Will Brooks and the Sullivan boys are "doing up" the hay on D. A. Brown's farm southwest of the station.

It is reported that "Bee" Goodwin, who went down the line the first of last week, will join in the matrimonial race and take unto himself a "better half" before he returns. If the above is correct he will be highly congratulated by his many friends upon his return.

We have been told that all of the ditch land now under cultivation has already been rented for next year.

Wray Stuart, of this place, in company with his father and brother Bruce of North Platte went to Omaha last week to meet his brother Jay upon his way home from a visit with his grandparents at Aurora, Ill. His cousin Roy Struthers of North Platte stayed with his grandparents at this place during his absence. He returned on No. 21 Friday evening.

Quite a number from this community are talking of visiting the world's fair during this or next month.

It is said that C. S. Trovillo and family are expected home from their eastern visit in the near future.

It is reported by good authority that Samuel Funkhouser, residing near Hershey, had wheat that threshed out forty-two bushels per acre a few days since. It was irrigated.

Mr. and Mrs. Disbro, of West Creek, McPherson county, took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Brown of this place on Thursday last while enroute to North Platte with a load of chickens.

D. A., T. C. and Henry Brown are expected down from the ranch this week, having their hay crop at that place harvested.

The ditch boss supports a new top buggy.

The melon crop in this locality is short this season.

T. W. Anderson has his new residence all painted up in fine shape on the inside and now has a neat and comfortable home; one of the best in the valley.

It is stated upon good authority that Mrs. Xavier Toillion has an unusual large crop of young poultry for a dry season.

Another herd of horses were driven down the line Friday last.

Richard Brown visited at the county seat over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Layton, of Brady Island, returned home last week after a short visit with relatives in this locality.

If you can rely on what people say quite a number from these parts will take in the show at North Platte on the 7th.

We have been informed by good authority that Mrs. N. B. Spurrier has about 300 young chickens and turkeys. They were raised on an irrigation farm.

If jack frost will only hang out two or three weeks longer his advent then will be highly appreciated in doing up the flies and mosquitoes.

A number of farmers are talking of cutting up their corn this season for the fodder which, is first class and will be relished by nearly all kinds of live stock. By so doing they will save their hay which, in their opinion, will find a ready market at good prices during the coming fall and winter. PAT.

WHEN HANNIBAL,

The great elephant, got a sore foot they used Haller's Barb Wire Liniment and cured it up in four days. For sale by F. H. Longley, Druggist.

NOTICE.

Frank W. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins his wife, whose first name is unknown, defendants, will take notice that on the 15th day of August, 1893, The Phenix Investment Company, a corporation, plaintiff herein, filed its petition in the district court of Lincoln county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by the defendant Frank W. Hopkins to the Security Investment Compay, of Yankton, Dakota, which mortgage has been duly assigned to plaintiff herein; said mortgage being given to secure a certain bond or note dated June 1st, 1889, for the sum of $450.00 with certain interest coupon notes attached for the sum of $15.75 each; said mortgage covering the following described real estate, to-wit: The southeast quarter of Section 25, Town 10, Range 32 west, in Lincoln county, Nebraska., that there is now due and unpaid on said bond, coupon notes and for taxes paid the sum of $603.25 with interest from August 15, 1893; plaintiff prays for a decree that defendants be required to pay the same or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.

You are required to answer said petition on or before the 16th day of October, 1893.

Dated September 4th, 1893.

THE PHENIX INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Plaintiff.

By GRIMES & WILCOX, Attorneys. 351