

The Alliance.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

THE death of John P. Usher, secretary of the interior under Mr. Lincoln, leaves but three surviving cabinet officers of the war period—Simon Cameron, Hugh McCulloch and James Harlan.

MRS. CLEVELAND had two very beautiful orange and lemon trees while in the white house, and left them to Mrs. Harrison on her departure. These are now in all the full glory of their golden fruit, and an object of interest to visitors.

JAMES A. SEXTON, the new postmaster of Chicago, is a well-known business man of that city, in which he has lived for twenty years or more. During the war he served in the Union army. He has been commander of the Illinois department of the G. A. R. His business is that of an iron founder, and he is a man of considerable means.

EX-GOVERNOR LONG, when questioned in regard to the chairmanship of the Cherokee commission, which a Washington despatch stated would probably be offered to him, said he had read the despatch, but that was all the knowledge of the matter he had. Asked how he should be disposed to regard the position, he replied, "I should not want it."

HON. WILLIAM GOULD, the historian of Portland, and acknowledged successor of the late Hon. William Willis as the local antiquary and historian of that city, celebrated his eightieth birthday recently, and enjoys in a remarkable degree the wealth of mental and physical vigor which has long been his. Mr. Gould is the father of Mrs. Abby Gould Woolson.

H. M. FLAGLER has presented Dr. George Shelton of New York with securities of the par value of \$50,000, market value \$87,000, in consideration of his faithfulness and skill in attending the case of Mr. Flagler's daughter, Mrs. Benedict, who died on her husband's yacht off Charleston, a few days ago, after a short illness. This is described as the largest fee but one ever paid to a physician.

WITHIN the last few years Mr. Blaine is said to have doubled his fortunes. His best paying investments are in the Little Hope silver mine, which has paid, it is said, \$4,500,000 in dividends in the last five years. He admits having already received from that source \$1,300 for every dollar invested and the stock is still in his name. He is also a large stockholder in the Erie mine at Leadville, which is paying dividends of \$25,000 a month.

A MEMORIAL window from the family of the late Rev. Benjamin Hale, who was professor of chemistry at Dartmouth from 1827 to 1835, and president of Hobart College from 1830 to 1858, will soon be placed in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Hanover, N. H. Another from the friends of the late Dr. Bourne, president of Norwich University, and a third from the mother of O. J. Thomas, Dartmouth, '87, are being made for the same building.

THE portraits of Justice Rutledge of South Carolina, who died before he took his seat on the bench, and Justice Ellsworth and Matthews, are required to complete the collection of portraits of members of the United States Supreme Court in the robing room in the Capitol. The portrait of Chief-Justice Waite has just been added. An artist is now at work on the portrait of Justice Rutledge, preparing it from an old picture. The preparation of Judge Matthews' portrait awaits a congressional appropriation.

THE last literary work done by John Bright was the revision of a preface for a reprint of Jonathan Dymond's "Inquiry Into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity." Bright says of Dymond's work that "as the world becomes more Christian it will be more widely read." Dymond's essay embodies the uncompromising condemnation of war that is associated with Bright's name. Its author was at one time widely read in this country. When he died at the age of thirty-two of consumption the world lost a man of whom much more might have been heard.

THE new bishop of Milwaukee, Rev. Dr. Cyrus F. Knight, formerly of Boston, has since his consecration received many beautiful and valuable gifts in connection with his new office. Among them are rich and costly vestments imported from Europe, an elegant episcopal ring, etc. On greeting Bishop Knight, Bishop Perry of Iowa said, "Let me congratulate you on being the first bishop in the history of the Church in America to be enthroned in your own cathedral, for never before on this side of the water has a bishop been given the pastoral staff in the cathedral which he himself was to occupy."

SAYS the New York Sun, "John Greenleaf Whittier did not want to be the poet for our centennial. He had outlined such occasions, he thought, and the honor was due to some younger and more ambitious man. But the committee would have no other. Many letters passed on the subject, and at length Secretary Bowen was despatched to the aged poet's home. Mr. Whittier again declined, and again Mr. Bowen visited him. Finally the committee determined to make a last attempt, and Mr. Bowen went to the poet for the third time. He told Mr. Whittier that the committee must have a poem from him, if it was only four lines long. Finally he said that if Mr. Whittier did not accept the committee would have no poet upon the occasion. Then Mr. Whittier accepted."

DECORATION DAY was duly observed all over Nebraska.

Two of California's largest woolen mills have shut down.

TAMMANY has just celebrated its one hundredth anniversary.

GEN. WEAVER, the well known Iowa congressman, has located in Oklahoma.

FOUR regiments of Illinois militia are now quartered at Braidwood to quell the disturbances caused by 500 Italian miners on a strike.

PASSENGER AGENT BUCHANAN, of the Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad, has thrown out some valuable hints in regard to advertising Nebraska.

It is reported that one of the murderers of Dr. Cronin in Chicago has confessed. The confession implicates several parties in the awful crime.

THE people of Guthrie, Oklahoma, are having trouble on account of the ownership of town lots which culminated in a slight riot last Sunday.

LINCOLN's board of trade is in good working order with a large membership and it is expected that many new factories will be added this year.

THE state was visited by good rains in the early part of the week and crops are in a promising condition.

JOHN PETERS has been appointed internal collector for Nebraska and it is said will receive his commission in June.

VALENTINE, Neb., was in the throes of an Indian scare in the early part of the week. But later advices say there is no danger from the Indians at Rosebud agency.

DANIEL COUGHLIN, Patrick O. Sullivan, the ice man, and Frank J. Black, alias Woodruff, have been indicted by a Chicago grand jury for the murder of Dr. Cronin.

A British fleet of war ships has been ordered to Behring sea. There is considerable excitement at Victoria, B. C., and rumors of a rupture between England and the United States over the fisheries along the Alaskan coasts.

MR. ROOSEVELT contends that civil service examinations should be conducted in a public and straightforward way. He is right. They ought also to be conducted with a view to ascertaining the fitness of a candidate not to teach school, but to fill a particular public office.

PUEBLO has the best laborer of his age we have yet seen. It is only five weeks old and is a credit to the workmen who support it. It is one of our brightest exchanges.

LYNCHERS are raiding the notorious dives in Wisconsin and Michigan pines, that have so long disgraced those states. The law proving inadequate to close the dens. The citizens have determined to take the matter in their own hands and put a stop to the inquiry.

THE Union Labor convention meets at Grand Island, June 11 and an invitation is extended to labor organizations to elect delegates to this convention. We hope to see the laboring men of Lincoln represented by delegates in the convention. Let them select their best men and furnish them with the necessary credentials.

MISSOURI leads off with a sweeping enactment by its legislature against "trust" combinations. The act which has just received Governor France's approval is a broad measure, designed to invalidate and declare illegal any combination to fix values on commodities or merchandise. It makes the officers of "trusts" personally liable, and declares all contracts with "trusts" organizations null and void. The effect of this law will be watched with a good deal of interest.

As all stories run, the commissioners of the United States are having their own way at the Berlin conference. We certainly deserve to succeed, for the American demands are moderate, just and confirmed by the Samoan experience of the Germans themselves. But it is yet too soon to count the negotiations concluded. Of all bargains, those of diplomacy are the most uncertain until the final papers are signed, sealed and delivered.

THE latest Washington gro'l is over the appointment of Solomon Hirsch as Minister to Turkey. Exception is taken to him on the score of unflattering manners and defective information, and it is claimed that the selection was made only for the purpose of settling a local political difficulty in Oregon. The story that religious influences have been brought to bear in the matter is not a probable one, especially in view of the fact that M. Strauss and Mr. Hirsch are of the same belief.

NOBODY at the state and navy departments expressed alarm at the news coming from Victoria, B. C., that the British North Pacific squadron had been ordered to Behring sea. Commodore Walker, in charge of the detail office of the navy department, says that one of our naval vessels had been ordered to Alaska, except the The, which was assigned to that

station some time ago, and which has been regularly engaged in patrolling the Alaska coast for several summers past. He says he doesn't think Great Britain and the United States will war about the seal fisheries.

THE New Jersey grand jury which recently indicted District Master Workman John Coffery, of the bottle glass blowers for conspiracy, showed their monumental ignorance in such a ridiculous manner as ought to make it the laughing stock of the whole country. It now appears that the law under which Mr. Coffery was indicted was repealed in 1883, and the indictment will doubtless be quashed. How those corporation mercenaries must feel at seeing their game slip out of their grasp and escape the torture they had in store for him.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, is to have a grand display of the products and resources of the Lone Star State. The exhibition in the Texas Spring Palace in that city will last from May 29 to June 20. It is to be an object lesson as to what Texas has done and of the immense possibilities she holds out to immigrants. President Diaz of Mexico has signified his acceptance of an invitation to be present, and hopes are entertained that our own Chief Magistrate may be induced to suspend the distribution of the spoils long enough to gain time for a visit to the south-west.

A HIGH protection organ declares that "during the last eight years Canada exported \$2,351,000 worth of lumber to the United States, while we exported \$10,600,000 worth to Canada, or nearly five times as much as they shipped us," and uses this as an argument that lumber is cheaper in the United States than in Canada, if not it could not be exported that country. It is necessary to "protect" this great country, that has the labor market of the world open to it, against the dominion of Canada, when lumber can be produced so much more cheaply here than there? There are a great many articles produced in this country in which our home infants are "protected," that are shipped abroad and in competition in the markets of the world are sold for less, after adding freight, than the American consumer pay for them. Who pays the tax that protects this line of industry?

THE New York legislature has just passed an amendment to the Factory Inspection Act, which provides for the appointment of six additional inspectors, all of which must be women. The law recently enacted in Pennsylvania and which has just been approved by Gov. Beaver, provides for six deputy inspectors, two of whom shall be women. New York's Bureau, however, has a total staff, including the women, of sixteen inspectors.

The appointment of women as Inspectors of factories and workshops where women and children are employed is eminently proper. There are many evils which should be made known to the Inspectors which no woman would be willing to communicate to a man, and which would be cheerfully explained to a woman in the same position.

Every state should have a Bureau of factory, mine and workshop inspection, and every such Bureau should be provided with a few competent reliable women as inspectors.—Journal of United Labor.

Co-operative Notes. In New England there are at this time about 100 co-operative banks, and of this number 64 are reported as in Massachusetts, with a yearly increase of \$1,000,000 assets. The co-operative store at Silver Lake, Mass., organized in 1875, with a capital of \$640 has now \$3,000 in assets, and has just declared a dividend in its shares at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, and at the rate of 4 per cent in the trade checks issued to its patrons.

The co-operative creamery of Ellington, Conn., is making 300 pounds of butter per day, and with prospects of producing 300,000 pounds during the year. The Chiefs of State Labor Bureaus from all over the country are to meet in Hartford, Conn., for a day's convention on June 24. It is expected that the work of the convention will be of the highest importance.

Five hundred Italian coal miners are out on a strike at Braidwood, Ill. They have destroyed considerable property. Gov. Pifer has been appealed to and has authorized the use of the militia for the protection of property.

Complaints are made of laxity in the enforcement of the Alien Contract Labor laws. It is said that a number of Greek workmen recently brought to Philadelphia and forbidden to land on the arrival of their vessel in port were permitted to escape from the ship shortly before her departure on the return voyage. Such evasions are understood to be of frequent occurrence. It is highly important that the new administration should guard against remissness in enforcing the foreign hired labor statute. The excellent effect of Cleveland's policy and the inquiries of the Ford committee have been very clearly perceptible in the marked decrease in arrivals from countries that furnish contract labor. It will be useless to pass stronger laws if the enforcement of existing ones is permitted to become enfeebled.

If old Missouri can't hang Baldknobers in a respectable manner, it is far ahead of Kansas in some things. Its legislature has passed a secret ballot law, while the Kansas legislature was too busy congratulating itself on the 80,000 republican majority to pass anything.—Athenian Times.

SABBATH READING.

FAMILY UNITY.

A great bane to the happiness of the family is a desire on the part of its members to be independent of each other, and commences frequently with the husband and wife having separate purses. She hates to ask him for a dime, or a dollar, and longs for money which she can call her own and spend as she pleases, regardless of his wishes or ability to comply with the demands of her taste and fancies.

She chafes under the restraint and writhes beneath the imaginary bondage which compels her to ask her husband for money, fancies him a hard, cruel taskmaster, and worries herself into a condition of nervous excitement and torture, until she becomes morose and sullen, or spitefully revengeful. She sees other women spend freely to gratify their caprices, and does not understand why she cannot do the same. Her acquaintances attend theatres, concerts and lectures ad libitum and indulge in the luxuries of life without stint. Why should not she? It must be because her husband is overbearing, mean, tyrannical and abusive.

This thought engenders a desire for retaliation, which she soon brings into use. Frowns take the place of smiles in his presence, sharp words are given when there should be only kind ones, glum silence is exhibited when there should be cheerful expressions, and in time clouds arise which shut out the sunlight of domestic bliss, until the husband is driven from home to avoid the gloom of his household, to find relief and a kind of pleasure he does not delight in, but which is a hundred times preferable to the dreary desolation of his own fireside.

These two, who have promised before the altar of God to cleave unto one another till death has separated them, are thus driven farther and wider apart, until they have no interest in each other; married life becomes a burden, and they heartily wish for a complete dissolution of the sacred tie that binds them. Children soon take up the line and practice upon it; and thus, instead of a happy, united family, we have a number of individuals with no community of interests, each bent on his or her own pleasure or will, having no regard for others. Driven from home, the husband and father seeks associates elsewhere, and perhaps acquires habits which drag him down to ruin; and utter dissolution is the result.

In wedded life all things should be in common. Unity of desires, of feeling, of pleasures, of duties, interstive the well-being of each other must be cultivated, bearing each other's burdens and sharing each other's joys. A oneness of thoughts and actions, sentiments and wishes, a giving up of self for the benefit of the other, must be exhibited between husband and wife, and all other members of the family, if communal joy and domestic happiness would be secured.

"It doops my husband will like this, but I know he won't," said lady to her friend. "Why not get what he does like?" queried the friend. "Because I don't want to. His business is to be satisfied with what I want, whether he likes it or not," continued the lady. "False Step! Fatal error! Selfish woman! Mistaken wife! Far better win your husband's warmest regard and tenderest affection by a kindly consideration of his tastes; better yield to his likes and dislikes, strew his pathway with flowers, throw around him the sunlight of unselfish love, and gather upon your brow a fadeless garland on which is the inscription; 'The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.' 'Her children will rise up and call her blessed,' her husband also and he praiseth her." PUBLIUS.

On advertising Nebraska, from J. P. Buchanan, general passenger agent at the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley: "There should be a central head and auxiliary association in different locations, and all should work in harmony for a common object to draw immigrants. A concise statistical statement of the agricultural resources of Nebraska should be prepared and three things should be considered. First, the character of the soil and the adaptation to different products. Second, amount of moisture to insure crops; and third, the climate, and also the different grains grown in the state and how deep it is necessary to go for water, the amount of water that can be had and the rivers of the state. The amount of wood and vacant land and how near the land is to the railroads should also be given. This statistical statement should be prepared by the auxiliary association for the locality in which it is located, and all should be published in a neat book, which should contain a map of the railroads and rivers of the state and the most direct route to reach the land. The books should be distributed through the various auxiliary associations and agencies should be maintained for a year or more in Michigan, Ohio, northern Indiana, Missouri and Iowa, and the managers of these agencies should devote their entire time to distributing the books. It will cost a great deal of money, and I think the state should appropriate money for the purpose, and the associations should contribute as much as possible."

Francis A. Walker asks: "What shall we tell the working classes? and in the course of his answer says: 'Whatever we may tell, we shall not tell them, as twenty or fewer years ago we surely should have done, that the possible amount of their compensation is limited by the 'wage-fund'; that the remuneration of their labor is irrespective of their own industrial character, irrespective of the present product of industry.' The reason the political economist of the old school won't tell the working class what they need to be, is the working classes are thinking for themselves, they won't accept chaff. They are saying: 'We are much the larger class; we produce all the wealth and have the least of it to enjoy, and consequently we have no use for those who are trying to keep us contented with this state of things by teaching us that it is inevitable, therefore right, and that we must not make any effort to change it. The flat of human necessity has gone forth, the new philosophy of humanity for humanity is being substituted for the old, which is rule and ruin of the masses for the honor and glory of the few.'

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HOUSEHOLD.

Hints for the Housewife.

Try hot flannel over the forehead in rheumatic pain and remove it quickly. If the oven is too hot for baking, place a small dish of water in it.

When dress silk becomes soiled, wash it between the hands to get it quickly.

Never prick a blister with a pin. A needle is the only suitable thing.

When the burners of a gas stove become clogged with char, burn them in strong soap-suds.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or other material.

Clean, crude borax, which has been melted and ground to a fine powder, is the best welding flux that can be produced.

Keep your polished iron clean by occasionally scouring with powdered emery and washing with an old toothbrush.

Indian meal will work as well as flour. Buy it in small quantities and keep it dry, cool, and well covered.

Dry buckwheat flour, repeatedly applied, will remove obstinate grease spots from carpets, woollens or silk.

Eggs contain a great deal of carbon, and are for that reason excellent food to combine with articles composed largely of starch.

Soaking the feet in warm water, in which a spoonful of mustard has been stirred is beneficial in drawing the blood from the head.

All table linen should be looked over carefully before being washed, soap rubbed upon grease spots and boiling water poured upon stains.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than the white of an egg beaten stiff with sugar it will hold and the clear juice of a lemon.

Wormwood, boiled in vinegar, and applied hot with cloths wrapped around to keep the flesh moist, is an invaluable remedy for a sprain or bruise.

Old newspapers make excellent quilts to place over your bees. They keep them warm, absorb their moisture, and thus add to their comfort and health.

In cleaning oil-cloths use no soap or scrubbing brush, but wash off the dirt with water and flannel. Then go over with milk and rub with a soft brush till dry and shining.

An egg well beaten and added to a tumblerful of milk well sweetened, with two tablespoonfuls of best brandy or whisky stirred in, is excellent for feeble aged persons who can take little nourishment.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom. Fresh eggs will sink while stale eggs float on top. Put them on the fresh store eggs.

If a new broom be immersed in boiling water until it is quite cold, then thoroughly dried in the air, it will be far more pleasant to use and will last much longer. Frequent moistening of the broom is conducive to its usefulness and also saves the carpets.

Ribbons and bows of every description form a large part of the decorations of our houses at this moment. Wicker chairs have huge bows tied around arms, legs and backs. Rattan chairs are ribboned and bowed to match. The hearth-broom hangs by the fireplace by a sash. These ribbons must be constantly renewed, and they soon lose their freshness, and we betide the unlucky house-mistress who has once fallen into the snare.

Daily Good Book.

of the bed-room. The existence of bad ventilation around the corners and sides of rooms has been so well concentrated at it has already building of rotund houses. The current of air along the wall, effecting the whole. The idea came from the dropping of a small piece of a rotunda along the floor. In a similar experiment this door indicated the usual direction of the currents.—Babyhood.

Never allow your forks to lie around after use. They should be removed from the table when the meal is finished, and put to soak. Have a pitcher of hot ammonia acids, and in this place them down, and let them remain until you wish to wash. Have just enough in the pitcher to reach the handles when you account allow the handles when of bone, ivory, or wood to remain in water, as they will loosen them, and in a short time they will fall from the blades. Both blades and handles in soap-suds, using a soft cloth, and immediately after removing the water as dry as possible will be clean, soft, crash towel.

To clean lead pipes use finely powdered bicarbonate of soda and apply with the cut end of a dry potato. Rub the blades lightly till all stains are removed, then wash immediately in hot soap-suds and wipe dry. Do not let them stand after cleaning so that the powderiness of them, or they will be sticky, but wash as soon after cleaning as possible. A piece of cork is often used in preference to the potato, but as it is so dampened it is not convenient to use, as the potato-juice is all that is desired for that purpose. Firwood ashes may be used with bath-tub is not convenient, and do not work very well. After drying rub the blades briskly with soft tissue or waspaper to give the final finish.

Keep in case of box lined with flannel. They will rust or discolor when they are kept in a receptacle such as, as the flannel will absorb all superfluous moisture.

The Yea That don't Work.

"Pretty rough, his Oklahoma business, but no other than Texas was when first set out there," said the man with the sandy goatee, as he laid aside his pipe.

"Were you ranch?" asked one of the group.

"No, sir, I was a railroad station agent."

"Must have seen great deal of lawlessness?"

"Ocean of it, sir, means of it. I remember the year 1866."

"You do?"

"Yes, sir, and wind as many more. Didn't want to do it, you know, but it was to be killed. The crowd led me aside awhile, but the Indians were great nuisance. I was just getting up how many I killed in twelvemonth, and I am greatly disappointed."

"How many did you make out?"

"Only thirty-four, but I am satisfied that I have left out seven or eight anyhow. We such a thing as that I once of my mind it is hard to recall the exact figures."

"You have had some narrow escapes?"

"Over a hundred, sir, and been wounded sixteen different times. The boys once put up rattlesnake job on me to try my nerve."

"How was it?"

"They caught five buffaloes and turned 'em loose in my office while I was at supper. When returned I was very busy thing, and so walked right in on them without warning."

"Mercy on me! And then?"

"I got pated at my neck, and the boys were looking in at the window, and I was determined to show a sign of weakness."

"You might have bitten."

"I was bitten. Three of the snakes struck me in the left leg. 'And you didn't die?'"

"As you see."

"But—ou—ou—"

"I had a quart of whisky and I drank it and counteracted the poison. It wasn't quite enough, however, and there are days now and then when I feel very queer."

"What's the exact sensation?"

"Very irritable, my throat, and I always make bold to ask my gentleman neighbor if he carries flask. If any of you gentlemen happen to have such an affair with you I shall be ever so glad. I think I feel the premonitory symptoms."

"But when?"

"Well, I look my chances. That's the last story unless I see the bulge of the eye before I do. This is the first time I have got the first smell of anything but water."

Miscellaneous.

One of the Minneapolis co-operative building associations founded in 1874, has a monthly increase of \$9,000, and builds yearly 100 homes.

THERE are 50,000 tramps in the United States and the number is constantly increasing. There are less than 600 millionaires.

It is estimated that a young applicant for his daughter's hand should support a family of 100 persons (weekly)—Boston Post.

Cleveland's speech at the New York banquet is full of food for thought and will doubtless be read in an extensively published form. It is believed that any production of his will be as yet given the country.

In 1870 there were 736,107 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States. In 1880 they had increased to 1,111,000, and it is believed that in spite of factory laws there are more than ever of children employed.

Machinery is driving out hand labor in the nail-working trade in England, the machines have had a monopoly of the business in this country for many years.

About 700 quarries in the various quarries near Joliet, Ill., went on a strike last Friday for an advance of 25 cents per day in wages. It is believed the matter will be settled in a few days.

Before the late civil war there were two millionaires in this country, now there are 7,200. Before the war there were no tramps, now 1,000,000 men are in enforced idleness.

About 3,000 railroad local miners in the Pittsburgh, Pa., districts are on a strike against the new scale adopted by the operators, which went into effect on 1st inst.

The Bricklayers' Union in Buffalo, N. Y., has reached an agreement with the bosses. The men will receive \$1 per day of nine hours. The agreement is to continue in force one year.

By the burning of the Lowell Carpet Mills at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday last, two thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment.

A party of New York capitalists has leased the rolling mill of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Reading, and will manufacture steel tools of various kinds. About 300 hands will be given employment.

It looks as if the building trades strike in Pittsburgh, Pa., will result favorably to the workers. Several contractors have granted the demand, and work has been resumed on a number of large buildings in course of erection.

The citizens of Oakland, Me., willing to contribute \$25,000 for a factory. They will provide shaft and let it at a nominal rent to any responsible person who will undertake to equip it with machinery and employ a stipulated number of hands.

At a wedding in Saline county, Kansas, the groom charged the guests 50 cents each for supper and sold them pop corn at 5 cents a package. That granger is bound to thrive.

At a mass meeting of miners representing five states in Springfield, Ill., on Sunday, it was decided to discontinue work until there is a settlement of the existing difficulties. The operators demand that the men work no less than the district rates.

The troubles of the Westphalia miners have been alluded to, and nearly all of the one hundred thousand men have returned to work at practically their own terms, and that one week ago appeared to be the forerunner of an industrial revolution threatening the empire itself has thus been brought to a close, and the most serious of consequences averted.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Table with multiple columns for various railroad lines including Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and others. It lists departure and arrival times for various stations and routes.