THE Farmers' Alliance.

"THERE IS NOTHING WHICH IS HUMAN THAT IS ALIEN TO ME."—Terence.

VOL. I. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1890. NO. 30.

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THE ALLIANCE will be found in the front ranks of the opposition to all trusts and combinations to throttle competition, and extort from the producers and laborers the lion's share of the fruits of their toil.

We shall advocate the free coinage of silver the same as gold, and its restoration to its old time place in our currency;

The issue of all paper money direct to the people on land security, and an increase of its volume proportioned to increased production and population;

Government ownership of railroads;

The U. S. postal telegraph;

The restriction of land ownership to the users of land, and its reasonable limitation;

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Jackson Day Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Jackson day was celebrated in Nashville by a grand procession this morning and the delivery of an address and permanent organization of the national Jackson club at the state capitol. A banquet in honor of the First regiment, National Guards, state of Tennessee, was given in the afternoon by Jere Baxter, and at night a historic costume reception took place at the Maxwell house, under the auspices of the ladies' hermitage association, which closed the exercises. Colonel A. K. McClure of Pennsylvania was elected president of the national Jackson club, and among the vice-presidents are Dewitt Cregier, mayor of Chicago, and Joseph S Johnson of Alabama.

Passed Off Quietly.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—A special from Jackson says: The municipal election passed off very quietly and without disturbance. General Henry, democrat, for mayor, and all the democratic aldermen are elected. Only about fifteen or twenty negroes all told presented themselves and asked the privilege of voting, but on being told by men stationed near the polls to see that there was a peaceable election that the voting might cause trouble, they quickly withdrew, none of them insisting on voting. Henry's total was 375, McGill's 125. There were a great many strangers in town, many of them coming here purposely to assist the democrats. It is believed there presence had the desired effect of preventing trouble.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

State School Fund Apportionment.

The Hon. George B. Lane, state superintendent of public instruction, has filed with the auditor his semi-annual apportionment of the state school fund. From it the following facts are taken:

On hands with the state treasurer December 23, 1889	
Interest on U. S. bonds	$ 300 00
Interest on state bonds	13,050 69
State tax	67,338 41
Interest on county bonds	75,472 98
Interest on unpaid principal school land sales	86 935 38
Lease school bonds	39 328 05
Total!	$282,425 21

Whole number of children of school age, 316,8 5; amount apportioned, $282 425 21; rate per pupil, $ 89147.

The following table shows the county apportionment:

Counties.	No. of pupils.	Am't due.
Antelope	4,033	$ 3,595 34
Adams	5,809	5,232 69
Banner	83	715 86
Blaine	333	314 69
Boone	3,100	2,799 25
Box Butte	1,416	1,267 34
Buffalo	7,020	6,2 8 19
Brown	1,738	1,131 56
Burt	3,963	3,532 93
Butler	5,401	4,863 37
Cass	7,556	6 736 12
Cherry	1,430	1,274 82
Cheyenne	1,602	1,428 15
Chase	1,402	1,249 85
Cedar	2,224	1,982 65
Clay	5,867	5,230 31
Colfax	4,033	3 684 49
Cuming	4,022	3 585 13
Custer	7,674	6 906 33
Davis	2,612	2 355 29
Dawson	3 206	2,858 08
Dakota	1,835	1,635 87
Dixon	2 851	2,541 61
Deuel	847	755 08
Dodge	6 212	5 537 87
Douglas	24 646	21,971 41
Dundy	1,164	1,054 12
Fillmore	5,792	5,163 45
Franklin	2,904	2 588 86
Frontier	2 575	2,295 56
Furnas	3 590	3 241 31
Gage	10,089	8 994 14
Garfield	565	503 69
Greeley	1,79	1,600 31
Gosper	1,678	1,495 90
Grant	28	24 96
Hall	5,[illegible]2	4 762 28
Hamilton	5,061	4 511 79
Harland	3,123	2,684 [illegible]9
Hayes	1,185	1,056 40
Hitchcock	1,986	1,770 48
Holt	5,897	5,257 05
Howard	3,4 5	3,062 23
Jefferson	5,198	4,633 91
Johnson	4,056	3,633 67
Keya Paha	1,533	1,366 64
Keith	724	645 43
Kearney	3 263	2 9 8 94
Kimball	332	295 97
Knox	3 201	2,853 63
Lancaster	16,690	14 878 79
Lincoln	2,857	2,546 96
Logan	401	357 48
Loup	6 9	542 91
Madison	4,624	4,122 20
Merrick	3,179	2 834 01
Nance	1,566	1 396 06
Nemaha	4,607	4,107 05
Nuckolls	3,673	*3 274 41
Otoe	7,364	6 564 86
Pawnee	3,7 6	3,3 3 82
Perkins	1 381	1,231 13
Phelps	3,036	2,706 53
Pierce	1,630	1,453 11
Platte	5,398	4,812 21
Polk	3 733	3,327 89
Red Willow	3,071	2 737 73
Richardson	6,993	6,2 4 12
Rock	989	873 65
Saline	7,472	6,661 14
Sarpy	2,215	1,974 63
Saunders	7,811	6 963 35
Scotts Bluffs	406	361 94
Seward	5 678	5 061 82
Sheridan	2,551	2 274 16
Sherman	2 449	2 183 23
Sioux	582	518 84
Stanton	1,575	1,404 08
Thayer	4,440	3,958 17
Thomas	121	107 87
Thurston	170	151 55
Valley	2,578	2,298 23
Washington	4 499	4,010 77
Wayne	1 9 7	1,753 54
Webster	4,085	3,641 7[illegible]
Wheeler	659	569 66
York	6 211	5,536 98

Another Silver Find.

Norden special: Since the silver find on the Keya Paha some few days ago various of our citizens have been prospecting in our vicinity, The result has been beyond expectations, and the people of Norden are highly sanguine that they have "struck it rich." One of our citizens, Mr. David Johnson, examined the dirt that was excavated from his well at a depth of sixty feet, and found silver ore in quantities that, in the opinion of an old California miner, will assay $180 to the ton. The town is wild with excitement and quarter sections soar skyward. That the genuine stuff has been struck is beyond the question of a doubt.

All Over the State.

Fines paid in Grand Island last month amounted to $240.

Judge Mapes of Nebraska City, has issued 103 marriage licenses during the past year.

Hooker county newspapers announce that homesteads can still be had on good government land in that county.

Nebraska City sets the winter style of snake stories, two large rattlers having been killed there a few days since.

Four farmers living near Ansley have disappeared during the past two months, leaving their families in destitute circumstances.

Eight farmers living near Dickens recently shipped a car load of melon seeds and one of sweet corn to the Emerson Seed company.

While Omaha will have nothing less than the la grippe the town of Sargent is plodding along with an old-fashioned epidemic of measles.

While investigating the mysteries of a loaded pistol Henry Pyle of Nebraska City was shot in the left hand, the ball coming out near his elbow.

A number of much needed public roads have been surveyed by the county surveyor of Lincoln county and petitions presented to the commissioners therefor.

An extensive prairie fire burned over a large scope of country southwest of North Platte, but as it was in a thinly settled district no great damage was done.

Miss Nellie Bryson has been chosen postmistress of Garrison. She is said to be of the democratic household, her father being a prominent democratic politician

A man named Corbin was arrested at Box Butte, on complaint of one James for having in his possession two loads of wheat which he could not satisfactorily account for.

Charley Beebe, a St. Paul boy, left his paternal home recently in search of a better one, but by the time he got to Loup City he changed his mind and returned somewhat the wiser.

Grant special: It is stated here that an attempt is being made to move Lisbon, the first town west of Grant, four miles southwest along the railroad. The project is creating much excitement among those interested in Lisbon property and it is feared that trouble will ensue.

The epidemic of diphtheria, which made its appearance is North Platte two weeks ago, is now under control, only two deaths having occurred, and no fears entertained of its spreading.

The bonds of the officers elect of Custer county were not approved at the last meeting of the supervisors, so the old officers will hold over and the county will have two sets of officers to pay from January 1 until the officers-elect take their seats.

A. J. Isaacson, his wife and ten-year-old son, living at Oakdale, had a narrow escape from death. The house filled with gas from a coal stove and when found they were all unconscious, but after considerable work were brought back to life.

The Kearney Hub has undertaken the task of interviewing 100 farmers who have resided in the state for several years in regard to what price corn should bring to let the producer out even. While some fix the price at 20 cents, others claim that no man can raise corn at a profit for less than 25 cents, providing he has to pay anything for labor.

Gering, located on land where, three years ago there was not a stick of timber, spent $40,000 in improvements last year.

Washington special: Congressman Dorsey has introduced rather a novel petition from the farmers of the Third Nebraska district. It asks congress to authorize the payment of a bounty of 15 cents per barrel upon each barrel of flour exported in vessels owned and built in the United States. Mr. Dorsey introduced a petition from Sedgewick post, G. A. R., of Kearney and the soldiers and sailors of Nebraska, asking for the passage of the Grand Army pension bill.

Henry Roggenthen, a German farmer living in the northern part of Saunders county, was in Lincoln Monday for treatment with the madstone. On the 26th of December one of his horses was taken sick, on the 27th it severely bit his thumb and on the 28th it died. The attending veterinarian said it died from hydrophobia. Mr. Roggenthen's thumb swelled up badly and the inflamation spread. He was treated by a Fremont physician, but on Saturday got scared and came to Lincoln to try Dr. Garten's madstone, some of his neighbors having read of it. The stone was applied for two hours yesterday, but failed to adhere, and the farmer left for home this afternoon, convinced that the doctor got all the poison out.

Disposal of Military Reservations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The bill introduced yesterday in the senate by Senator Paddock, providing for the disposal of the military reservations of Fort Hartsuff, Fort Sheridan and Fort McPherson to actual settlers under the homestead law, is intended to carry out the idea of Senator Paddock which he has constantly maintained during his two terms in the senate. The appraisal and sale at public auction of public lands in the western states is not in accord with the general policy of our land laws, as giving undue advantage to the speculators and land grabbers as against the claims of the poor settlers. Under the law of 1884 military reservations when abandoned are turned over to the interior department to be by them surveyed and appraised and in each case to be sold at public auction at a figure not less than the appraiser valuation. In the case of the Fort Kearney reservation, during the senator's last term he introduced and secured the passage of a bill providing for the disposal of the reservation under the homestead act. His bill yesterday proposes to make the same principle applicable to the abandoned military reservations of Forts Sheridan, Hartsuff and McPherson, two of which have been surveyed and the third of which is under orders for survey.

A Decision Rendered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The suit of George Rice against the Standard oil trust to compel the trustees to transfer to him five of the trust's certificates which he bought in the open market, and to allow him to obtain such knowledge of the trust's affairs as a shareholder is entitled to, was decided by Judge O'Brien in the supreme court today. The court orders that the shares be transferred to Mr. Rice on the trust's books and that he be paid the dividends thereon. The court holds that it cannot make any order in the present action to compel the trust to give Mr. Rice the information sought, but there is no doubt that as a shareholder he is entitled to it. The defense was that Mr. Rice's object in acquiring the stock was to harass and impede the trust, as he was doing by various suits at law. Judge O'Brien holds otherwise and says the suits were apparently justified by discriminations against Mr. Rice.

Packing House Troubles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The employes of the various packing firms at the stock yards who took action yesterday looking to testing the legality of the contracts signed by them after the great strike of 1887, are evidently determined to push the matter. The objectionable contracts provided that the men must deposit with their employers a certain amount, to be forfeited to the employers should the men quit without notice.

At Swift & Co.'s office today the manager declined to discuss the matter. One of the employes said to a reporter that the contract is unjust. For instance, a man who gets $3 a day must deposit $30 in installments. If he gets $3 a day steadily, that would not be so onerous, even despite its injustice. But many of the men work only two to five days a week. A man worked four and a half days last week and earned $13.50. The company kept $3, and for his week's work he received $10.50.

"The contract is absolutely silent as to any repayment of the money to the employes," continued the workmen. "Sometimes when a man is discharged his whole deposit is given back to him. But coming late to work can be construed as a violation of the terms of 'faithful service' and made the ground for the retention of the money. Swift & Co. must have at least $100,000 of their employe's wages in their hands and on this they pay no interest. To the men who have quit they refuse to pay the balance of their wages and suits will be brought to recover the amounts. There are some fifty men on the strike and we will be supported by the whole working force of the packing houses who are forced to submit to these actions."

The packers claim on the other hand, that this retention of part of the employes' pay is the only method by which they can secure themselves against strike and wholesale desertions without notice by the men.

A Water Famine.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—A water famine threatens this city. By the sudden gorging of ice in the Big Muddy above St. Joseph the stage of water here has been lowered about two feet below the record. This unlooked for fall of water has caused the main suction pipe at the water works to become disarranged.

He Concluded Not to Marry.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 7.—Forty guests assembled at the archbishop's cathedral this morning to witness the marriage of the youngest daughter of C. Beausoleil, M. P., a pretty girl of eighteen, to C Chaput, the rich flour merchant, seventy years of age. After waiting two hours the bridegroom failed to turn up and the marriage was postponed. Mr. Chaput says he is old enough to be the girl's grandfather, and upon second thought he made up his mind not to make an old fool of himself.

Cattlemen in Session.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 8.—The Journal's Topeka special says: The cattlemen of Kansas met in session here today. A resolution was passed condemning the "dressed beef combine" and demanding of congress that laws be passed making it a conspiracy for buyers of cattle to agree upon a price for their purchases and for "packers" to form a combination to raise the price of dressed meat beyond reasonable figures.

A Case of Freezing to Death.

NEVADA, Cal., Jan. 7.—Malcolm F. McLeod, a mail carrier, was frozen to death yesterday while he and a companion were carrying mail and express to Washington, eight mile distant.

Death Claimed Her.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Southworth, the murderess, died in her cell in the tombs this morning.

Judge Brewer Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Judge David J. Brewer was sworn in as associate justice of the supreme court of the United States at noon today, and immediately took his seat upon the bench. The ceremony was performed in the court room in the presence of a large audience immediately after the assembling of court at noon.

Poisoned the Whole Family.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Jan. 7.—Edward Church, a seventeen-year old boy living with his father near this place, is charged with poisoning the entire family by putting poison in the bread. One little girl is dead and four of the family are in a critical condition. The young murderer confessed and then fled.

Blackburn Re-Elected.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.—Senator Blackburn was today re-elected senator by the Kentucky legislature in joint session.

National Prototypes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. .—The national prototypes allotted to the United States at the international convention of weights and measures in Paris in September last were formally received and accepted by the president this afternoon in the presence of a distinguished company of representatives and scientific men. They were brought from Paris in two boxes carefully sealed and marked, and had been vigilantly guarded from the moment of their manufacture. These new standards were constructed by the co-operation of the principal governments of the world. Their history in brief is as follows:

In 1869 the French government invited the other nations to send delegates to Paris for the purpose of forming an international commission for the construction of a new meter for an international standard of length. The invitation was accepted and our government appointed Professors Henry and Hilgard as delegates. In 1875 a treaty was signed in Paris for the establishment of an international bureau of weights and measures. The bureau was established and put under the administrative direction of the delegates from the various countries concerned. A large staff of learned men was employed to study methods for carrying out practically the theoretical requirements agreed upon as necessary by the delegates. The difficulties encountered were all surmounted and the work was carried to a successful completion. The standards ordered by the various governments were distributed by lot last September. One set of standards set apart as international prototypes is kept in a cave at the international bureau. The object of putting them in a cave is to secure them against accident and sudden or great changes of temperature, as it is deemed possible that a permanent change in the molecular structure of the materials of the standards may be brought about by such fluctuations of the temperature. No single person can have access to the international prototypes. The cave is locked up by three different keys in the hands of as many individuals, and every conceivable precaution has been taken.

The standards distributed to the various governments are called national prototypes, and the same care will be taken to preserve them unaltered as is deemed necessary for the international standards.

CONGRESSIONAI

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate reassembled at noon after a holiday recess, the vice-president in the chair and with less than a quorum present.

Among numerous petition presented and referred were two from Kansas and Texas, the former urging the selection of Chicago and the latter St. Louis as the place for the international exposition in 1892.

Platt presented a copy of the constitution adopted at Boise City for the proposed state of Idaho. Referred.

Cullom (by request)—Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to loan money to farmers at 2 per cent.

Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the managers of the national soldiers' home to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to which all disabled ex-union soldiers shall be admitted under the proper recomendations.

Call offered a long preamble and resolution setting forch that the German government is interested in assisting Spain to perpetuate her sovereignty in Cuba; protesting against any such combination and requesting the president to furnish the senate such information as may be in the possession of the state department in regard to the matter. Referred.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the senate today Voorhees offered a resolution reciting the newspaper reports that Chambers, United States district attorney at Indianapolis interfered in his official capacity to prevent the arrest of W. W. Dudley, who is charged with the violation of the election laws of Indiana, and directing the attorney general to report what instructions the department had issued to Chambers on the subject. At Voorhee's request the resolution went over till tomorrow.

Morgan proceeded to address the senate on the subject of a bill heretofore introduced by Butler to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the southern states. He had reached the conclusion that there was a natural incongruity and an irrepressible conflict between the races The return of the negro race to Africa was the only solution of the problem.

A message from the president in relation to the claim of the widow of John Paul, a German subject, arising out of his death at Wilmington, N. C., and recommending an appropriation of $5,000 was presented to the senate. Referred.

After the executive session the senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the house, under the call of states, a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Among the bills was one requesting the executive department to change the extradition laws with Great Britain so that persons charged with grand larceny, embezzlement and other crimes may be extradited from Canada.

By Lane of Illinois—To prevent the contraction of the currency; also for a graduated income tax; also to tax trusts; also to ascertain the amount of the mortgage indebtedness of the farmers of the United States.

Springer of Illinois—For the admission of Arizona, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming into the union.

Perkins of Kansas—For the creation of an office for congressional correspondence and departmental business. This bill provides for an office in connection with the house, with clerks whose duty it shall be to attend to the departmental business of the members.

By Bland—For the free coinage of silver.

Pickler of South Dakota—For a public building at Aberdeen, S. D.

The following appointments were announced by the speaker: Butterworth, Dodge and Wheeler, regents of the Smithsonian institution; Hitt and Hemphill, members of the board of directors of the Columbia institute for the deaf and dumb.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—There was an unusually small number of members present when the house was called to order. The prayer of the chaplain for the divine protection of the sick representatives was listened to with unwonted interest.

McComas of Maryland offered a resolution that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the committee to be governed by the rules of the last congress.

Breckenridge raised the question of consideration against the resolution.

The speaker ruled the question of consideration could not be raised against the resolution, because the resolution was in the nature of a motion regulating the business of the house.

After a protracted discussion the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of yeas 135, nays 124—a party vote.

McComas then demanded the previous question on the adoption of his resolution and it was ordered—yeas 132, nays 122 No further opposition to the resolution was made by the democrats and it having been adopted the house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District bill. Only the first paragraph had been considered when the committee arose and the house adjourned.

Elevators Sold.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—The Angus-Smith system of elevators, "A," "B" and "C," located on the south side, were sold yesterday to an English syndicate. The price paid is not given, but it is understood to be more than a million dollars. Their storing capacity is 2,000,000 bushels. Mr. K. Shepard, formerly a Milwaukeean, who has recently returned from London, and who it is said represents English capital in some other ventures, engineered the deal. The syndicate is the same one that bought breweries in Cincinnati, O., and Syracuse, N. Y., some time ago.

Settled at Last.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 5.—A second conference was held this evening between President Mackey and a committee from the Evansville & Terre Haute, the Evansville & Indianapolis, the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis and the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville roads, comprising the Mackey system. An agreement was reached at 10 o'clock and the men will return to work in the morning at 7 o'clock. The details of the compromise are not known further than that Master of Transportation Hurd will be retained in his position.

Governor's Banqueted.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The business men's democratic club tendered a banquet at the Hoffman house tonight to Governors-elect Boise of Iowa, Campbell of Ohio, McKinney of Virginia, Abbett of New Jersey and Toole of Montana. The dinner was also in celebration of the battle of New Orleans. Governor-elect Abbett was the only one of those named above who found it possible to attend. The others sent regrets as did also Governor Hill. Among those present were Henry Hilton, ex-Governor Hoadley, W. E. Russell, Leon Abbett, J. Edward Simmons, Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn, W. R. Grace, W. T. McManus, John C. Shoehan and many other lights of the party.

Large Increase in Death Rate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—When the figures came in at noon the doctors of the health board acknowledged that they were alarmed. When Dr. Nagle scanned the death certificates he found that two deaths, both of men over forty years of age, were due directly to the grip; fourteen to the grip complicated with other complaints, one of the victims being a child; thirty-seven to bronchitis; sixty-one to pneumonia, caused or aggravated by the grip, and forty-four to consumption. The other ninety two deaths were due to the various complaints which usually figure in the daily record. The death list from la grippe and its allies was 50 per cent greater that at any time since the malady reached our shores. The undertakers are worked to the extent of their facilities, and many funerals are still delayed beyond the advertised hour because of the demand for hearses.

The police force is still in a crippled condition, although many of the convalescent officers are returning to duty. The total number of deaths in the force since the epidemic began is fourteen. Two occurred yesterday. Patrolman Andrew Geddes of the west Thirty-seventh street station died of pneumonia at 9:15 o'clock this morning after a short illness. The number of officers who reported themselves unfit for duty today was 390, against 412 yesterday.

The drug trade has sent out notices that they have more orders for antipyrine than they can fill in a month. The drug is made in Hesse Darmstdat, Germany, by a man named Knorr, and has been on the market about two years. It is a product of coal tar and is evolved by a secret process.

It is said that phenacetine, a new drug discovered by a German chemist, is being used by the medical profession in the present epidemic in place of antipyrine. A cable dispatch has just been received from Russia saying that phenacetine is the drug used in the present epidemic there.

Telegraph Office Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning a fire started in the basement of the Western Union Telegraph building, corner of Olive and Third streets. The fire soon ascended through the air shaft from the first to the top floor. The wires are a total wreck. The firemen are greatly hindered by the mass of sleet laden wires.

Several firms occupied offices and stores in the building and their estimated losses will be $ 0,000. Of this $35,000 will fall on the Western Union Telegraph company. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged by the smoke and water.

Seeking New Homes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5.—The Atlanti coast line during the past week has carried over 4,000 negroes to Florida. They are almost all able-bodied workingmen and are taken out under contract to work in the newly discovered phosphate mines or in the turpentine woods. Railroad people say this is the beginning of an exodus and that they will be busy for weeks moving negroes already contracted for.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 4.—Two thousand negroes came into this city yesterday carrying beds, furniture, pots, guns, children and dogs. They took the train for Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, where they will work on the cotton plantations. They came from North Carolina, induced to leave their homes by agents. These agents have issued gaudy circulars with engravings showing the negro first in poverty and second under his own vine and fig tree, with others doing his work.

Excitement in Madrid.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Great solicitude is reported at Madrid touching the exciting rumors in connection with the illness of the king and the political complications likely to ensue in the event of his death. The best information obtainable today was that the royal patient had suffered a turn for the worst. Something more than a suspicion exists that the recent cabinet crisis had a hidden significance. The movements of the republican leaders are being narrowly watched. In a word, the question agitating Madrid is, is Spain really preparing for a Coup d'Brazil?

A Blow at Grain Corners.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A blow at grain corners from a new direction was made today in the suit begun by Lamson & Co., who ask that Bayden & Co. be compelled to disclose all their transactions in the corner in No 2 corn in November, and to make good a loss of $40,000 sustained by the complainants, who were prevented by the corner from filling a legitimate contract.

The Pacific Roads.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Frye is hard at work preparing a report on the results of the investigation of the senate committee on Pacific railroads and the affairs of the land grant roads. Last summer, it will be remembered, this committee made a trip through the entire west over each of the land grant roads under instructions of congress for the purpose of informing themselves concerning the condition of their several properties and their ability to meet their obligations to the government. Mr. Frye says that his personal observation during the trip, which lasted some three months, did not materially change the opinion which he had already formed on the subject, but only strengthened it, and while he is not in a position to say what the committee of which he is chairman will recommend, he is himself in favor of refunding the Union Pacific indebtedness into 3 per cent, fifty-year bonds as the best plan of settlement for the road as well as for the government. The senator is of the opinion that the Union Pacific railroad is a much more valuable property than is generally supposed, and that it is many more times valuable than the owners are disposed to admit. The coal property belonging to the road will alone pay the interest upon the debt to the government, for it is one of the most valuable deposits in the United States, and is practically inexhaustable, while there are many other resources that are not included in the assets of the company that are of almost incalculable value. Senator Frye is not willing to hazard a prediction upon the probable action of congress on the Pacific railroad bills, but will endeavor to get some legislation to quiet the agitation. He will prepare the report on the Union Pacific himself, while Senator Davis will write the report on the Central Pacific.

Needless Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Harris today introduced for Senator Beck a bill setting forth statistics regarding the public debt, surplus, etc., and declaring that the maintenance of taxation to provide further for the sinking fund under existing circumstances is a needless and wrongful burden on the people, and enacts that all laws "providing for a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the bonds of the United States be and are hereby suspended until further order of congress."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A DAMAGING STORM.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A severe storm prevailed throughout Great Britain today, causing considerable damage at several points. The gale extended some distance off the coast and a number of wrecks are reported. The protestant church at Byrr, Ireland, was shattered by a stroke of lightning.

OPPOSED TO A STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A vote has been taken by the employes of Scotch railway lines on the ten-hour question. The result shows that a majority of the men are opposed to a strike and in favor of a conference with the managers, with a view to relief from excessively long periods of work.

The Commercial Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The new year opens with a most confident feeling prevailing in all parts of the country and yet with some features which suggest especial caution. The volume of business in progress, though a little more curtailed than usual near the end of the year in wholesale and jobbing lines, was nearly if not quite the largest ever known in holiday goods, and on the whole close to the maximum. But in several important trades profits have not been commensurate with the magnitude of transactions and slow collections have caused many failures, with apprehensions of more in the near future.

Produce markets have been dull. Wheat has risen ½ cent, with sales of 8,000,000 bushels, and oats is much, but corn has declined three-eights, with sales of nearly 80,000,000 bushels. Oats are an eighth stronger, but pork is half a dollar lower and lard declines a shade. Close estimates of the Brazilian crop makes coffee an eighth weaker and cotton is unchanged; with small trading. The decline in prices for all commodities from January 1, 1888 to January 1, 1889, was about 4½ per cent., and the range is now a little lower than in any previous January for thirty years. The average for 1889 was 4.92 per cent below that of 1888.

The stock market has been weakened by momentary pressure for the past two weeks, but the average of prices is $5 per share higher than a year ago. The larger earnings and dividends would justify fully that advance if the prices of last year were not too high, and the recent stringency, with considerable selling on foreign account, has caused but little depression in railroad stocks The treasury has put out only $100,000 more than it has taken in the past week, the large disbursements for the year having not been felt yet, but the surplus has been reduced $9,500,000 for the month of December. Indicating a large addition to circulation. The decrease in the net debt in December was $3,128,093, and the half year's revenue showed a gain of $2,200,000, in spite of a decrease in receipts from customs. Foreign trade continues heavy, exports for five weeks at New York falling only 1.8 per cent below those of the previous year, which indicates an excess of $20,000,000 or more in exports over imports for December.

The failures in 1889 numbered 10,882 in the United States or one in every forty-five firms. In 1888 the failures were 1,679 in the United States and 1,677 in Canada. The aggregate of liabilities was $148,784,337 in the United States against $123,829,973 in 1888, and $14,713,223 in Canada against $14,081,169. But the average of liabilities for each firm failing was lower in Canada, $8,279 last year, against $8,396 in 1888, and the increase in the United States, if an unfavorable indication, was still not enough to denote an unhealthy state of commercial credits, for the average in 1889 was but $13,672, against $11,592 in 1888, $17,593 in 1887, and $20,612 in 1884

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days as reported to R. G. Dunn & Co., the mercantile agency today, Friday, by telegraph, number for the United States 291 and for Canada 31, or a total of 322 failures, against 288 last week and 342 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 387, representing 359 failures in the United States and 28 in the Dominion of Canada.

The December Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The December report of the department of agriculture contains a detailed statement of the estimates of the principal cereals by states, including the area, product and values. The reported area of corn, 78,319,651 acres, represents an increase of 2¼ per cent over the acreage of 1888. The wheat acreage, 38,123,859 acres, shows that it is 2 1-10 per cent greater than the aggregate for 1888. The revision of the acreage fixes a smaller area in Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington and a larger breadth in Kansas and Dakota. Dairying and meat production have for years been encroaching on wheat growing on the eastern side of the great spring wheat belt, as the failures of the wheat crop in Kansas, Illinois and other states occurring from year to year, are the results of variable meteorological conditions. The acreage of oats is placed at 37,462,310 acres, an increase of less than 2 per cent. The yield per acre of corn is very nearly twenty-seven bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel per acre less than the product of 1879, and is the largest rate of yield since 1880. The product as estimated is 2,112,832,000 bushels The largest yields are west of the Mississippi, Iowa taking first rank in the aggregate produced, and the yield per acre of wheat is nearly twelve and nine-tenths bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel greater than the November average yield per acre. The variation from the current expectation of the last six months is not over 1 per cent. The total product as estimated is 491,560,000 bushels. The product of oats is 757,515,000 bushels, at the rate of twenty-seven and four-tenths bushels per acre. The aggregate of all cereals is about 3,450,000,000 bushels, or at fifty-five bushels per capita.

THE MARKETS.

LINCOLN, NEB	
CATTLE—Butchers' steers	$2 00 a 3 00
Cows	1 50 a 1 75
HOGS—Fat	3 00 a 3 25
Stockers	3 00 a 3 25
SHEEP	3 00 a 3 05
WHEAT—No. 2 spring	60 a 65
OATS—No. 2	12 a 16
RYE—No. 2	25 a 27
CORN—No. 2, new	17 a 18
FLAXSEED	1 00 a 1 02
POTATOES	18 a 20
APPLES—Per bbl	1 75 a 2 15
HAY—Prairie, bulk	3 50 a 4 50

OMAHA, NEB.	
CATTLE	$3 20 a 4 40
Cows	1 50 a 2 00
HOGS—Fair to heavy	3 50 a 3 75
Mixed	3 25 a 3 50

CHICAGO, ILL.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	$3 30 a 4 80
Stockers and feeders	1 90 a 3 15
HOGS—Packing	1 50 a 3 75
SHEEP—Natives	3 60 a 5 80
WHEAT	79⅝
CORN	31⅛

KANSAS CITY, MO.	
CATTLE—Corn fed	$2 30 a 3 00
Feeders	1 60 a 2 30
HOGS—Good to choice	3 65 a 3 75
Mixed	3 55 a 3 60