THE Farmers' Alliance.

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

VOL. I. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1890. NO. 41.

Notice to Subscribers.

EXPIRATIONS.

As the easiest and cheapest means of notifying subscribers of the date of their expirations we will mark this notice with a blue or red pencil, on the date at which their subscription expires. We will send the paper two weeks after expiration. If not renewed by that time it will be discontinued.

We Have the Tariff Yet.

'Tis true we haven't Sunday clothes nor very
 much to eat,
And corn is good for nothing now except for
 making heat;
We haven't laid a dollar by for all our toil and
 sweat,
But still we're very thankful that we have
 the tariff yet.

We'd like to buy some farm machines, but
 everything's so steep,
Our crops would never pay for them, for all
 we sell is cheap.
But politicians tell us that we needn't even
 fret;
They say we're very lucky, since we have the
 tariff yet.

We put a mortgage on the farm that's pretty
 nearly due;
We never can remove it and the future's awful
 blue;
And now and then in thoughtless spells we
 very near forget
How thankful we should be to know we have
 the tariff yet.

And when election day's at hand we'll come
 from far and near
And vote the same old ticket we have voted
 year by year.
We realize we all are getting deeper into debt,
But still we love the g. o. p.—it gives us tariff
 yet.
—Chicago Herald.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Sherman Confesses.

Plattsmouth special: Sherman, the third party in the Jones murder at South Omaha, at last confesses his connection with that great crime. County Attorney Mahoney, Detective Haze and Stenographer Deney came down from Omaha in the morning. The party went to the county jail, but only County Attorney Mahoney was admitted at first. Sherman was taken to the city part of the jail, when Denny was invited in, Sherman said he had been at the Pinney farm several times before the Jones murder, and said what had been printed in the papers was true and a great deal of it was not. He said Shellenberger did the killing against the wish of Neal and that Neal said that it was not necessary to kill the old people to drive the cattle away, but Shellenberger said they would be better out of the way. He seems to have a deep feeling against Shellenberger. Sherman says he can prove where he was at the time of the murder. The coat and vest he has been wearing he has been recently washing the blood stained spots out and had succeeded in getting them nearly obliterated. he coat was stolen from a man in Lincoln. He tried to sell it to his fellow prisoners, but failed to do so.

In General.

Frank E. Helvey has been appointed postmaster at Nebraska city.

Crawford has telephonic connection with Fort Robinson.

Bartley's town board has arranged for street lamps for the coming year.

Petitions are being circulated to have the name of South Sioux city changed to Pacific city.

Wash Wilcox, a farmer living near Ponca, lost his dwelling house and contents by fire. Loss, $400.

The commissioners of Platte county have decided to have an expert examination of of the county records.

The Benkleman creamery company is making extensive improvements in its property in that place.

One hundred conversions are reported at Geneva as the result of a series of revival meetings now in progeess.

Young Charlie Lock, living near Central city, in Hamilton county, lost three fingers by the discharge of his gun.

Rev. J. P. Gilleland has returned to his family in Juniata from Chili, where he has been as a missionary for the past ten years.

"Married but not mated, or the bride of a day," is the title of a romance in real life which was enacted in Juniata the other day.

Congressman Laws writes that the Hastings public building bill has passed the critical point and the chances are in favor of its passage.

Frank Duffey, a young man of Burt county, is serving out an eighteen day's sentence in jail for assisting one Moneyham to evade the sheriff.

Mrs. Sullivan, a white woman said to be 110 years old, came into Crawford county from the reservation recently. She is on her way to visit relatives in Newcastle.

An attempt to organize a local branch of the peoples's and farmers' union at Osceola was unsuccessful. The alliance is growing in Polk county and the farmers do not see fit to join the union largely.

Daniel A. Vermillion and Miss Margarette Cain were married one night last week on the B. & M. flyer between Benkelman and Haigler. The groom is a resident of Kit Carson county, Col., and the bride is a former residegt of Holdrege.

A series of shoots will probably take place between Frank S. Crabill of Hastings, and J. W. Den of Arapahoe. Den is considered to be a crack shot and Crabill is very anxious to meet him, but up to this time it has been impossible to make conditons.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the senate today Mr. Cockrel presented a protest of the Pork Packers' association of St. Louis against the bill for the inspection of meats, saying the bill was unnecessary and injurious to the stock raising and canning interests—more injurious even than German and French prohibition.

The educational bill was taken up at 1 o'clock as unfinished business.

After taking up the Blair bill after debate the senate proceeded on the bill and its amendments. The first vote was on the three amendments offered by Mr. Moedy of South Dakota that the illiterates among the Indians shall be included in the calculations.

Mr. Hawley, opposing the bill, read the table of appropriations to be made for the next fiscal year, with the following recapitulation: Probable appropriations, $455,600,000; proposed appropriations, $58,242,000; total, 523,842,000. Estimated revenues, $350,400,000; excess of appropriations over revenue, $73,442,000.

Mr. Moody's amendment was agreed to.

The senate proceeded to vote on the third reading and the engrossment of the bill. It resulted against the bill.

Mr. Blair changed his vote from no so as to make a motion to reconsider. The result was announced—yeas, 31; nays. 37, as follows:

Yeas, republican—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Chandler, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Higgins, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Moody, Pettigrew, Platt, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge, Teller, Wilson of Iowa. Democrats—Messrs. Barbour, Colquitt: Daniel, George, Hampton, Hearst, Pasco, Pugh—31.

Nays, republicans — Messrs. Aldrich, Blair, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Pierce, Plumb, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Walcott. Democrats—Messrs. Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Gorman, Gray, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Kenua, Morgan, Payne, Reagan, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall and Wilson of Maryland—37.

The following pairs were announced: Messrs. Butler, Vance, Paddock, Casey, Gibson, Brown and Call, who were for the bill, with Messrs. Quay, McPherson, Eustis, Ransom, Washburn, Beck and Cameron, who were against it.

Mr. Blair made a motion to reconsider the vote, which motion was entered, and after an executive session the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—In the senate today numerous petitions and memorials were presented for a law against the employment of aliens on government work, some for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and one from Nebraska against the extension of time for the payment of the Pacific railroad debt to the government.

Plumb, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the house joint resolution authorizing the appointment of thirty medical examiners for the bureau of pensions, and gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider it tomorrow.

On motion of Sherman the bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up for consideration. The substitute reported by Sherman from the finance committee on the 18th inst., was read; also the amendment offered by Reagan. Sherman then addressed the senate.

At the close of Sherman's speech Ingalls offered an amendment which is aimed against dealings in futures and options. It was read and ordered printed.

After some discussion the matter went over till Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—When the senate took up the calendar today the first bill considered was the one appropriating $300,000 for a public building at San Diego, Cal. Sherman spoke of the appropriation as being too large for a place the size of San Diego.

After some discussion the bill passed.

Blair introduced another educational bill. Referred.

The bill passed to establish a port of delivery at Sioux City.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the senate today several petitions against the ratification treaty with Russia having been presented from Massachusetts and Missouri, Hoar said he would once more raise the question as to their presentation in open session. After some debate the point of order was withdrawn by Hoar for the time being.

Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported four resolutions in the cases of the persons claiming seats as senators from the state of Montana, two of them declaring that Clark and McGinnis are not entitled to seats and the other two declaring that Saunders and Powers are entitled to seats. Resolutions from the minority of the committee making opposite declarations were reported and all were ordered printed. Hoar gave notice that he would ask the senate to consider them Thursday next.

The house bill appropriating $60,000 for a public building at Fremont, Neb., was reported and passed with the substitute, and a conference was ordered with the house so as to make this and all public building bills correspond in form. The bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production was taken up and Turpie discussed the constitutional points involved.

Teller said the bill would apply to the Farmers' Alliance and National Farmers league.

George referred to the Knights of Labor as another organization that would come within the scope of the bill, because the object of the order was to increase wages, and consequently increase the cost of production.

Teller admitted that the Knights of Labor and all the trades unions of the country are practically included in the bill, and suggested to the committee which reported it whether it could not be so worded as to confine it to the trusts that were offensive to good morals.

The discussion then drifted to the amendment offered by Ingalls, aimed at dealings in "futures" and "options."

Sherman opposed it as not in harmony with the bill as proposing a tax, which could not originate in the senate, and as not having been considered by the committee.

Hoar criticized the bill in some of its legal aspects and claimed that it failed to afford any adequate remedy.

Sherman replied to Hoar and said that if the duty on cotton cloths or woolen cloths was too low to protect the manufacturers of Massachusetts, not a month nor a day would be allowed to pass before Hoar would demand a remedy in the way of raising the duty. Here was a remedy for a greater wrong than any that resulted from a low tariff. The farmers associations throughout the country could not see the source of the evil, but they demanded a remedy and their demand had to be heard. The power of congress was the only power that could deal with those corporations.

George asked Sherman whether the Standard Oil company was not a corporation under the law of Ohio, and whether the legislature of that state could not annul its charter.

Sherman replied that the Standard Oil company had been originally organized with the modest capital of $200,000, but that there was forty or fifty other companies in other states combined with it. He had been in favor of a general law declaring certain contracts null and void, but had modified the proposition to meet the views of others who thought he was going too far.

After several other senators had spoken in opposition to the bill the matter went over till tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the senate this morning among the bills introduced was one to establish an education fund from the proceeds of the sale of public land and one to give a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General Crook. Also a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to empower congress to make all laws that are necessary and proper to suppress combinations in restraint of trade or production, and to prevent transactions that may create a monopoly or increase or decrease the price of commodities that are or may become subjects of commerce among the states or with foreign nations.

The anti-trust bill was then taken up and George addressed the senate.

At the close of George's speech a motion by him to refer the bill and amendments to the judiciary committee created quite a lengthy discussion, in the course of which Vest said the country knew the receptacles in which the senate deposited its load and there was no longer any hope of concealing it. The country now knew that when the senators desired the death of a bill, and are not anxious to place themselves on record as having struck the blow, they referred it to the judiciary committee, where it slept the last sleep.

George's motion was reject.

The question was then taken on Reagan's amendment adding to the bill his anti-trust bill as sections 2, 4 and 5, and it was agreed to.

Sherman moved to amend the first section by adding to it the proviso suggested by George that the act "be not construed to apply to any arrangement, agreement or combination between laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing wages nor among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture, with a view to enhancing the price of their products." Agreed to.

Hoar's motion to strike out of the first section the words "of different states or between two or more citizens or corporations, or both, of the United States and foreign states, or citizens or corporations thereof," was agreed to.

Ingalls' amendment aimed at dealings in futures and options was agreed to.

Pending action the senate adjourned.

Reagan's amendment to Sherman's bill provides that all persons engaged in the creation of a trust, etc., using its powers for any of the following purposes, be guilty of a high misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than $10,000, or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, viz: To create or carry out any restriction in trade; limit production or increase or reduce the price of merchandise or commodities; to prevent competion in merchandise, produce or commodities; to fix a standard or figure whereby the price of any article, commodity, merchandise or produce intended for sale, use or consumption will be in any way controlled; to create a monopoly in the manufacture, sale or transportation of any such article; to enter into any obligation by which they shall bind others or themselves not to manufacture, sell or transport any such article below the common standard figure, or by which they agree to keep such articles or transportation at a fixed or graded figure, or by which they set the price of such article, to preclude unrestricted competition.

The House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—In the house today Mr. Henderson of Iowa presented a resolution of the general assembly of Iowa urging legislation against the adulteration of lard. Referred.

The house then resumed consideration of the Mudd-Compton contested election case and was addressed by Mr. Compton, the sitting member, in his own behalf.

Mr. Moore of Texas, on behalf of the minority of the committee, offered a resolution declaring Mr. Compton entitled to his seat. Defeated—Yeas 145, nays, 155. The majority resolution declaring Mr. Mudd entitled to his seat adopted—yeas, 159; nays, 145.

Mr. Mudd appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Morrow of California moved that the house go into a committee of the whole for further consideration of the pension appropriation bill, pending which Mr. Hooker of Mississippi moved an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Morrow's motion was agreed to. The committee immediately arose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The house went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill and Cheadle of Indiana spoke at length in favor of the service pension law. He explained the provisions of the bill, authorizing a service pension to every veteran over fifty years of age who served sixty days and was honorably discharged. Under the general law all invalid pensioners who receive less than $8 per month and all who receive no pension will be beneficiaries under it.

After a lengthy debate the committee rose and the bill passed.

The bill for the retirement of General Fremont with the rank of major-general was passed.

A bill was passed appropriating $25,000 to enable the secretary of war to purchase 2,500 tents for the use of the people driven from their homes by the floods in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The house then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

At the night session of the house fifteen private pension bills were passed and at 10:30 p. m. the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the house petitions were presented and referred today as follows: From the Chicago wholesale shoe and leather association, remonstrating against the imposition of a duty upon hides; from the farmer's exchange of Memphis, opposing the proposed tax on compound lard, and one from the citizens of Colombus, O., against material change in the immigration and naturalization laws.

The bill was passed authorieing the secretary of the interior to negotiate for the sale to the United States of the western part of the Crow Indian reservation in Montana.

In the morning hour, on motion of Payson of Illinois, the bill was passed repealing the timber culture law.

At 2 o'clock public business was suspended and addresses were delivered by various members in eulogy of the late Representative Gay of Louisiana, after which, as an additional mark of respect, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the urgent deficiency bill with the senate amendment thereto, with the recommendation that certain of those amendments be concurred in and that certain others be non-concurred in. The amount appropriated by the bill was $14,720,000, of which $22,874,000 was for the benefit of the old soldiers of the country. The recommendation of the committee in regard to a conference was ordered.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In the house immediately after the approval of the journal, Candler of Massachusetts called for the consideration of the world's fair bill.

The committee was satisfied that Chicago had raised a bona fide subscription of $5,000,000 and was also satisfied that Chicago had done more than had been expected of any competing city in agreeing that the subscription should be raised to $10,000,000. In order to meet the views of the conservative element which did not favor the holding of the fair, the bill provided that the president should not issue the proclamation inviting foreign nations until he was satisfied that the contribution was a bona fide one. Candler offered an amendment to his motion, to be considered as pending, for the dedication of the buildings of the world's fair with appropriate ceremonies, October 12, 1892, and further providing that the exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than May 1, 1893, and close not later than October 30, 1893.

After some discussion the bill passed; yeas 202, nays 49.

Three Children Burned.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kas., March 25.—This morning the house occupied by L. B. Root was burned. His three children, aged six, four and two respectively, perished. The father was away and the mother was milking. Mrs. Root was severely burned while trying to rescue the children.

Express Train Wrecked.

MISSOULA, Mont., March 25.—The eastbound express on the Northern Pacific went through a culvert near Heron station this morning. The express messenger was killed and four passengers injured, how seriously is not yet known.

A Conscience Contribution.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker today received a conscience contribution of $1,500 from New York, which he turned over to the secretary of the treasury. The letter containing the money was without signature. The writer says: "Enclosed you will find $1,500 which I wish you to place to the credit of the conscience fund. Years ago I defrauded the government of quite a large sum of money. Since then I have become a Christian man and have had this matter lying very heavily on my conscience, and as I have made a little money I have sent it to the government, so that I have returned all that was fraudulently taken and the enclosed is the balance of 25 per cent over and above the amount stolen. I pity any thief if he must pass through the anguish of mind that I have experienced, and even now, though I have made restitution, my conscience is under condemnation and I suffer deeply. Do you not think that 25 per cent additional restitution is sufficient to bring peace to a sorrowing soul? Please see that this money goes to the proper place. There is no need of my name."

Fifteen Hundred Houses Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—Advices by the steamer City of Pekin are to the effect that on February 27 about fifteen hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Tokio, Japan, and a number of people injured. Another fire March 5 destroyed 900 buildings. Several serious encounters are reported between the Dutch troops and Chinese guerillas.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 24.—Both houses were in session only about half an hour this morning. In the senate the ways and means committee reported on the receipts and expenditures of the past half year, and estimated receipts and expenditures for the next biennial period. The receipts for the half year ending March 31 were $1,081,012; disbursements, $887,201; balance on hand, including balance over from preceding six months period, $177,000, and warrants outstanding, $213,264, leaving an actual debt of $34,256. It is estimated that the receipts on a basis of a 2 mill levy will be during the next biennial period $3,197,200, and ordinary disbursements $2,485,700, leaving a surplus of $711,500. But this will be decreased by interest and the present indebtedness to $666,500. A number of petitions were presented in the senate asking for the retention of the prohibitory law, reform in school books, etc. Bills introduced were: To provide for insurance to citizens of Iowa without loss; to provide for contracting for and the purchase of school text books; to fix compensation for road supervisors. Adjourned.

In the house the majority of petitions presented were in favor of state uniformity of text books, and asking for a change in the exemption law. A joint resolution providing for the resubmission of the question of prohibition to the people by means of a constitutional amendment was presented; also one asking for reform in the monetary system of the country. Adjourned.

Railroad Travel Suspended.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Ohio river measured fifty-six feet ten inches, and was rising at the rate of two inches an hour with a cloudy sky and mild temperature. The out look for rain puts a most serious aspect of affairs along this stream. The river is rising at all points below Pittsburg. Goods have been removed from stores along the river front and cellars have been vacated and the first floors in many houses and cottages along the river front will be compelled to go into upper quarters or vacate these quarters entirely. All railroads except two have been compelled to be abandoned. The Central union depot has established temporary depots at such points as can be reached. Railroad freight traffic is greatly interupted and on some roads must cease today within the city limits. Covington and Newport are cut off from the city now, as far as street car traffic is concerned. Ferries are also obliged to stop, as they can not find the landing points. Two men and a boy were drowned back of Covington by the capsizing of a skiff.

Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, March 22.—The British steamer Virent, from Salina, Roumania, for London, has been abandoned at sea with her shaft broken. The captain and eight of her crew have landed at Ferroll. The mate and fourteen other men belonging to the steamer were lost.

Satisfied At It Is.

OMAHA, March 21.—A petition signed by owners of two hundred elevators in Nebraska has just been wired to State Senator Randall, Annapolis, Md. It sets forth that the Baltimore grain inspection has been satisfactory to the farmers and dealers of the west and the petitioners think any change will be detrimental to western interests.

Disastrous Fire at Kearney.

KEARNEY, Neb., March 24.—The magnificent Midway hotel in this city, the finest hotel in the state, caught fire at 7:30 this morning and in two hours was burned to the ground. The entire contents of the building and the offices therin were totally destroyed. The fire began while most of the guests were still in their beds and many hair-breadth escapes are reported as the panic stricken guests fled from the burning structure in scant apparel, many of them in their night robes. Many startling incidents occurred during the progress of the fire and one fatality is reported.

The fire originated in the upper part of the building and burned downward with frightful rapidity. Harry A. Worden, the property man of the Worden Dramatic company, jumped from the upper story and died in a short time afterwards. He was badly burned before he jumped. Other members of the company narrowly escaped death, being quartered in the region where the fire started. The wind blew a hurricane from the north The fire department made every effort and worked with a perseverance bordering upon desperation. It saved the business buildings to the south of the hotel and thus prevented the spread of the flames.

Gaudaur Victorions.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 24.—Hamm, Gaudaur, Teneyck and Hosmer rowed a race yesterday afternoon on the St. Johns river at Mandarin, sixteen miles above this city. Gaudaur was handicapped three boat lengths on account of his recent victories. He won the race easily, Hamm second, Teneyck third, Hosmer last. Hosmer has not yet wholly recovered from his recent severe illness. A thousand people witnessed the race.

An Industry Killed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There will have to be imitation savages in the circuses this summer, as the secretary of the interior has decided that no more Indians shall be allowed to leave the agencies for this purpose because of the demoralizing effects upon them. Representatives of the various circus companies are here to protest against this order, and they have appealed to the president who, however, sustains Secretary Noble. They explained to the president that they had already advertised their attractions for the coming year, and had gone to great expense in printing show bills and circulars in which they offer as an attraction to the public scenes in savage life and that they will be put to great loss unless they are allowed to carry out their plans. The president listened to them patiently, but would not yield and they will have to find the best possible substitute. As soon as the Indians who are now with Buffalo Bill in Europe return to this country they will be ordered back to their agencies and will be required to stay there.

Dynamite Magazine Blown Up.

PANAMA, March 23.—During a severe electric storm which swept over the mining town of Pueblo in Peru recently, lightning struck a magazine exploding 300 cases of dynamite and giant powder and the entire works were wrecked. Five persons were killed outright and forty more or less seriously injured.

Coolness Prevented Bloodshed.

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 23.—Yesterday John R. Mezell, who was recently appointed marshal for the northern district of Florida, met Senator Call in the office of the Continental hotel and going up to him said: "Senator Call, I understand that you have been talking in the senate about my private life and that you have alleged certain things which I here pronounce as lies. If you have done so you are a dirty puppy and I will hold you personally responsible for the act."

Senator Call's face flushed as he replied in a quiet by suppressed tone: "Mr. Mezell, such language as that has often made men kill each other."

"I can't help that," replied the marshal. "If you made the remarks laid to your credit you are a dirty puppy."

This repetition of the insulting expression failed to stir the senator from his icy calmness and he replied: "You may remember that I am not the only representative of Florida in congress. Besides, I never made any remarks derogatory to your personal character, and consequently I must beg you to apologize for this insult."

Mezell, though evidently surprised at the senator's cool behavior, apologized and held out his hand, which the senator touched slightly in token of amity. The senator then left the hotel and in conversation with a friend subsequently declared that but for the fact that Mezell had a family he would have shot the marshal on the spot. The senator subsequently left for Defuniak Springs.

Visited by a Cyclone.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 22.—A special to the Chronicle from Chester, S. C., says a destructive cyclone passed over the village of Edgemore, near Chester, this afternoon. Fourteen houses were blown down and a negro named James Miller was killed and several persons seriously injured. The roof of the Georgia, Carolina & Northern depot was blown half a mile away. Robinson & Bros.' establishment and Dickey's drug store were totally demolished. Edgemore's new church was also destroyed.

Indians Uprising.

ENSENADA, Lower Cal., March 23.—The Cocopal Indians are on the war path on the other side of the peninsula. Reports are conflicting, but it is believed they are murdering Mexican settlers and fighting among themselves. Governor Topete has sent a large detachment of troops over the mountains to the scene of the disturbance.

A Noted Man Gone.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—General Robert C. Schenck died at his home at 5:45 this evening of pneumonia, after an illness of but five days. General Schenck was in the eighty-first year of his age, and his career as a soldier, congressman and diplomat was a remarkably busy one. He was born in Fort Franklin, O., October 4, 1809. He was first elected to congress in 1843 and served four terms and until 1851, when he was sent by President Fillmore as minister to Brazil. When the civil war broke out he promptly offered his services and was one of the first brigadier-generals appointed by President Lincoln, his commission bearing the date of May 18, 1861. He served with distinction as brigadier and division commander until December, 1862, when he resigned to again take his seat in the house of representatives. General Schenck was re-elected in '64, '66 and '68, and during his last four terms in congress filled a number of important positions in the house and rendered distinguished services as chairman of the common military affairs and of the ways and means committee. In December, 1870, he was appointed minister to England by President Grant. Resigning his post as minister in 1876 General Schenck returned to Washington, where he has since resided.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DOCK LABORERS STRIKE WORK.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—The dock laborers have again struck work. The employers declined to enter into any negotiations with the men, and a deadlock has resulted. The position is serious.

THE STUDENT UPRISING.

LONDON, March 24.—Dispatches from Russia in regard to the agitation among the university students are confused and conflicting. The agitation started in the agricultural academy near Moscow. In spite of the strict precautions of the government the agitation spread to other institutions and the students have been holding meetings. At all the universities there is a general upheavel of the students. Wholesale arrests of students suspected of being the leaders in the agitation have been made at every one of the principal universities throughout Russia.

COMMENTS ON THE BILL.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily News, speaking of the land purchase bill, says one thing stands out clearly—that the British credit may be pledged to the extent of £33,000,000 for the benefit nominally of the Irish tenant, but really for the benefit of the landlord. The News says the voice was Balfour's but the hand was Goschen's.

Parnell says the bill is absurd and objectionable in the highest degree, one fatal defect being that it gives no local control over its administration.

Davitt is pronounced against the bill as an insiduous proposal to give the landlord more than the value of his land.

The Times does not commit itself, not having studied the bill, but thinks that upon the whole it seems to promt the creation of a peasant propriety an a very large scale without involving the British exchequer in risk.

Taken From the Outlet.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—Reports from the Cherokee strip state the scouting party sent out by Captain Hayes, now in camp at Ponca, brought in three benches of boomers and sent them south out of the territory under escort. Ponca settlers in great numbers are making their way out of the strip towards the north and south. At Caldwell, Kan., just north of the strip, Pat Connor, a leading business man, and B. S. Dill, a lawyer, were arrested by command of Captain Woodson, for invading the strip and attempting to rebuild "Cherokee City," the settlement that was razed by the troops last Saturday.

The Royalists Ungodly Remedy.

LONDON, March 23.—The east end tailors held an enormous mass meeting today, at which their wretched condition was mournfully discussed. A more hopeless set of men perhaps never existed. All the spirit is crushed out of them by the remorseless "sweating" system, into the miseries of which they have fallen. Even the wild eloquence of the socialist Lyons, who has devoted much time to the attempt to organize and energize these poor creatures, failed to arouse them to any confidence in their own powers of self-salvation or any hope or relief except from what seems to them the all-powerful arm of the governing class. Accordingly the outcome of the meeting was the adoption of a resolution to petition the queen for help, and also to send an appeal to the international labor conference at Berlin to consider their case and if possible take some action in their behalf. The petition sets forth in vivid and pathetic terms the condition of the tailors, who, since the days when Kingsley selected them for portrayal in "Alion Locke" as the types of the industrial misery which led to the Chartist uprising, have been, if possible, growing more wretched, until now their life is merely a short and bitter struggle with starvation. They pray the queen to interfere and save their families who are dying of consumption and ination in their filthy dens. But the queen will hardly be able to do anything for these unfortunates, as she has but recently received the report of a royal commission on the subject, the gist of which is that nothing can be done but to trust in the operation of the Malthusian law of population.

The boot and shoemakers are also dissatisfied with their condition as a strike in that state is imminent. The employers are trying to conciliate them, but have thus far failed and a mass meeting of the men will be held tomorrow at which it will be decided whether or not to quit work.

Five thousand Italians have embarked for America during the past three weeks. The tide of emigration is not due to any illusions as to America's being an Eldorado, for the true situation of the laboring classes in the new world is better understood now than formerly. But the condition of the Italian peasantry is simply unbearable and the emigrants act on the theory that no matter what happens they can be no worse off anywhere than they were at home.

The socialists are making a vigorous propaganda throughout Italy, and owing to the prevailing distress among both the agricultural and urban laborers, the agitators are meeting with unprecedented success. The government is alarmed and is taking steps to check the activity of the socialists whenever possible. A socialist newspaper has been founded for electioneering work during the political campaign.

Will Fight Ingalls.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 26.—The farmers' alliance of Kansas in convention at Topeka yesterday passed, among other resolutions, the following: "Notwithstanding the fact that John J. Ingalls has represented Kansas for eighteen years in the United States senate, it is a difficult matter for his constituents to point to a single measure he has ever championed in the interest of the great agricultural and laboring element of Kansas, and we will not support, by our votes or influence, any candidate for the legislature who favors his re-election to the United States senate." The resolutions also demand the election of United States senators by the people.

Farmers' Mass Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Neb., March 22.—A grand mass convention of the Farmers' Line board was held here today and a county organization perfected and placed in running order. Delegates from Cass and Saunders counties were in attendance. The board expects to have a general store at this place within thirty days.

Wealth Cuts No Figure.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Quong Lee, a Chinese laundrymen of Plattsmouth, Neb., has asked the treasury department whether he can send to China for his wife and children. He says he intends to become a citizen of the United States and intimates that he is wealthy. In reply Assistant Secretary Tichnor says his occupation as a laundryman does not exclude him from the class of laborers and that he cannot claim immunity for his relatives from the Chinese restriction act by reason of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, since the law prohibits the admission of any Chinese to citizenship. His wife and children cannot be be admitted otherwise than upon the production of a certificate from the Chinese government declaring them persons ether than laborers.

The Pan-Americans.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A report from a majority of the committee on monetary convention was presented in the Pan-American congress today. The report is signed by delegates Mexia, Alfonso, Velarde, Silva and Zelayau. Messrs. Coolidge and Estee, delegates from the United States, submitted a minority report. The majority report recommends that an "international American monetary union" be established and that as a basis of this union an international silver coin be issued which shall be a legal tender in all countries represented in this conference; that to give full effect to this recommendation there shall meet in Washington a commission composed of one delegate from each nation, which shall determine the quantity, value and proportion of this international coin and its relation to gold; that this commission shall meet in Washington in a year's time or less after the final adjournment of this conference.

The Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The weather crop bulletin says that the weather during the past week in the extreme northwest, including Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota and Nebraska, has been generally favorable although frost is still reported in the ground in localities. Some plowing and a little seeding has been done in the southern portion of these states. Freezing weather during the early part of the week proved injurious to wheat and fruit in the Ohio valley. The condition of the wheat is improved in Missouri and all crops are are doing well in Kansas, but more rain is needed. Farm work is behind in the Gulf states where vegetation was injured by cold on the 16th and much fruit is apparently killed.

An Appeal for Aid.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Miss Frances E. Willard, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has issued an appeal for aid in the campaign in Nebraska, which has for its object the adoption next November of the proposed prohibition amendment to the constitution. She asks that all contributions to aid in the struggle be sent to Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer, at Chicago.

They Can't Pay.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25.—The annual report of the board of state assessors contains this statement: "There continues to be a marked depreciation in the value of farm lands in every county and the depression among farmers continues, while the prospect for improvement is not good. Many assert that after paying expenses they cannot realize from their farms sufficient to pay interest on the mortgage and consequently thousands of farms are falling into the hands of mortgagees.

$2,000 a Year to the Widow.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Among the bills introduced was one to establish an educational fund from the proceeds of public lands and one to give a pension of $2,000 a year to the widow of General Crook; also a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to empower congress to make all laws that are necessary and proper to suppress combinations in regard to trade or production and to prevent transactions that create a monopoly or increase or decrease peices of commodities that are or may become subjects of commerce among states or with foreign nations.

Cause of Low Prices for Grain.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 25.—C. A. Pillsbury, the leading wheat operator of the northwest, who has just returned from the east, says that more wheat has been sold in Chicago for future delivery than was produced in the entire world, and that the present depression in prices is owing to that fact.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A new counterfeit 10-cent piece is in circulation which so closely resembles the genuine that it can be easily passed. It differs from the usual counterfeit in that a genuine silver plating covers the german silver, which forms the body of the coin. This gives it a ring very nearly like that of good money and also does away with the greasy feeling by which most counterfeits can be detected. The coin bears the date of 1887. The milling is not so deep upon the couterfeit and the edges are much sharper than those of a good 10 cent piece.

Compound Lard to be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Representative Brosius reported favorably to the house today the Conger bill defining and taxing compound lard, with some amendments. The report says: "The objects of the proposed legislation, in addition to obtaining revenue, are:

First—To compel the branding of mixtures compounded of ingredients other than lard, but made in the semblance of and sold as lard, so that consumers may be advised of the nature of the article.

Second—To relieve the manufacturers of pure lard of the unfair competition of an imitation article made of cheaper ingredients and sold at a lower price.

Third—To relieve to some extent the existing depression of the farming industry, caused in part by the displacement of a large and increasing amount of the pure fat of hogs by a spurious substitute, put upon the market under the name and brand of the genuine article."

THE MARKETS.

LINCOLN, NEB.	
CATTLE—Butchers' steers	$2 75 a 3 50
Cows	2 00 a 2 50
HOGS—Fat	3 65 a 3 85
Stockers	3 25 a 3 50
SHEEP	3 00 a 3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 spring	55 a 60
OATS—No. 2	11 a 15
RYE—No. 2	25 a 27
CORN—No. 2, new	15 a 18
FLAXSEED	1 02 a 1 04½
POTATOES	18 a 20
APPLES—Per bbl	3 75 a 4 00
HAY—Prairie, bulk	5 00 a 6 00

OMAHA, NEB.	
CATTLE	$3 80 a 4 25
Cows	1 75 a 3 25
HOGS—Fair to heavy	3 90 a 4 00
Mixed	3 90 a 3 95

CHICAGO, ILL.	
CATTLE—Prime steers	$3 50 a 5 00
Stockers and feeders	2 35 a 3 65
HOGS—Packing	4 00 a 4 20
SHEEP—Natives	5 00 a 5 25
WHEAT	79½
CORN	28⅝

KANSAS CITY, MO.	
CATTLE—Corn fed	$3 30 a 4 60
Feeders	2 40 a 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice	3 75 a 3 95
Mixed	3 55 a 3 60