THE Farmers' Alliance.

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

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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.

Government Ownership of Railroads.

EDITOR FARMERS' ALLIANCE:—In an editorial in a recent number in speaking of the interest realized from farm property you practically admit that interest on railroad property is right, that private ownership and control of these national public highways is all right, is in accord with the principles of republican government; of the constitution of this country. And Manager Holdredge in his letter to Attorney General Leese reminds that official that he has acknowledged that the companies have a right to draw reasonable interest from railroad property.

And I notice in the last ALLIANCE, April 5, that the executive committee of the Minnesota Alliance requests the co-operation of their brothers to so amend the constitution as to abolish this new slavery.

Now if you or Mr. Leese, or your Minnesota state committee or any body else will quote from the constitution of the United States the article that authorizes the government to permit private citizens to own and control national public highways, "the commerce between the several states," or show how it is possible under a real republican government, a government that is in reality as well as in name a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, for private citizens to own public highways, reap a perpetual profit of interest and dividends from these public highways, or for time instead of eternity, I will acknowledge that I may have been mistaken in saying that the whole system is a fraud; resting entirely upon the willingness of the people to be fooled and defrauded by a set of boodlers that they themselves had created in violation of every principle of republican government, and without even a shadow of authority in the national constitution. If I am not mistaken in this, and I am very confident that neither our attorney general or any one else can show that I am, then the state rights doctrines of Calhoun, or "secession" were no more rank treason than is the creation of these "great American rulers," who tax, rob, and oppress the great mass of farmers and other toilers to a greater extent than any government, whether republican or limited, or despotic monarchy.

The creation of a public debt of ten billions of dollars—for a debt created by private citizens in building and operating public highways is a public debt—by a few private citizens who are engaged in the most lucrative business of the country, and who draw annually from four to five hundred millions of dollars in interest, dividends and corruption funds from the four and a half million farms—there were 4,008,907 farms of three acres and upwards in 1880, according to the United States census report—shows an amount of robbery that is not exceeded even in landlord rack-rent cursed Ireland.

The amount of "net earnings," secured by these private property public highways, "great American ruiers" from 1879 to 1888 inclusive was $2,858,344,432, more than $100,000,000 more than the whole national debt Aug. 31, 1865. While this nation of fifty and sixty million people in twenty-five years still lack about a billion of having paid the debt.

At the rate of increase for the next ten years these railroad kings will average more than $500,000,000 a year "net earnings." The value of all the farms of this country, including land, fences and buildings in 1880, the last census report gives at $10,197,096,776, or just about the amount of the railroad stock and debt; and as farmers have to pay for everything they must pay this mortgage, which is nearly equal to the full value of their farms, or rather for ever pay interest and dividends.

The estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed or on hand in 1879, the census report gives at $2,213,402,564, and the "gross earnings" of the railroads for that year was $225,620,577, just about one fourth the value of the total productions.

The "gross earnings" for 1887, the last year I have the figures for, was $940,150,702, and with the extremely low price of farm produce at the present time, the just about one billion of "gross railroad earnings" may require nearly half the farm productions for its payment.

Of course, railroads are a good thing, a necessity; but a little common sense ought to teach every body that these public highways, like common public highways, should be made only where the public needs them, and should be paid for by the public, and have no debt with its eternal interest, much less ten billions of debt on two billions of property. And any reform movement that allows any public highways to remain private property, or any public affairs to be owned or controlled by private citizens is only a little less of a fraud than the great republican and democratic parties that have created and maintained this the most gigantic and disgraceful system for robbing the many to benefit the few, to enslave the toilers for the benefit of a boodle aristocracy that ever cursed any people from the day of Adam to the present time.

C. M. CLARK.

President Clover's Letter.

That sturdy patriot and honest man, B. H. Clover, president of the Kansas State Alliance, has stirred up a hornet's nest by writing a straight-forward, outspoken letter to the Kansas delegation in congress, in reply to a bunch of interviews published by the members of that delegation in the shape of a manifesto against the Alliance. Addressing one of the members, Judge Peters, he says:

"Mr. Peters, allow me to say that the people are looking at things in the light of reason, and the facts as they exist are being investigated; the dishwater twaddle you use in your interview with the press correspondent wont go down any longer. You seem to be possessed with no other idea than that the people who have come to Kansas and made her what she is agriculturally, must leave and give up their homes to a class who may come after them. I know that is the monopolistic idea, but the farmers are getting other ideas into their heads. They want these homes and intend to make the best fight for them they know how. 'Hasten foreclosures,' indeed!—when money loaners are bunching the business of foreclosing and employing attorneys at reduced rates. Injure the credit of the state! How can the credit of the state be injured when the world can look on and see her magnificent cities, her bursting granaries, her esteeming fields and hopeful though poverty-stricken people. All this while her political interests and law making power has been almost from infancy in the hands of the most unscrupulous, self-seeking and corrupt gang of political shysters that ever infested any land since time began? These same political barnacles have held the people in their grasp and allowed them to be robbed by every combine, trust or corporation, and generally got pay for the services thus rendered monopoly. They enacted real estate mortgage laws which the late Governor John A. Martin truthfully said were simply legalized theft, and chattel mortgage laws which he said with equal truth were little short of highway robbery. The people of Kansas are getting their eyes open and from this time on things will look different.

The Alliance will not go into politics, and there will probably be but two parties—the Papsuckers' and the people. The former will represent those who are now in the official pen, enjoying the public teat, as well as those who are squealing along the fence. The people will represent those who love Kansas for herself alone, and not for the official patronage she may have to distribute or the party boodle she may have to bestow.

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The *Star* of March 18, speaking of the manifesto editorially, voiced very nearly the true feeling of the Alliance, and shows that it has had its finger on the Alliance pulse, but when it expresses the fear that after doing all other things just right it will be wrecked on the tariff rock, it 'reckons without its host.' Possess your soul in peace, dear *Star*; the Alliance looks upon the tariff question as a matter of business and not one of politics. The Alliance is ready and intends to demand far greater reductions than your dear old democratic party ever dared to demand. When these demands come they may not be labeled strictly and purely democratic, and, if not, will the *Star* come up to the rack simply for the tariff reduction fodder found therein, or has it a strange fatuity for party allegiance?

Those votes you speak of, whatever they may number, will be behind the whole list of demands, and we will ask our brothers of the south and of the north; of the east and of the west, to join in the grandest movement of the century. We ask the lovers of liberty everywhere to rally to the standard of truth, justice and right, and with uplifted hand declare that as the laborer is worthy of his hire, by the eternal we shall have it!" Yours Truly,

B. H. Clover.

The reply made to Pres't Clover is, "O, you want to be governor." Well, whether he wants to be governor or not, the people of Kansas cannot do better than to make him governor.

Red Willow County Alliance.

INDIANOLA, NEB., April 5, 1890.

ED. ALLIANCE:—The following resolutions were adopted by the Red Willow County Alliance at its session to-day:

Whereas, Experience and observation have, beyond a reasonable doubt, proven that legislation is not in favor of the masses, but in the interests of capitalists; That the beet sugar scheme is but another cunningly devised plan for the further concentration of the fruits of labor without recompense into the hands of the few; Therefore,

Resolved, That we demand that sugar be put on the free list.

That legal tender money be loaned to home owners at a rate of interest that will defray expenses of issuing the same.

Resolved, That we will vote for such persons only for public officers as will use their best efforts to legislate in the interest of the whole people; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to G. L. Laws M. C., and to the FARMERS' ALLIANCE for publication.

A. C. BLACK, Secy.

Salaries of Public Officials.

ALMA, NEB., March, 22, 1890.

ED. ALLIANCE:—I noticed in your issue of this date an article from J. B. Asler, in regard to the "salaries of our public servants." This is one branch of reform that has been very little agitated by the reform element in this state. I believe that it is a question that should receive the attention of all good citizens of the state and nation.

As a matter of fact the salaries of our public servants have been increased out of all proportion to the wages of the producing classes of the country. Is the great advance on account of better services rendered, better economy in the administration of our affairs? We think not. We believe it a scheme not only to enrich an army of office-holders, but to so blind their sense of duty to their constituents that they will more lavishly expend the people's money. Looking over the appropriations made by the present congress, we find public buildings ranging in cost from $60,000 to $2,500,000 are being planted promiscuously through the states with as little concern as an ordinary hay-seed farmer would have in planting the cotton-wood trees that he gleans from the river bank upon his mortgaged farm. I think we can trace this extravagance from the inception of the salary-grabbing era of the sixties to the present time. That extravagance in public office has increased, and increased in greater rat io since large salaries have been granted to our public servants is an indisputable fact.

I find that up to 1841, the end of our first half century, the entire expenditures of the government, including pensions and excluding the public debt, was $632,351,388, and our population had reached beyond seventeen millions. At this date our population may reach sixty-five millions, and the appropriations of the present congress will doubtless reach $700,000,000, or in other words more than the entire expenditure of our government for the first fifty years of its existence.

"Growth in population," says an eminant writer, "must involve some increase in the expense of government, but it cannot be shown that the necessary increase would be even observable except through a considerable period of years." Our public servants are losing their heads. They seem to forget that the country is heavily in debt and that millions of farmers are almost hopelessly involved. One would naturally suppose by the adroitness with which they introduce and pass bills that it was simply a matter of how much money they could expend during the session, and not how much of the people's earnings they could save. There will be no surplus to fight over in '92.

We want less venality and more honesty; less fine thinking and more right doing in congress. Cut salaries of public officers in two in the middle, and if the great agricultural people continue on the downward move cut them in two again.

Perhaps this method would have a tendency to enlist our law-makers with the producing classes instead of the monied corporations. When our public servants saw that the price of farm and other implements had something to do with the price of their services, we would speedily get help.

Salaries must be reduced, retrenchment must commence at once, money must be issued to correspond with the increased production and the general government must absolutely control the volume of money. We must have more old time frugailty and less modern hypocrisy to bring about these results. So far as the affairs of our own state are concerned, we must have 100,000 readers for the FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Respectfully,

W. J. HICKOX.

A Chapter on Insurance.

I have partly canvassed the township in which I live and find that there has been paid out for insurance $1,675, and that our people have received for losses $648 in the last ten years. Or about 38 per cent. while the balance 62 per cent. has been used by the company to pay agents, officers, advertising (such as tin plate calendars, etc.,) to say nothing of the dividends and corruption fund, the latter perhaps used to influence state legislators to believe that the farmers are fools and do not know enough to run an insurance company of their own on an honest plan, and that they will use their (the people's) money to pass a law regulating the organization and running of mutual companies, so that it cannot be done without a fraud, viz. a cash capital paid in one day and out the next.

But let us consider the $1,675 taken from our township while we have received but $648 in return. Stock company men tell us that we can't imagine the immense expense that companies are to in maintaining a company on a *sound* basis, as they please to call it, but here is $1,027 taken from our township in the last ten years, or $100 per year for this self same management. I take it for granted that what is true of one township is true of the county over, and as we have 25 townships in our county we are making money for somebody at the rate of $2,400 per annum. But of course the stock insurance man will tell you that I have not represented facts, but if you will take the trouble to look over your own township you can tell them (or any one else) how it stands at home. And then again let us see where the money goes. If you will look at the statement of any company you will see that their cash capital is on the increase (from the surplus,) that their dividends are high, and that their management expenses are collossal, and that their bonds and mortgages on (your) farms (my brother) are on the increase. Let us look at almost any company organized twenty or more years ago with, say $50,000 capital, almost all of them have a cash capital now of $200,000, and all of the difference viz. $150,000 made out of the $100 per annum from the many townships in the different states, and with only a real investment of their own of the original $50,000; and aside from this addition to cash capital you will find that the stock holders are drawing an interest of say 5 per cent. on their stock, but when the stock has been raised out of the earnings of the company to four times the original you will plainly see that the 5 per cent. issue is 20 per cent. of the real money paid for the first $50,000; and further you will notice that most companies have a cash dividend annually paid, many of them about $40,000. So you will see that this amount is 80 per cent of the original, which if you will add to the seeming 5 per cent. (or actual 20 per cent.) you will have the insurance companies receiving the snug sum of $100 per cent. per annum on actual cash invested. And still we are told that we have no idea of the expense of running an insurance company. Of course all officers and agents are paid a good round sum for their work. Some of them reaching to the thousands, while all must be paid for by the farmer.

I hope the time will come when the laws of Nebraska will admit the running of an insurance company on a sound and substantial basis on the mutual plan. But I must not take too much space this time, but will give another chapter some time if it is thought best.

A FARMER.

For the Druggists.

DES MOINES, April 11.—The pharmacy bill under consideration in the senate repeals the present law and provides that permits be granted by the district courts to sell and dispense liquors for mechanical, medicinal, culinary and sacramental purposes and these alone. Physicians may dispense liquor as medicine. Permit holders must be under oath and file bonds. Liquors can be sold only on a written certificate of the person buying as to the legality of the purpose for which they are to be used, and such purchaser must be personally known to the seller. Each permit holder must show every two months the amount of liquor bought, on hand and sold during the period. Conviction for violation of the act works the revocation of the certificate of the pharmacist. Persons making false certificates of the purchase, or signing false names, shall be punished by a fine of $20 to $100, or imprisonment for ten to thirty days. The bill is a substitute for the measure proposed by the state pharmaceutical association.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the senate today the house bill to admit free of duty articles intended for the St. Louis exposition in 1890 that may be imported from Mexico, was amended so as to read "and other republics and the Dominion of Canado." The bill then passed and a conference was asked.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Montana case and Spooner continued his argument in favor of the republican claimants.

Pugh argued in favor of the minority report. When he had spoken for half an hour Butler stated that Pugh was not well enough to continue his speech; he moved the Montana election case be laid aside for a day and the anti-trust bill be taken up.

Sherman said that while the amended bill was not at all what he wanted, he believed it the best that could be get and would vote for it.

Vest said he was satisfied on reflection that the public interest required the passage of the bill as it stood.

After further debate the bill was passed—yeas 52, nays 1 (Blodgett)

The bill as passed is exactly as it came from the judiciary committee.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Wilson of Iowa offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on interstate commerce to inquire what additional legislation is necessary in respect to commutation and excursion tickets to prevent the abuses now existing in regard to individuals and localities.

The house bill appropriating $75,000 to supply the deficiency occasioned by the Silcott defalcation passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the Montana case and Mr. Pugh concluded his arguments in favor of the democratic claimants.

In the course of the discussion as to the time for a vote it was stated by Mr. Morgan that the democratic senators were ready to vote upon the question without further debate.

The offer was accepted on the republican side, but the arrangement was defeated by Mr. Call taking the floor and stating his desire to address the senate on the subject tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar, were the following: The senate bill appropriating $2,284,000 for the improvement of the Columbia river; Oregon; the house bill to aid vessels disabled in waters co-terminus to the United States and Canada; the senate bill to revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army.

The Montana election case was again taken up and Mr. Call addressed the senate in opposion to the report of the majority of the committee declaring the two republican claimants, Sanders and Power, entitled upon the merits of the case to seats in the senate from Montana.

At the conclusion of Mr. Call's speech Mr. Hoar spoke in support of the majority report.

After several other senators had spoken upon the subject the matter went over.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the senate today consideration of the Montana election case was resumed. Senator Evarts speaking in favor of the majority report. He said the proposition on the democratic side was that the senate was to be a canvassing board higher than the territorial canvassing board, while the proposition on the republican side was that the senate had no such power of revision. The latter, he said, was a propsition of the constitution, of the safety of the senate and of the equality of the states.

After further debate Hoar gave notice that on Monday he should ask the senate to remain in session until the Montana case was disposed of.

Hawley, from the committee on quadrocentennial celebration, reported back, with amendments, the house bill for the world's fair at Chicago, and said he hoped to have it taken up and passed Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the senate today Dawes presented the petition of the Boston board of trade endorsing the resolutions of the New York chamber of commerce "remonstrating against the proposed legislation for driving the Chinese out of the country."

The calendar was then taken up and among the bills passed were the following: Appropriating $95,000 for a public building in Fargo, N. D.; the senate bill extending to the states of South Dakota, North Dakota, Washington and Montana the benefits of the act allowing to certain states 5 per cent on the sales of public lands; the senate bill to amend and continue in force the act of August 6, 2888, abolishing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri at Forest City, Dak.; the senate bill to increase the rates of pensions for cases of deafness to $40 per month; the house bill for the payment, or for the forfeiture of lands purchased, and not patented nor paid for in the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska; the senate bill to increase the efficiency and reduce the expenses of the signal corps of the army. This bill transfers to the department of agriculture the weather bureau, leaving the signal corps of the army to remain in the war department.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In the senate today Mr. Plumb introduced a bill for the disposition of certain funds in the treasury and asked if it could be read, as he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to it. It provides that the money required to be deposited for the redemption of national bank circulation be carried into the treasury and treated as funds available for the reduction of the public debt and for the current expenses of the government; that all the funds held for the payment of the matured debt and interest due and unpaid be similarly treated and hereafter that no funds available above the sum of $10,000,000 be retained in the treasury. This is not to be construed, however, as permanently diminishing the fund of $100,000,000 now held for the redemption of treasury notes. He said there was less than $700,000,000 of circulation for the use of the 65,000,000 of people of the United States, probably not more than $10 per capita. The system of finance that had been built up and maintained had brought about that result. It had its merits and its great defects. One of the greatest defects was the compulsory holding in the treasury of a large sum of money on the theory that it was needed and on the further theory that the secretary of the treasury was to be the arbiter of financial questions. It had been stated in the public prints that in pursuance of the policy of controlling the finances of the country the secretary of the treasury had contracted the currency during February over $10,000,000. He (Plumb) believed that the retention of money in the treasury and the assumption on the part of the secretary might have been at one time proper, but that it now constitutes a menace to the business of the country and ought to be prohibited by law. A senator sitting near him had asked him for what nominal purpose $250,000,000 was held in the treasury. He would tell him. A $100,000,000 was held in assumed obedience to the law of 1832, to provide for the redemption of legal tenders—treasury notes. Sixty odd millions were held for the redemption of national bank notes—of banks that had gone out of business or that were retiring a portion of their circulation. Between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 was held for the redemption of such notes of the national bonds as from time to time came into the treasury and were found to be unfit for further circulation. About seven million dollars was held for the purpose of the payment of coupons due and not presented and of debt which had matured from time to time, but the evidence of which had not been presented and some of which probably never would be presented. As to the remainder, it was impossible to tell why it was held. The confusion of subjects and amounts was such that it was impossible for any one to tell about it, but the whole sum retained was about $250,000,000. During the last year nearly $100,000,000 of the national bank circulation had been withdrawn. To meet that reduction there was a coinage of silver—$2,000,000 monthly—and coinage of gold, but experience showed that not only were there two agencies needed, but was also needed paper money to the maximum amount outstanding at any time.

The business of the country was languishing. New enterprises were withheld, old enterprises were struggling to keep on their feet. Such a condition of things would continue until a remedy was attained, and that remedy could only come by legislation, because legislation, combined with executive action had brought the country to where it now was.

Congress would legislate some of these days on the silver question, but no one knew when and no one knew how. Whatever was done would result in a great addition to the money of the country, but this measure of his would give an addition at once and the money could be disbursed within sixty days. He had ventured thus publicly and briefly to call the matter to the attention of the finance committee and he hoped it would report on something like it after its next meeting. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

A message from the house announcing the death of Mr. Randall and the appointment of a committee to attend his funeral was presented and read. Mr. Cameron moved concurrence. Agreed to and Messrs. Quay, Allison, Dawes, Voorhees and Eustis were appointed as the senate committee to attend the funeral. As a further mark of respect to Mr. Randall's memory the senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In the house today the bill was passed providing that persons settling on the second indemnity plat of the Northern Pacific railroad grant between August, 1887, and July, 1889, may transfer their entries from that track to other government lands subject to entry. Also the bill to cause certain lands at the head waters of the Mississippi, St. Croix, Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers, set apart for reservoir purposes, to be restored to the public domain.

The committee on naval affairs called up the bill to prevent the enlistment of aliens in the naval service of the United States and it was passed.

Adams of Illinois called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the house defeated the bill making an appropriation to supply the deficiency caused by the Silcott defalcation. The motion was then reconsidered and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—On motion of Mr. Strubble of Iowa, the senate amendment was non-concurred in to the house bill providing far townsite entries of land in Oklahoma, and a conference was ordered.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Wilkinson of Louisiana, said he would not emulate Great Britain in building ships but China had a better fighting armament today than the United States. The government had been taking extreme measures with China. It was a part of proper precaution to build ships which could cope with those of other nations upon which contumely had been cast. He advocated the establishment of a navy yard at Algiers, La.

Mr. Adams of Illinois, said the people he represented were anxious for a navy yard at the mouth of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Coleman of Louisiana, advocated New Orleans.

Pending final action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In his prayer this morning the chaplain of the house made a feeling allusion to the illness of Representative Randall.

The house went into committee of the whole on the naval appropriation bill.

Some discussion ensued, after which the bill was favorably reported to the house, but no final action was taken and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the house today Lacey of Iowa called up the contested election case of Waddell vs. Wise from the Third district of of Virginia.

Enloe of Tennessee raised the question of consideration

The house decided—yeas 124, nays 113—to consider the election case, and Lacey took the floor with an argument in favor of the claims of the contestant.

O'Ferrall of Virginia supported the resolution of the minority declaring the seat vacant.

After considerable debate and without disposing of the matter the house took a recess until evening.

The house, at the evening session, did no business.

Enloe of Tennessee gave notice that until the house allowed the private bills considered Friday he would allow no pension bills to be passed on Friday nights. He then made a long speech in favor of the payment of southern war claims.

After considerable talk on this subject and pensions the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Immediately after the reading of the journal the house resumed the consideration of the contested election case of Waddel against Wise.

Haugen of Wisconsin and Dalzell of Pennsylvania spoke in favor of the contestant, and then Wise of Virginia took the floor in his own behalf.

After further discussion the vote was taken on the minority substitute resolution, declaring the seat vacant and it was defeated—yeas 119, nays 133.

The majority resolution declaring Waddell entitled to the seat was adopted—yeas 134, nays 120—and that gentleman appeared at the bar of the house and took the oath of office.

Public business was then suspended and the house proceeded to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late James Laird, representative from Nebraska.

After eulogistic addresses by Laws, Conger, Connell and others, the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—After the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral of ex Speakar Randall, the house adjourned without transacting any business.

Ralph K. Hill of the Hardy Herald narrowly escaped losing his life the other day by falling under a freight train in motion.

A Regiment of Indian Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The secretary of war has under consideration a plan for raising a regiment in the regular army which will be composed of Indian soldiers, with Indians as non-commissioned officers and the commissioned officers from the regular army. He has asked the views of the department commanders and the only objection raised is that it would have the effect of reducing the present regular force of the army. The law now limits the army to 25,000 men, including not to exceed 1,000 Indian scouts. Indian Commissioner Morgan is in favor of this plan and it is probable that congress will be asked to make an appropriation for such a regiment.

Changed Its Name.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The National linseed oil trust, has ceased to exist and in its place now stands the National linseed oil company, chartered under the laws of Illinois. It is the owner of forty-nine linseed oil mills, forty elevators, ranging in capacity from 720,000 bushels downward, and a line of tank cars. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The old board of trustees have been elected directors, with Mr. Fuston of Missouri as president.

Samuel J. Randall Dead.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Congressman Samuel J. Randall died at ten minutes past 5 o'clock this morning of internal cancer, after a long and painful illness. He was surrounded by his family—his devoted wife and affectionate children, his daughters, Mrs. Lancaster and Susie Randall, and his son Samuel—in his last moments.

Samuel Jackson Randall was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828, the son of a well known lawyer and democratic politician. A friend of his father was Samuel Jackson, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, which then, as now, was noted for the brilliancy, learning and skill of her doctors, and the father christened his son after his friend. There was nothing remarkable about the youth of Samuel Jackson Randall. He was spent in his native place in attendence upon school and the usual boyish sports. He was not a brilliant scholar and showed more fondness for outdoor life than for books. There were occasionally exhibitions of the indomitable and stubborn will and dogged persistence which in after life marked him out as a man among men.

It is not generally known that he was a soldier in the late war, but such is the fact. There was in Philadelphia a civilian military organization known as the First troop of Philadelphia City cavalry. It was an old established organization, dating its existence back to 1774, when its title was "The Light Horse of Philadelphia." Mr. Randall was a member of this troop in 1861, at the outbreak of the war, when the news rang out through every town and hamlet that Sumpter had fallen. The troop immediately tendered its services to the government and it was mustered in for ninety days. Colonel George H. Thomas was at this time commanding officer of the Second United States cavalry, and to his regiment the Philadelphia troop was attached. Mr. Randall was a private in the company. He saw his first real service very soon, for his troop was ordered to the front and participated in the engagement of Falling Waters against Stonewall Jackson.

Promotion came rapidly to Private Randall, and he rose through the grades of sergeant and acting quartermaster to that of colonel. He went to Philadelphia at the close of his three months' service, and in the autumn of 1862 was elected to the Thirty-eighth congress as a democrat.

His popularity kept him in congress from the time of his first election until his death.

An American Enoch Arden.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—February 26 an insane man was removed in a helpless condition from the union depot in this city to the city hospital. He was well dressed and on his person was found $150 in money and a railway ticket from Cincinnatti to San Francisco. Nothing was found to identify him. Tonight his story became known. He is Andrew Jefferson Farnsworth, formerly of Quincy, Ill. Fifteen years ago he disappeared from his home there and from that time until now his friends have heard nothing from him. His wife and two children moved to Cincinnati, where Mrs. Farnsworth, having received supposedly reliable news that her husband was dead, married C. E. Holly of that city. When Addie Pratt, a sister of Mrs. Farnsworth, visited the city hospital by chance one day she recognized in the man who had become insane man her brother-in-law, A. J. Farnsworth. She communicated the facts to her brother, J. E. Pratt of St. Louis, who tonight removed the unfortunate man to his home.

From the circumstances surrounding the case it is believed Farnsworth visited Quincy early in the year to rejoin his family and there ascertained that his wife had moved to Cincinnati. He went to that city and finding that his wife had married again determined not to reveal his identity. He purchased a ticket to San Francisco and proceeded as far as this city, where brooding over his wife's second marriage is supposed to have driven him insane.

The Iowa Senate.

DES MOINES, April 10.—In the senate this morning a resolution was introduced providing for a sifting committee, but it went over under the rules. It was decided to hold evening sessions from now until the adjournment except on Monday evening. The hour for the consideration of the license bill having arrived, the question was on the amendment by Finney providing that if any of the counties decided in favor of license a suitable inebriate asylum must be provided before any saloon licenses could be issued. It was voted down. The amendment was adopted allowing towns of 4,000 the privilege of choosing license or not. Senator Schmidt closed the debate and on the final vote the bill was defeated by a vote of 21 to 29.

A memorial was presented by a committee from the state encampment of the G. A. R., asking for a memorial hall, for a hospital at the soldiers' home and the proper recognition of the soldier element of the state.

A Huge Scandal Opened.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The World this morning begins an attack upon Henry Hilton. The article is entitled: "The opening chapters in a curious tale of contemporaneous society; how a social secret was guarded and hidden; the mystery of Hilton's influence over Stewart at last discovered; the motive for the grave robbery made clear." The article asserts that the influence of Hilton over Stewart was founded in a crime. "The crime involved the henor of a woman and the reputation and vast business of the greatest dry goods merchant on the continent. Hilton, as a lawyer, did the work that averted the calamity which would have resulted from exposure. From that hour his star began its ascendancy." The article then proceeds to summarize the facts already known as to the passing of the Stewart fortune into Hilton's control. It closes with the declaration that the Stewart will case will be reopened and all the facts brought out. The article will be continued in future editions of the World.

An Exciting Scene.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. April 10.—There was an exciting scene in the house of representatives today. The democrats came within one vote of adopting the $500 license fee for the sale of beer and light wines. The republicans thought that this was done to win the German American vote. Dilatory tactics were adopted by the republicans, some of whom ran out of the state house with the sheriff after them. Speaker Miller (dem) counted the absent members in the negative. After great confusion the house adjourned.

A Splendid Jail Keeper.

HART, Mich., April 13.—Friday night Mrs. Sheriff Cooper went into the jail to give the prisoners a light. James Waldron, awaiting trial for forgery, struck her two blows over the head with a stick, his purpose being to escape, but she dropped the lamp and struck fairly out from the shoulder, catching Waldron on the point of the jaw and knocking him out. Then she dragged him into a cell and locked him up. Mrs. Cooper's head was badly cut.

A Call for Help

FREMONT, Neb., April 15.—Mayor Shervins teday received a letter from Governor Thayer requesting him to lay before the people of Fremont the subject of contributing relief to the settlers of Cheyenne county, who had their wheat fields devastated and property destroyed by a big wind storm which prevailed on the 7th inst.

The Sisseton Reservation.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Pettigrew was today instructed by the committee on Indian affairs to report favorably the bill throwing open to settlement the Sisseton Indian reservation in South Dakota; also the bill appropriating $1,100,000 to meet the promises made by General Crook to the Sioux Indians in treating for the opening to settlement of the great Sioux reservation. This bill was insisted upon by President Harrison. The South Dakota senators are both taking the position that their state has too much land in Indian reservations. They desire the Indians to take lands in severalty and to open up for settlement some of the choicest unoccupied lands. The Crow Creek Indian reservation in South Dakota will also be opened shortly.

The Latest Movement.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The most important move in the carpenters' strike was made this morning, when the matter was brought before Judge Prendergast in the county court on the request of Andrew McNally that the court proceed with the work on the new Rand-McNally building on Adams street. The court's connection with the matter comes through the recent failure of the company which had the contract for the work on the building. When the assignee was appointed he was instructed to continue the work of the court all existing contracts, and thus the county court at the time of the strike occupied the same position as the other contractors.

Judge Prendergast said he could not force the men to work and did not wish to do so, and would make no such endeavor. He instructed the assignee to comply with all the demands of the men—to give them 40 cents per hour, eight hours per day and full recognition of the union. Farther than this he would not go at present.

After the Commissioners.

NEW YORK, April 14.—At a meeting of the Central labor union today a copy of the resolutions passed by the police commissioners last week, stating that they were always ready to examine into any charges which the Central labor union might make against the police department were received. In answer a long preamble and resolution was passed stating that the police commissioners were in possession of sufficient evidence to close every one of the hundred gambling houses, brothels, dance houses, etc., but they preferred to have that state of affairs exist so their subordinates could make all gotten wealth. The resolution "instructed a special committee to call for volunteers from the affiliated unions to assist in 'shadowing' every police captain in New York and his tools, in order to publicly expose their misdeeds, and sweep from power the infamous system which has fostered immorality and crime in public places."

A Notable Event.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The president of the associazione dalla stampa persodica in Italia writes from Rome to the United press, New York, requesting that the attention of the press of America be called to the interesting event in Rome during the coming month of May. A series of fetes is being arranged in connection with the exposition of local industries and the opening of the grand national racing meeting at which the grand prix de Rome of 100,000 francs will be competed for by horses from all countries. The Italian press association will be pleased to take part, together with the European press generally, in a reunion with representatives of the principal American journals on that occasion. Every facility will be afforded to the visiting journalists to observe and study all that may be of interest to them in Rome, and every possible courtesy will be extended them. The address of the association is No. 1 A, via Della Missione, Rome.

General rains are reported throughout Kansas, which cause the farmers to be jubilant over the crop prospect.

THE MARKETS.

LINCOLN, NEB.	
CATTLE—Butchers' steers	$2 75 a 3 50
Cows	2 10 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 06½
POTATOES	18 a 25
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 80 a 4 60
Feeders	2 40 a 3 40
HOGS—Good to choice	3 75 a 3 95
Mixed	3 55 a 3 60