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.

Clear the Way.

CHAS. MACKAY.

Men of thought be up and doing
Night and day!
Sow the seed, withdraw the curtain,
Clear the way!
Men of action, aid and cheer them,
As ye may!
There's a fount about to stream:
There's a light about to beam:
There's a warmth about to glow:
There's a flower about to blow:
There's a midnight darkness changing
Into gray:
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Once the welcome light has broken,
Who shall say
What the unimagined glories
Of the day?
What the evil that shall perish
In its ray?
Aid the dawning, tongue and pen:
Aid it, hopes of honest men:
Aid it, paper, aid it, type:
Aid it, for the hour is ripe:
And our earnest must not slacken
Into play.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

Lo! a cloud about to vanish
From the day:
Lo! the right's about to conquer—
Clear the way!
And a brazen wrong to crumble
Into clay.
With that right shall many more
Enter smiling at the door:
With the giant wrong shall fall
Many others, great and small,
That for ages long have held us
For their prey.
Men of thought and men of action,
Clear the way!

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Talmage Talks on the Great Labor Question of the Day.

He Congratulates the Laboring Man on His Prospects, and Advises the Capitalist to Make Investments for Eternity—But Mark the Golden Rule.

The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon of last Sunday was "The Old Fight to be Settled," from the text, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." (Matt. 7:12.)

Two hundred and fifty thousand laborers in Hyde Park, London, and the streets of American and European cities filled with processions of workmen carrying banners, brings the subject of Labor and Capital to the front. That all this was done in peace, and that as a result in many places, arbitration has taken place, a hopeful sign.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between capital and labor. The strife is not like that which in history is called the Thirty Years' War, for it is a war of centuries. It is a war of the five continents, it is a war hemispheric. The middle classes in this country, upon whom the nation has depended for holding the balance of power and for acting as mediators between the two extremes, are dimishing, and if things go on at the same ratio as they have for the last twenty years been going on, it will not be long before there will be no middle class in this country, but all will be very rich or very poor, princes or paupers, and the country will be given up to palaces and hovels.

The antagonistic forces have again and again closed in upon each other. You may pooh-pooh it; you may say that this trouble, like an angry child, will cry itself to sleep; you may belittle it by calling it Fourierism, or Socialism, or St. Simonism, or Nihilism, or Communism, but that will not hinder the fact that it is the mightiest, the darkest, the most terrific threat of this century. Most of the attempts at pacification have been dead failures, and monopoly is more arrogant, and the trades unions more bitter. "Give us more wages," cry the employes. "You shall have less," say the capitalists. "Compel us to do fewer hours of toil in a day." "You shall toil more hours," say the others. "Then, under certain conditions, we will not work at all," say these. "Then you shall starve," say those, and the workmen gradually using up that which they accumulated in better times, unless there be some radical change, we shall have soon in this country three million hungry men and women. Now, three million hungry people can not be kept quiet. All the enactments of legislatures and all the constabularies of the cities, and all the army and navy of the United States cannot keep three million hungry people quiet. What then? Will this war between capital and labor be settled by human wisdom? Never. The brow of the one becomes more rigid, the fist of the other more clinched.

But that which human wisdom cannot achieve will be accomplished by Christianity if it be given full sway. You have heard of medicines so powerful that one drop would stop a disease and restore a patient; and I have to tell you that one drop of my text properly administered will stop all these woes of society and give convalescence and complete health to all classes. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

I shall first show you this morning how this controversy between monopoly and hard work cannot be stopped, and then I will show you how this controversy will be settled.

Futile remedies. In the first place there will come no pacification to this trouble through an outcry against rich men merely because they are rich. There is no laboring man on earth that would not be rich if he could be. Sometimes through a fortunate invention, or through some accident of prosperity, a man who had nothing comes to large estate, and we see him arrogant and supercilious, and taking people by the throat just as other people took him by the throat. There is something very mean about human nature when it comes to the top. But it is no more sin to be rich than it is a sin to be poor. There are those who have gathered a great estate through fraud, and then there are millionaires who have gathered their fortune through foresight in regard to changes in the markets, and through brilliant business faculty, and every dollar of their estate is as honest as the dollar which the plumber gets for mending a pipe, or the mason gets for building a wall. There are those who keep in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men, while he himself keeps two dogs, and chews and smokes, and is filled to the chin with whisky and beer!

Neither will the contest be settled by cynical and unsympathetic treatment of the laboring classes. There are those who speak of them as though they were only cattle or draught-horses. Their nerves are nothing; their domestic comfort is nothing; their happiness is nothing. They have no more sympathy for them than a hound has for a hare, or a hawk for a hen, or a tiger for a calf. When Jean Valjean, the greatest hero of Victor Hugo's writings, after a life of suffering and great endurance, goes into incarceration and death, they clap the book shut and say, "Good for him!" They stamp their feet with indignation and say just the opposite of "Save the working classes." They have all their sympathies with Shylock, and not with Antonio and Portia. They are plutocrats, and their feelings are infernal. They are filled with irritation and irascibility on this subject. To stop this awful imbroglio between capital and labor they will lift not so much as the tip end of the little finger.

In this country the torch put to the factories that have discharged hands for good or bad reason; obstructions on the rail-track in front of midnight express trains because the offenders do not like the president of the company; strikes on shipboard the hour they were going to sail, or in printing-offices the hour the paper was to go to press, or in mines the day the coal was to be delivered, or on house scaffoldings so the builder fails in keeping his contract—all these are only a hard blow on the head of American labor, and cripple its arms, and lame its feet, and pierce its heart. As a result of one of our great American strikes you find that the operatives lost four hundred thousand dollars' worth of wages, and have had poorer wages ever since. Traps sprung suddenly upon employers, and violence, never took one knot out of the knuckle of toil, or put one farthing of wages into a callous palm. Barbarism will never cure the wrongs of civilization. Mark that!

Well, if this controversy between Capital and Labor cannot be settled by human wisdom, it is time for us to look somewhere else for relief, and it points from my text rosate and jubilant, and puts one hand on the broadcloth shoulder of Capital, and puts the other hand on the homespun-covered shoulder of Toil, and says, with a voice that will grandly and gloriously settle this, and settle everything, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." That is, the lady of the household will say: "I must treat the maid in the kitchen just as I would like to be treated if I were down-stairs, and it were my work to wash, and cook, and sweep, and it were the duty of the maid in the kitchen to preside in this parlor." The maid in the kitchen must say: "If my employer seems to be more prosperous than I, that is no fault of hers; I shall not treat her as an enemy. I will have the same industry and fidelity downstairs as I would expect from my subordinates, if I happened to be the wife of a silk importer."

The owner of an iron mill, having taken a dose of my text before leaving home in the morning, will go into his foundry, and passing into what is called the puddling-room, he will see a man there stripped to the waist, and besweated and exhausted with the labor and the toil, and he will say to him: "Why, it seems to be very hot in here. You look very much exhausted. I hear your child is sick with scarlet fever. If you want your wages a little earlier this week, so as to pay the nurse and get the medicines, just come into my office any time."

After awhile, crash goes the money market and there is no more demand for the articles manufactured in that iron mill, and the owner does not know what to do. He says, "Shall I stop the mill, or shall I run it on half-time, or shall I cut down the mens' wages?" He walks the floor of his counting-room all day, hardly knowing what to do. Toward evening he calls all the laborers together. They stand all around, some with arms akimbo, some with folded arms, wondering what the boss is going to do now. The manufacturer says: "Men, business is bad; I don't make twenty dollars where I used to make one hundred. Somehow, there is no demand now for what we manufacture or but little demand. You see, I am a vast expense, and I have called you together this afternoon to see what you would advise. I don't want to shut up the mill, because that would force you out of work, and you have always been very faithful, and I like you, and you seem to like me, and the bairns must be looked after, and your wife will after awhile want a new dress. I don't know what to do."

There is a dead halt for a minute or two, and then one of the workmen steps out from the ranks of his fellows, and says: "Boss, you have been very good to us, and when you prospered we prospered, and now you are in a tight place, and I am sorry, and we have got to sympathize with you. I don't know how the others feel, but I propose that we take off twenty per cent from our wages, and that when the times get good you will remember us and raise them again." The workman looks around to his comrades, and says: "Boys, what do you say to this? All in favor of my proposition will say ay.' "Ay! ay! ay!" shout two hundred voices.

But the mill-owner, getting in some new machinery, exposes himself very much, and takes cold, and it settles into pneumonia, and he dies. In the procession to the tomb are all the workmen, tears rolling down their cheeks, and off upon the ground; but an hour before the procession gets to the cemetery the wives and the children of those workmen are at the grave waiting for the arrival of the funeral pageant. The minister of religion may have delivered an eloquent eulogium before they started from the house, but the most impressive things are said that day by the working-classes standing around the tomb.

That night in all the cabins of the working-people where they have family prayers, the widowhood and the orphanage in the mansion are remembered. No glaring populat ons look over the iron fence of the cemetery; but, hovering over the scene, the benediction of God and man is coming for the fulfillment of the Christlike injunction, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

"Oh," says some man here, "that is all Utopian, that is apocryphal, that is impossible." No, I cut out of a paper this: "One of the pleasantest incidents recorded in a long time is reported from Sheffield, England. The wages of the men in the iron-works at Sheffield are regulated by a board of arbitration, by whose decision both masters and men are bound. For some time past the iron and steel trade has been extremely unprofitable, and the employers cannot, without much loss pay the wages fixed by the board, which neither employers nor employed have the power to change. To avoid this difficulty, the workmen in one of the largest steel-works in Sheffield hit upon a device as rare as it was generous. They offered to work for their employers one week without any pay whatever. How much better that plan is than a strike would be."

But you go with me and I will show you—not so far off as Sheffield, England—factories, banking-houses, store-houses, and costly enterprises where this Christ-like injunction is kept, and you could no more get the employer to practice an injustice upon his men, or the men to conspire against the employer, than you could get your right hand and your left hand, your right eye and your left eye, your right ear and your left ear, into physiological antagonism. Now, where is this to begin? In our homes, in our stores, on our farms—not waiting for other people to do their duty. Is there a divergence now between the parlor and the kitchen? Then there is something wrong, either in the parlor or the kitchen, perhaps in both. Are the clerks in your store irate against the firm? Then there is something wrong, either behind the counter, or in the private office, or perhaps in both.

Supply and Demand own the largest mill on earth, and all the rivers roll over their wheel, and into their hopper they put all the men, women, and children they can shovel out of the centuries and the blood and the bones redden the valley waile the mill grinds. That diabolic law of supply and demand will yet have to stand aside, and instead thereof will come the law of love, the law of co-operation, the law of kindness, the law of sympathy, the law of Christ.

Have you no idea of the coming of such a time? Then you do not believe the Bible. All the Bible is full of promises on this subject, and as the ages roll on the time will come when men of fortune will be giving larger sums to humanitarian and evangelistic purposes, and there will be more James Lenoxes and Peter Coopers and William E. Dodges and George Peabodys. As that time comes there will be more parks, more picture-galleries, more gardens thrown open for the holiday people and the working-classes.

And now I have two words, one to capitalists and the other to laboring men.

To capitalists: Be your own executors. Make investments for eternity. Do not be like some capitalists I know who walk around among their employes with a supercilious air, or drive up to the factory in a manner which seems to indicate they are the autocrat of the universe with the sun and the moon in their vest pockets, chiefly anxious when they go among laboring men not to be touched by the greasy or smirched hand and have their broadcloth injured. Be a Christian employer. Remember, those who are under your charge are bone of your bone and flesh of your flesh, that Jesus died for them and that they are immortal. Divide up your estates, or portions of them, for the relief of the world, before you leave it. Do not go out of the world like that man who died eight or ten years ago, leaving in his will twenty million dollars, yet giving how much for the Church of God? How much for the alleviation of human suffering? He gave some money a little while before he died. That was well; but in all this will of twenty million dollars, how much? One million? No. Five hundred thousand? No. One hundred dollars? No. Two cents? No. One cent? No. These great cities groaning in anguish, nations crying out for the bread of everlasting life. A man in a will giving twenty millions of dollars and not one cent to God! It is a disgrace to our civilization.

To laboring men: I congratulate you on your prospects. I congratulate you on the fact that you are getting your representatives at Albany, at Harrisburgh, and at Washington. This will go on until you will have representatives at all the headquarters, and you will have full justice. Mark that. I congratulate you also on the opportunities for your children. Your children are going to have vast opportunities. I congratulate you that you have to work and that when you are dead your children will have to work. I congratulate you also on your opportunities of information. Plato paid one thousand three hundred dollars for two books. Jerome ruined himself, financially, by buying one volume of Origen. What vast opportunities for intelligence for you and your children! A workingman goes along by the show window of some great publishing house and he sees a book that costs five dollars. He says, "I wish I could have that information; I wish I could raise five dollars for that costly and beautiful book." A few months pass on and he gets the value of that book for fifty cents in a pamphlet. There never was such a day for the working men of America as the day that is coming.

But the greatest Friend of capitalist and toiler, and the One who will yet bring them together in complete accord, was born one Christmas night while the curtains of heaven swung, stirred by the wings angelic. Owner of all things—all the continents, all worlds, and all the islands of light. Capitalist of immensity, crossing over to our condition. Coming into our world, not by gate of palace, but by door of barn. Spending His first night amid the shepherds. Gathering afterward around Him the fishermen to be His chief attendants. With adze and saw, and chisel, and are, and in a carpenter shop showing himself brother with the tradesmen. Owner of all things, and yet on a hillock back of Jerusalem one day resigning everything for others, keeping not so much as a shekel to pay for His obsequies. By charity buried in the suburbs of a city that had cast Him out. Before the cross of such a capitalist, and such a carpenter, all men can afford to shake hands and worship. Here is the every man's Christ. None so high, but He was higher. None so poor, but He was poorer. At His feet the hostile extremes will yet renounce their animosities, and countenances which have glowered with the prejudices and revenge of centuries shall brighten with the smile of heaven as He commands: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to the

A New Legislative Trick.

TRENTON, N. J., May 22.—Assemblymen Reuben Trier of Newark is more talked about now than anybody else in the state. He has played a prank on the legislature which has led to confusion and commotion and created a general sensation. On Monday night he ran away with the engrossed copy of the Newark elevated railway bill. Since then he has not been seen here and neither has he sent the bill to the house. The house ordered him as chairman of the committee on municipal corporations to report the bill. As soon as the order was issued Trier left the chamber, saying he was going to the governor on some business. Instead of doing that he took the first train for his home in Newark. The house has been in a tumult over his disappearance ever since. Resolution after resolution was offered declaring him in contempt and directing the sergeant-at-arms to go in search of and take him into custody and bring him before the house. He cannot be found. A great deal of money is interested in the defeat of the bill.

MR. and Mrs. Peter Slack of Maple Creek, Dodge county, have a genuine prodigy in a twenty-months-old daughter who can carry a tune through with ease. Music is as natural to her as her breath.

A LETTER FROM MR. GUSTIN.

He Writes of Some Interesting Railroad History---How the Present Anti-Railroad Movement Got its Start---The Demand for Cheaper Rates.

To the Editor of The Enterprise.

At Lincoln on the 21st inst., the alleged boards of trade of Lincoln and Hastings put in an appearance, under the tutelage of the railroads, to show that rates were all right and everybody satisfied, and to show up the so-called damnable meanness of Gen. Leese in wanting Iowa rates. Let me state a few facts on which hangs a true story, and I challenge the parties interested to deny one single allegation I make.

In 1887 Omaha was the one favored distributing point in Nebraska. The boom had struck Lincoln, and she awoke to the possibilities open to her as a distributing point if she could only get rates.

A committee of ways and means was formed to devise a line of action and data on which to make a kick for rates in equality with Omaha.

The best business men and brains of Lincoln crystalized into a board of trade and freight bureau, and, remembering John Utt who used to be with the A. & N. when she made such low rates into Lincoln, it was proposed that he be secured to fight for and advise the board. He was hired to come from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and then the music began.

The Cudiys of Chicago and Milwaukee were contemplating starting packing houses in the west, and the Lincoln stock yards wanted to secure them. Hon. John Fitzgerald about completed arrangements to get them, but by the quiet work of Holdrege and John McShane, the Cudiys were advised that Lincoln was a good place for schools, but a poor place for business, and the quiet wink of the autocrat, Holdrege, decided the matter and the Lincoln Stock Yards company and Lincoln put their hand on the flea, and it had flown to Omaha.

This made even the Hon. John R. Clark and Fitzgerald mad, and they put up their good stuff to see if Lincoln could not win some of the position she ought to have. A hue and cry was raised in Lincoln and the railways were ready to show what vast sums it cost to build a road and how poor they were, and were willing to meet the board of transportation to deliberate on rates.

On the 28th of June, 1888, a meeting was called to determine why rates should not be reduced and on that date the meeting was held in the east room of the capitol. Some twenty-five of the leading business men of Omaha came down on a special car with George W. Holdrege and Kimball, of the Union Pacific outfit.

The programme as laid out was that the business men should present their case and the railways afterward, then a general talk be had. What was my amazement to see the president of the Omaha board of trade rise in all his Omahog grandeur and read a long set of resolutions and whereases tending to show what a terrible thing it would be to have rates reduced, values disturbed, etc. Stool pigeons were caged from Fremont, Beatrice, Hastings and North Platte, bearing out parrot songs of like nature. Hon. Mr. Raymond, president of our board, was present and was not quite sure after all our fight and experience preceding this but what rates were all right. John Utt, our secretary of freight bureau, said he had nothing to say. Then the roads opened up, and a notorious railroad capper from Hastings got up and told an insulting story reflecting on the action of the state board for calling the meeting which was applauded to the echo by the heavy shippers present, and among them in the front rows was a big smooth, red-faced aldermanic bodied individual who was awfully tickled. I did not know him, but from his active working supposed his shipments must run into the millions. I afterwards learned he was a hotel keeper at Hastings and a ward striker by the name of Bostwich—and the only thing he ever shipped was his inflated paunch, and he invariably shipped that on a pass. I began to get mad about this time, and it came dinner time, and I asked John Utt why he did not say something. He said, "It's no use. They have it all cut and dried; just as well keep quiet." I wrote out a few lines at dinner time, and coming back at 2 o'clock told Raymond I was going to kick. He said I better not. I thought different, and believing that the only way to get anything of a bashful, shrinking outfit like the railways was to ask for it, with a long string that I could pull upon. I at once jumped from a call for rates for Lincoln to a demand for rates for Nebraska. I kept quiet as Mr. Raymond advised I had better—the same way Mr. Bostwick kept tavern and acted as shipper—and reasoned with them as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Board—I would like to say a few words—not as a business man; not as a farmer; not as a selfish, narrow minded creature, the tool of some local clique or hired representative. The question before the board is "shall the freight rates be reduced?" Reduced from what? Why from a rate dictated by men who have help the power to dictate as high as their selfish greed would allow. You were appointed for the express purpose of arbitrating and fixing such rates as would be just. And in pursuance of a way of determining a just rate what a spectacle do we see! The representative men of Omaha arrayed here in all their power with smooth tongued arguments against reducing a rate 100 per cent above a rate declared by the intelligence and justice of Iowa a just and fair rate. To a man who by nature more a hog than human, this exhibition of selfish gall and truckling to the railway interest because of the substantial benefits they derive from a union of cause with the railway—the parties who are endeavoring to maintain their throttling hold upon the people of this country—such an exhibition I say ought to make a true man blush with shame for his species. When the chairman called upon the merchants and business men to represent their case what did we see? Why the usually modest business man from Omaha with a cut and dried resolution substantially setting forth the fact that they were taken care of.

They say reduction will stop railway building and eastern capital seeking this country. They mean that the east wants usury of this agricultural country, and I say we better not have their capital, except as we get it out of the fields of our rich soil in exchange for our products carried to their doors at reasonable rates, without being filtered through the magnanimous hands of our Omaha friends.

Some generous representative of Hastings kindly informs you that the farmer makes in the enhancement of his farm by the building of the roads more than he loses in five or ten years.

What are the facts? The farm is bonded to build the road. His farm raises in value 100 per cent. The farmer then pays the railway 100 to 200 per cent each year on the fruit of his labors more than he ought to get his grain moved for ten years.

The arguments used that reduced rates do not help this country is the same as used by the slave holder when maintaining that the nigger was better off in bondage than when free, and if I mistake not, it will have the same weight in shaping the finding of this board as that would. I am not a speaker and this is my maiden effort. Had I the eloquence some good men have who are luke warm to the interest of this community and state I could probably do no more to actuate your deliberations in this matter than has been done now. I can assure you there is a silent influence and thought on this matter throughout the state that is intently watching the findings you make, gentlemen, and I have confidence and fully believe you will consider the silent voices scattered over this state as fully as you hearken to the united squealings and pleadings before you now.

Who is there here to represent the interests of consumers in this country—who to represent the protective interests of the wealth producing collers of the state? Virtually nothing is arrayed against the array of distinguished attorneys and employers of the other side. But, gentlemen, I am wrong in this last; your own integrity is here as the representative of the unbiased interests and the unrepresented interest the farmers and mechanics, and work day people, trust you and rely on your loyalty to them, and I do not believe they will be betrayed.

General Leese seemed to think I was getting down to business, and so did the railroad gang. General Laws and General Leese and Willard voted to reduce the rates, notwithstanding there was but one goose cackled in the broach. Laws afterwards made a trip to the Pacific coast and thought better of his resolution and went back on Leese. Willard went out of office. I kept writing a few letters as one whelp and another would bob up for the railroads, and Lincoln now has rates just as John Utt says in his statement of the 21st inst.

Lincoln got no help from the balance of the state, and I suppose on the same principle that was shown in 1888, "Let the devil take the hindmost." that she does all right now to join with the railroads in stopping the cry for rates. I write this letter to show what a broad view General Leese took of the demand for better rates, and has in season and out of season stood by the state for rates. I am for rates for Kearney on a par with Lincoln, in rates for a circle of 100 miles.

I am for rates for Nebraska distance tariff the same as Iowa. Let the people of the Third district see that Leese is sustained. The grand Cowdry hippodrome of the 21st, when the same brass collared person told the physician's story in 1888 and in 1890, insulted Gen. Leese again and called him a liar when one of the railroad leaders had to corroborate Leese. Let the people see that this gentleman, Mr. Dietrich, is put back into his Hastings board of trade hole as capper for Holdrege. I was for Leese in 1888 and I am for him more so now.

Gentlemen of the state of Nebraska, if you want to get pay for your ox that is gored by the railroad gang, if you expect to catch the sheep-killing dogs that feed on the railroad crumbs, you must work to do it.

Mr. Utt says the Lincoln & Des Moines railway would cost $25,000 a mile. He gave me figures and facts showing that half that amount would do it, and also how it would be made to cost $25,000, and I am betraying no confidence in showing this up either.

A. J. GUSTIN.

A Bitter Fight.

CHICAGO, May 22.—The carpenters' strike is developing into a bitter fight between the old bosses' association and the carpenters' council, in which each side will use every means in its power to defeat the other. Said J. W. Woodward of the executive committee of the carpenters' and builders' association today: "A sub-committee today retained Lawyer C. M. Hardy, and will attack the pickets and their employers in the carpenters' council in the courts. We will adopt whatever action may be advised by our attorney. I am of the opinion that proceedings will be begun in the United States court by suing out an injunction against the strike committee and the carpenters' council to restrain it and its pickets from interferring with our men. Then, too, we may prosecute them criminally under the Merritt conspiracy law."

J. W. Cassel of the old association has become wearied of securing gangs of non-union men only to have them driven away from his jobs by the strikers' "pickets." Mr. Cassel learned the names of the members of the committee and this afternoon swore out warrants for their arrest on charges of intimidation. "The whole west side is terrorized by these marauders. Nothing can be done, and I am not going to stand it any longer," said Mr. Cassel.

The carpenters' council has sent the following notices to all cities in the union: "The carpenters' council of Chicago, the representative body of the young men, wishes to warn carpenters throughout the country against the misleading statements that are being sent out by the carpenters' and builders' association for the purpose of flooding the city with carpenters. The strike trouble is not yet settled, and there is no scarcity of carpenters.

An Immense Structure.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 28.—A model for the world's fair building was forwarded to Chicago today. It contemplates a structure in the shape of a pyramid 1,200 feet at the base and 1,200 feet high, to be arranged in sixty stories, each twenty feet high, or in forty stories each thirty feet high, the material to be entirely of steel, glass and iron. Two electric railways wind about the building on the outside from top to bottom.

CONGRESSIONAL

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In the senate today immediately after the reading of the journal, the oath of office was administered by the vice-president to Carlisle as senator from Kentucky for Beck's unexpired term.

Sherman presented a petition in favor of excluding from the mails the Police Gazette and similar publications.

Plumb introduced a bill to provide for the purchase of silver for use as lawful money, and said that it had been prepared by Banker St. John of New York. He desired it introduced with the endorsement of St. John on account of his recognized position on financial questions. It also met his approval. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

Plumb offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to prepare and report in connection with the tariff bill a statement showing the duties levied under the existing law, the duties as they would be under the house bill, and the duties and the bill to be reported by the committee, such duties to be stated in parallel columns.

Beagan moved to amend the resolution so as to require, in cases of compound duties, specific and ad valorem, columns showing the equivalent ad valorem amount of the duty.

Allison moved to insert in Reagan's amendment the words "where practicable."

The amendment as modified by Allison's suggestion was agreed to.

The resolution was further amended by making it apply also to reductions of duties, and as thus amended was agreed to.

George, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill subjecting national bank notes and treasury notes to state taxation. Placed on the calendar.

The pending question was on Cockrell's amendment to strike out the provision for three heavily armored battle ships at four millions each.

After considerable opposition the bill passed.

Mitchell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on pensions to report an amendment to the pension laws providing for a more liberal manner of pensioning the widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Mr. Cullom offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information as to the authority under which merchandise in bond, appraised or unappraised, and goods of domestic origin are permitted to be forwarded between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States over the Canadian Pacific railroad, etc.; also to report by what authority merchandise other than the products of contiguous countries is permitted to enter the United States under consular seal and proceed to its destination without entry or examination at the port of first arrival. There was, he said, evidence of irregularities and that the country was probably losing some of its revenue. The resolution went over until tomorrow.

The senate then resumed consideration of the imported liquor bill, the question being on the substitute reported yesterday from the judiciary committee.

Mr. Coke argued against the constitutional right of congress to delegate its delegated powers back to the states.

Mr. Eustis said the pending bill could not become a law with the help of his vote. He was a state's right democrat of the strictest sort and was in favor of the states exercising to an unlimited extent the rights which they had reserved; but the powers which they had lodged in the federal government, and longed wisely, he wanted the federal government to exercise exclusively.

After further debate the bill went over without action.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa gave notice that he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow until the bill was disposed of.

The vice president announced the appointment of Mr. Blackburn as a member of the committee on appropriations and of Mr. Carlisle as a member of the committees on finance, territories and woman suffrage.

The conference report on the bill to simplify the law in relation to the collection of revenue was presented and agreed to.

Adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—In the house today Mr. Flower of New York introduced a bill subjecting olemargarine to the provisions of the laws of the several states. Referred.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Hitt moved an amendment to give the city of Galena, Ill., the right to take up the harbor improvement there dropped by the government and complete it, providing the city shall then receive $100,000. Adopted.

Mr. Post of Illinois offered an amendment appropriating $250,000 for the purpose of securing a continuous navigable water way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, adequate for the passage of the largest Mississippi river steamboats and naval vessels, and for the continuation of the survey of the Illinois river.

Mr. Henderson said the committee had not considered the opposition and it shouldn't be included in the bill without consideration.

Mr. Vandever of California said that jealousy between Chicago and St. Louis had hitherto prevented the adoption of this grand national project of connecting the lakes and the Mississippi—a project which would certainly be carried out in the end, and place Chicago at the head of Mississippi river navigation as well as in command of lake navigation.

Mr. Wild of Illinois explained that the Hennepin canal was entirely independent of this proposition.

Catchings of Missouri moved to amend the amendment by fixing the appropriation at $125,000. This was accepted by Mr. Post, but the entire proposition was rejected by the house. When the paragraph appropriating $500,000 for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi (Hennepin) canal was reached, Mr. Turner of Georgia made the point of order that the committee had no jurisdiction over canals. Pending decision the committee rose and house took a recess until evening.

The house at the evening session passed forty-two private pension bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—In the house today Mr. McKinley submitted the conference report on the customs administrative bill

Mr. McMillin, one of the conferees, said he had declined to agree to the report for the reason that he believed the bill would increase taxation.

The conference report was adopted—yeas 127, nays 13—the speaker pro tem counting a quorum. The democrats refrained from voting.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

After some discussion the house adjourned.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Proclamation.

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section one, article five, of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska reads as follows:

"The governor may on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, setting forth the purposes for which they are convened, and the legislature shall enter upon no business except that for which they are called together.

Whereas, Matters of vital interest to the people of the state greatly agitating the public mind, constitute, in the judgment of the executive, an extraordinary occasion which justifies the assembling of the legislature.

Now, Therefore, I, John M. Thayer, governor of the state of Nebraska, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution above quoted, do hereby issue this, my proclamation requiring the members of the two houses of the twenty-first joint assembly of the state of Nebraska, to convene in their respective legislative halls in the capitol building on Thursday, the 5th day of June, 1890, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and taking action upon the following named subjects and these only:

First—For the purpose of enacting a law establishing maximum railway freight rates, and repeal that section of the statute creating the state board of transportation.

Second—For the purpose of considering and amending our election laws by the adoption of what is known as the Australian ballot system.

Third—To consider and give expression in favor of an increase in the volume of currency, and of the free coinage of silver.

No other subject will be proposed for the consideration of the legislature at this special session.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state.

Done at Lincoln this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, of the state the twenty-fourth and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

JOHN M. THAYER.

By the governor.
BEN R. COWDERY,
Secretary of State.

Governor Thayer issued Monday a proclamation supplementary to the one promulgated on Saturday. He discovered that there would be no means of paying the expenses of the gathering unless an appropriation bill covering the subject was made a part of the call. His second proclamation therefore sets forth that in addition to the business before mentioned the legislature should be called to enact legislation for the payment of the expenses of the special session and the mileage and per diem of employes. "Expenses," he says, covers the pay of employes and all incidentals.

All Over the State.

A 5,000 bushel lot of corn brought 24 cents at Rulo last week.

According to the Indianola Times hog cholera has appeared in that vicinity.

Columbus will open her spring boom May 27 by entertaining an excursion party from Omaha.

Madam Lipp of Fremont, was Saturday fined $150 for serving beer to her friends without having the necessary license.

Dr. J. N. McCasland, one of the oldest residents of the state, living at Pawnee City, is very low with paralysis and is not expected to live.

William Blevins of Nebraska City, who threatened to kill his family the other day, has been adjudged insane and will be sent to the asylum.

Considerable excitement was caused Saturday at Beemer by the elopement of William Fox with a girl named Belle Ashburn. Fox leaver a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

About $40,000 worth of bonds voted by Plattsmouth in aid of the Omaha Southern railway were sold Saturday to a Kansas City firm. This gives Plattsmouth assurance of another railroad.

A special election was held in Thurston county Monday to vote bonds for a $24,000 court house. The contest will be close, but it is thought the court house will be built.

A government steamer, Capitola Butt, arrived Saturday at Plattsmouth and will immediately commence the contemplated government work on the Missouri river.

Wisner people have run short of fresh fish on account of the West Point dam and will accordingly appeal to the law of the state.

After hearing arguments in the Landorsh-Lemmon commissioner contest, which has been hanging fire in Thurston county since last January, Judge Morris reversed his decision.

On one of the principal streets of Kearney, within two blocks, can be found four cornets, one tuba, three pianos, four organs, a parrot, and a number of smaller instruments in the way of jewsharps, harmonicas and flutes. When they all turn loose the overflow of the canal stops to "listen, farmer listen."