Farmers' [redacted] Alliance.

"THERE IS NOTHING WHICH IS HUMAN THAT [redacted] —TERENCE.

VOL. I. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDA[redacted] NO. 51.

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.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

In General.

Adams county ranks third in the United States in Sunday school work.

A petition has been presented to the county commissioners of Dakota county asking for an investigation of the county records.

The Herald says Juniata has a great many church widows. That is, women who have no husbands with them in the church.

B. Bade, president of the Niobrara pork packing establishment, has received the contract for furnishing beef to the Santee and Yankton Indian agencies.

The governor Friday issued the following order:

To all managers of railroads in Nebraska—All restrictions against the shipment of cattle from New Mexico and Arizona into Nebraska have this day been withdrawn.

JOHN M. THAYER.

One of Pete Hank's children picked up a fine gold watch on the prairie near town. The case was somewhat battered and it had apparently lain where it was found several years, yet on Jeweller Malcolm cleaning up the works and making some trifling repairs it ran as well as it did the day it was lost.—Imperial Republican.

Hastings special. A Hastings correspondent was simply misinformed in regard to the election of Quartermaster Hedges of Shelton, as colonel of the Third regiment of Knights of Pythias at the convention in this city. Editor E. A. Coombs of Geneva was the fortunate gentleman.

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.

Crete special. F. I. Foss of Dawes & Foss, attorneys of this city, filed his petition in the district court asking for a dissolution of the copartnership and a division of the property of the firm of Dawes & Foss. While this step does not come unexpected to the initiated, it has created quite a flurry in political circles.

Pawnee City special: Mr. C. L. Humphrey, a brother of ex-Representative Captain G. M. Humphrey, died Friday at 4 o'clock. Mr. Humphrey was a prominent farmer, a good citizen and a manly man. No better one ever lived and his death in the prime of life casts a gloom over the whole community.

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.

Grand Island Special: Mrs. Elmina Sage, who lives near Doniphan, Neb., has been taken to the insane asylum at Lincoln for the fourth time. She attempted suicide by hanging but was discovered in time to save her life. Religious excitement is the cause of her insanity.

Gothenburg special. George Hiles, Milwaukee's millionaire, Ross and A. T. Gamble of the Buffalo County National bank, Kearney, and H. D. Watson of the same place, are in town and formed the Milwaukee land and improvement company, with a capital of $65,000. George Hiles, Ross Gamble, F. A. Reynolds, H. D. Watson, C. W. Stansell, M. E. Hunter and A. L. Gamble, directors, electing the following officers: George Hiles, Milwaukee, president; A. T. Gamble, Kearney, vice president; F. A. Reynolds, Gothenburg, secretary; Ross Gamble, Kearney, treasurer; and H. D. Watson, Kearney, general manager, the principal office to be at Gothenburg. The company is to succeed the Nebraska land and improvement company, which was claimed to be an illegal organization. Those named are men of means and business capacity and intend going at once to work developing the resources of its water power and inducing manufacturers and others to locate.

Lit the Fire With Kerosene.

DURANGO, Col., June 3.—Mrs. Robert Morrow attempted to light the fire with kerosene. An explosion followed and she and two children were burned to death.

Waiting on Farmers and Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—It is not likely that there will be any legislation intended to specifically relieve either the farming or labor distress, for the reason that there has been no systematic effort in that direction. Neither the farmers nor the laborers of the country have made any direct or specific demands for legislation. Both have asked for relief, but neither has specified what is needed or expected. Congressmen have introduced a lot of bills, but none of them seem to have been prepared with any knowledge of the law of necessities. In has been a walk in the dark and nonsensible result will follow. If the farmers through their alliance would suggest some measures and labor make suggestions through its national organization both could get legislation, for every man in congress would fall into line. What is needed is a bill from the national organization of farmers and a bill from the national organization of labor. Where suggestions are left to local organizations there is nothing but confusion.

Discussing the Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Constitutional lawyers in and out of congress are discussing tonight whether the amendment to the interstate commerce law which the senate passed today (providing that there shall be no intexicating liquors or beverages shipped into prohibition states) will stand the constitutional test.

Such able constitution expounders as Senators Edmunds, Hoar and Everett contend that it was intimated by the supreme court the other day in overthrowing the prohibition laws of Iowa that the constitution vested a power in congress to prohibit the interstate shipment of any article which was undesirable by the states, under the interstate provision, and that it was within the power of congress to reinforce the powers of a prohibition state by such a law as the senate passed today.

It is held, on the contrary, that while the constitution gives congress this power it cannot delegate it to state and that therefore the Wilson amendment will not stand a constitutional test because it proposes to delegate federal power to state authority. Undoubtedly the Wilson amendment will pass the house, but it will be resisted by the original package and other liquor dealers in prohibition states and it is very generally thought will be broken down. There were but ten votes against it in the senate, but it should be remembered that quite a number of senators voted for it under the impression that it was not only unconstitutional but would result in the overthrow of the license system for the sale of beverages shipped from outside states in original packages.

Isolated by Floods.

HAVANA, May 33.—All telegraphic communication and nearly all railway traffic is interrupted by floods resulting from excessive rains. The weather continues threatening.

Bankers Indicted

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—The grand jury returned indictments against President Pfeiffer and Teller Pancoast of the Bank of America for embezzlement.

Oregon Election.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 3.—Returns from over the state are very incomplete. The election of Herman, republican, for congress is assured. The governor is in doubt, with the chances in favor of Pennoyer, democrat. The republicans elected the remainder of the state ticket, and a majority of both houses of the legislature.

Government Warehouses.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Carlisle has written a letter to B. F. Howard of Tuskegee, Ala., in response to a request for his views upon the bill providing for a system of government warehouses for farm products, upon which products treasury notes may be issued. The senator says in the beginning that the statement of Howard and his associates that they are in "favor of equal justice to all and special favors to none," embodies sound democratic doctrine, and if it had been strictly adhered to in congress the past twenty-five years the evils of which the farmers and others justly complain would have been averted and the whole country would now be prosperous and contented. The farmers have been taxed so long for the benefit of other classes and have seen so much legislation for the aggrandizement of corporations and syndicates that their patience is exhausted, and they are now demanding that that very policy which they heretofore announced as unjust and ruinous shall be applied to them, or rather part of them, for no scheme yet suggested would operate alike upon all farmers.

But no evil can be corrected by increasing its magnitude and extending the scope of its operations. There is but one effectual remedy for the evil which undoubtedly exists, and that is to reverse the policy which produced it. The senator, after rehearsing the features of the proposed subtreasury plan and noting the fact that the farmers themselves will pay more than their fair share of the cost of erecting warehouses, and that the officers connected with them will be partisans of the administration in power, says that not more than one-third of 2,800 counties in the United States, if that many, produce and sell annually more than $500,000 worth of agricultural products, and therefore under the bill not more than one-third of them could avail themselves of this plan. At the very outset, therefore, it is planned to compel the government to issue and distribute money for the benefit of people living in the rich and productive counties at the expense of the poorer ones. Moreover, it is planned to enable unscrupulous speculators to take advantage of the farmer's pecuniary necessities and extort exorbitant prices for food from the people.

In a great majority of cases the farmer will never be able to redeem deposited products, but will be forced to lose the remaining 20 per cent of their value or sell his warehouse receipts for whatever he can get for them, which will be very little; for it must be rememberad that after he gets his warehouse receipts he has a remaining interest of only 20 per cent, less charges for interest, storage, etc., and this is all he can dispose of. He will find the time rapidly approaching when he must have money to redeem his products or sell his small remaining interest or allow them to be sold at public auction by the government, and this will be the golden opportunity of speculators, whose agents will swarm all over the country, ready to take the receipts from the embarrassed owners for a merely nominal sum.

Senator Carlisle argued at length to show that the plan proposed would produce an annual expansion and contraction of the currency which would result in absolutely destroying the market upon which the farmer must depend for the sale of his crops. "No such facilities as the project will afford for controlling the markets for barely speculative purposes," says he, "have ever existed in this or any other country, and no more perfect system for the oppression of the poor could be devised." In conclusion Senator Carlisle says that even if it could be conclusively shown that any similar scheme would be peculiarly beneficial to any particular class of people he would still be unalterably opposed to it, because in his opinion it would be another wide and dangerous departure from the principles upon which our political institutions are founded. It would in fact be the longest step yet taken in a time of peace toward the consolidation of power in the federal government and the subjection of the private affairs of the people to the control of a central and irresponsible authority.

Malicious Work of Students.

HAMILTON, O., May 30.—The lady managers of the Western female seminary some time ago forbade the students of Miami university to visit the girls of the seminary for good and sufficient reasons. Tuesday evenidg three of the female teachers drove to Oxford to attend a Methodist church social. When the social was over their $500 horse and carriage were missing. The horse was found this morning dead and fearfully mutilated. Four Miami university boys confessed to President Warfield this morning that they did the work. President Warfield refused to give their names.

Struck by a Cyclone.

YORK, Neb., June 3.—It is reported here that about 10 o'clock tonight the town of Bradshaw, which has a population of about three hundred, was struck by a cyclone and nearly destroyed. Five persons are reported killed outright. The wires are down and no particulars are obtainable.

The "Big Four."

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—At the annual meeting of the St. Louis and Alton and Terra Haute called here yesterday it was decided to give sixty days notice of a special meeting to be held for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to sell the main line to the "Big Four," for $100,000,000. The report of 1889 shows that the gross earnings amounted to $1,120,000; increase over 1888 $161,000. The operating expenses were $649,000; increase, $100,000.

Five Persons Lose Their Lives.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—A tenement occupied by several families burned this morning. The firemen found the family of George Schlothman struggling in smoke and flames on the second floor. Schlothman and his wife and two children were burned, and his father, an old man seventy years of age, smothered to death in his bed. The wife of Charles Hause and child were caught in the flames and dangerously burned. Schlothman is not expected to live. The recovery of his two children is also doubtful, though Mrs. Schlothman may pull though. George Hyde, the lessee, has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the building.

Mrs Fannie McPherson Dead.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—Mrs. Fannie Jennings McPherson, widow of Colonel John McPherson and a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Johnson, the first chief magistrate of Maryland under a republican form of government, died last night at Frederick City. She was born December 14, 1799, the night on which Washington died. During the administration of President John Quincy Adams, who married her cousin, Mrs. McPherson was one of the belles of the white house. She had been blind for some time before her death. Among the valuable souvenirs in her possession was the commission of Thomas Jefferson as assistant justice of the United States, signed by President Washington, and a shirt and cap nearly one hundred and twenty years old, presented by the ladies of Philadelphia to Governor Johnson's first child.

A Terrible Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—One of the most horrible railway accidents ever known in California occurred at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon, when the local train connecting at Oakland with the ferry boats from San Francisco ran through an open draw bridge over San Antonio creek at Webster street in Oakland. A yacht had just passed through the draw when the train appeared going in the direction of Alameda. The drawbridge keeper endeavored to close the bridge, but was too late, and the engine with the tender and first car, which was filled with passengers, plunged into the estuary. Engineer Sam Dunn and Fireman O'Brien went down with the engine, but the momentum of the engine was too great to be stopped in time. The weight of the engine and first car broke the couplings and left the other two cars of the train standing on the track. The second car ran about a third of the way across the bridge and stopped, but the jar was sufficient to break open the front of the car, and many of the passengers were thrown into the water. The first car, which had fallen with the engine to the bottom of the muddy estuary, soon rose, and such of the passengers as had escaped therefrom were picked up by the yachts and small boats which gathered at the scene. The train men and the rest of the passengers lent their aid to the work and when the wrecking train arrived from Oakland the car was drawn into shallow water and small boats began dragging the creek for bodies.

The top of the passenger coach was cut open as soon as it was raised above the water and the work of removing the bodies commenced, thirteen being taken out in quick succession. At the morgue the bodies were laid out as soon as received to await identification, and heart-rending scenes were witnessed as friends came forward to claim their dead.

A Colorado Swindle.

HOLYOKE, Col., May 30.—A correspondent has secured in advance the proof sheet of an exposition of one of the most gigantic real estate frauds that has ever been perpetrated in the west. A complete expose of the methods of the gang which is robbing eastern people of thousands of dollars appears in the columns of the Holyoke Tribune of this week.

The Holyoke investment company, composed of two or three men, have bought and platted a piece of land adjoining the cemetery, about two miles from town. After laying off this ground into lots they opened correspondence with hundreds of people in the east, offering them a lot free in this addition. (which is not an addition as it does not join the town site) if they would interest themselves in distributing advertising matter sent to them. These deeds are made out and signed by the secretary of the company, but are not witnessed and do not bear the company's seal. On the back of each deed is stuck the following slip:

This deed is void unless filed for record within thirty days from its date. Send the deed with $4.85, Colorado legal fees, to county clerk and recorder, Holyoke, Phillips county, Colorado, and he will record and return it to you, with an abstract of title under his official seal as provided by the laws of Colorado.

There are about one thousand lots in the plat. The recording fees for these alone would amount to $4,850. The land, for which they gave their notes, cost them about $5 per acre, or $400 for the plat, leaving $4,450 in fees for some one

A good many letters have come to the banks of business men of Holyoke and they have answered in most cases that the land in question is worth for farm purposes from $5 to $10 per acre. The different merchantile agencies have taken the matter up, learned the status of the affair and stamped it as a fraud and report it so to all inquirers and the same is true of the loan companies.

Accountability of Subscribers.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In reply to an inquiry from G. S. Alexander of Syracuse, Neb., concerning the accountability of subscribers who refuse to take newspapers from the postoffice without settling up arrearages the postmaster general said today that the postal laws have nothing whatever to do with the liability of a subscriber for the price of a newspaper; that it is the duty of a postmaster to deliver the paper to the subscriber so long as he will continue to receive it, and when he refuses to receive it from the postoffice the postmaster should notify the publisher of the fact and at the expiration of thirty days, if no instructions are received from the publisher the papers should be place with the waste paper.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the senate today Mr. Sherman, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported an amendment to be offered to the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill authorizing the president to carry into effect the recommendations of the international conference by appointment (by and with the advice and consent of the senate) of three commissioners to represent the United States on the intercontinental railway commission, whose compensation is to be paid from the committee on funds, to be distributed by the several nations interested; also to detail from the army and navy such officers as may be spared without detriment to the service to serve as engineers under such commission in making the survey, their expenses to be paid by the commission, and appropriating $60,000 as the share of the United States of the expenses of such commission and survey.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of agriculture for information in reference to artesian wells and other supplies from subterranean sources of irrigation.

The senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the laws of the several states was again taken up. Mr. Morgan made an argument against its constitutionality.

Mr. Faulkner expressed himself in favor of doing something, of passing some bill that would relieve the situation which now confronted congress. Speaking of the regulation of the liquor traffic, he said he himself believed, as did the people of his state, that the high license system was the true method of dealing with the question. He had given notice of an amendment somewhat similar to the substitute reported by the judiciary committee. He criticised the substitute, objecting, for instance, to the use of the word "prohibition," and suggested that the object could be attained by the use of the word "regulation."

After considerable debate on the above bill and the army appropriation bill the senate adjourned without taking any definite action on either.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the senate today Mr. Stewart, rising to a question of personal privilege, had read an article from a local paper containing a statement by Major Powell, director of the geological survey, in reference to Mr. Stewart's recent resolution in which Powell spoke of the movement as instigated by land sharks and speculators for the purpose of "gobbling up irrigable lands and establishing a sort of hydraulic feudal system." Mr. Stewart sketched an outline of what had been done in the way of stimulating irrigation in the far west recently and gave the appropriations. Powell, he said, had used more than half of the appropriation in vast and expenseve surveys of no practical use for the object in view and intimates that Powel had enormous power in both houses from his giving employment to a lot of young men, sons and relatives of members of congress, and that he kept an enormous lobby in Washington to control the action of congress. The bureau of geology and mineralgy was nothing, Mr. Stewart said, but a mass of humbug and foolishness.

The imported liquor bill was then taken up, the question being on the following substitute offered by Mr. Gray to the substitute from the judiciary committee:

"That fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors transferred as articles of commerce or brought into any state or territory from a point or place outside such state or territory for use, consumption or sale therein, shall not be exempt from the operation of the laws of or the regulations, control, police or taxing power of such state or territory affecting or applicable to all other like property, by reason of such liquors being in the original package of importation of transportation subjects of interstate of foreign commerce."

Mr. Gray's amendment was agreed to—yeas 26, nays 20.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa offered a substitute for Mr. Gray's amendment providing that liqors transported into any state or territory for use, consumption or sale, or storage, shall on their arrival be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such state or territory enacted in the exercise of its police power, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of their being introduced in original packages.

Mr. Wilson's substitute was adopted—23 to 20. The bill then passed—34 to 10.

The senate adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Among the petitions presented were two from New Hampshire and Vermont against further concessions to the Pacific railroads, and in favor of the government taking possession of them.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill prepared by St. John of New York for the purchase of silver to use as lawful money. Referred to the committee on finance.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Spooner, calling on the attorney general for information as to the practice of the United States courts at Fort Smith, Ark., and Paris, Tex., in regard to offenses in Indian Territory was taken up, discussed and agreed to.

The conference report on the army appropriation bill was taken up, and the question in regard to canteens was discussed.

Mr. Allison, who presented the bill spoke in defense of it.

Mr. George remarked that if the proposition could not be made to apply to the officers as well as to the men, he would vote to strike the whole thing out.

The conference report was agreed to—yeas, 15; nays, 8. The nays were Messrs. Blair, Colquitt, Dixon, George, Hale, Sanders, Teller and Turpie.

The silver bill went over till tomorrow and the senate, after an executive session adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The senate bill for preventing the adulteration of food and drinks was reported and placed on the calendar.

Blair, from the committee on education and labor, reported the senate bill to provide for the obligatory attendance at school of children in Alaska, and the senate bill, without recommendation, to organize a bureau of information relating to employment, occupation and means of livelihood. Placed on the calendar.

The silver bill was then taken up and Pugh addressed the senate. His speech was largely devoted to a criticism of the tariff bills.

The house bill to authorize the president to cause certain lands heretofore withdrawn from the market for reservoir purposes to be restored to the public domain, subject to entry under the homestead law with certain restrictions, with the amendments. This bill refers to lands at the headwaters of the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers in Minnesotr and Wisconsin and of the Chippewa and Wisconsin rivers in Wisconsin.

The silver bill was again taken up and Farwell addressed the senate. He declared himself in full accord with the purposes of the bill, but said he was in favor of going still further. He would use for money all the silver offered, and not a [redacted] under the pending bill, of treasury notes, with silver bullion behind them as security, furnished a circulation that was absolutely safe and could not be redundant and would still supply the monthly retirement of the national bank currency. The national bank system should be perpetuated by substituting other bonds than United States bonds to secure the circulation. The people would then utilize all the best bonds of the country and would procure such a a circulation as the business of the country demanded. The treasury notes to be issued under the bill would add largely to the circulating medium. He did not think that it was within the province of congress to determine the amount of the circulating medium. But some law like the national banking law should be the means by which the people could determine that matter for themselves. His object in favoring the adoption of the sub-treasury system was to have all the money of the people in the channels of business, as it was before the passage of the independent treasury law in 1846. The money now in the sub-treasuries would, if placed in national banks, add largely to the volume of currency for business purposes. He would not advocate the deposit of government revenues with national banks without good security for the whole amount deposited. Another reason for the change would be that the money handled by the national banks without any cost to the government, and the saving thus affected would be in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars per year. He did not favor the repeal of the independent treasury act for the purpose of benefitting the banks.

At the close of Farewell's speech and without further action the senate adjourned.

The House.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the house today the credentials of Vaux, Randall's successor, were presented and read, and he qualified.

A bill was passed appropriating $125,000 for the establishment of a national military park on the battlefield of Chicamaugua.

A conference was ordered on the naval appropriation bill and then the house went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill.

On motion a post survey was authorized of the Illinois river from LaSalle to the Mississippi river, with a view of ascertaining what lands would be subject to overflow by the construction of a navigable waterway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Dockery moved to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee on rivers and harbors to report it back with the Hennepin canal clause stricken out. The motion was lost. The bill was then passed without divison.

The house adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—In the house today the committee on public lands reported back to the house the bill, with amendments, for the general forfeiture of land grants. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The senate bill was passed for the relief of the widow of Rear Admiral McDougal.

The house then went into committee of the whole on public building bills.

The following bills were laid aside favorably: Mankato, Minn., $50,000; Milwaukee, increasing to $1,400,000.; Sioux Falls, S. D., $150,000; Beatrice, Neb., $60,000, Davenport, Ia., $100,000; Rock Island, Ill., $75,000; Sioux City, Ia., $300,000; Bloomington, Ill., $100,000; Kansas City, $1,200,000; Racine, Wis., $100,000; Rockford, Ill., $100,000; Fort Dodge, Ia., $75,000; Cheboygan, Wis., $50,000.

The agricultural bill was then reported and the house adjourned until Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the house today a memorial from the Philadelphia board of trade was presented, favoring the establishment of a postal telegraph. Passed.

A number of bills were passed, including one transferring the expense of the trial of Indians for crimes committed on other Indians in territories from the territories to the United States. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the house today on motion of Clark, the senate bill was passed authorizing the sale of timber reserved for the use of the Menommee tribe of Indians in Wisconsid.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the Alabama contested election case by McDuffie vs. Turpin.

Pending further debate the house adjourned.

A Governor Nominated.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 31.—The Alabama democratic state convention closed its labors at 6:30 this evening after a four days' session, which, for interest and excitement is unparalleled in the political history of the state. The state ticket complete is as follows: Governor, Thomas G. Jones; secretary of state, J. D. Barron of Clay county; auditor, Cyrus D. Hogue of Perry; treasurer, John L. Cobbs of Montgomery; attorney-general, W. L. Martin of Jackson; superintendent of education, J. G. Harris of Sumter. Jones' nomination was secured by all the anti Kolb men combining on him. Kolb was the avowed candidate of the farmers' alliance.

Camphor Going Up.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—So much camphor is being used for the extermination or repression of moths and scientific purposes that a Washington druggist makes the interesting statement that the article will double in value during the next year. It is being used in large quantities in the manufacture of smokeless powder, which has just been adopted for continental and oriental armies.

The editor of the Ord Blizzard will plant and cultivate 100 pounds of sugar beet seed.

The case of Little Willie Lauer of Columbus against the Union Pacific wherein the railroad company is defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages, has been compromised by the company agreeing to pay $4,000 to the injured boy.

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."

Growing Crop Reports From Dakota.

HURON, S. D., June 2.—The democratic county convention this afternoon nominated George C. Cooper for state senator and S. M. McFarland, Robert Wilson, Peter Myers, W. H. Birdsell and R. S. Campbell, representatives.

Reports from all parts of the state indicate from one-half to three-fourths of an inch rain fall last night. Reports at the United States signal office, from nineteen counties in North Dakota and twenty-seven in South Dakota, says the crops are in good condition and in some localities exceptionally fine. Cut worms have done some damage in a few localities.

To Assist Industrioue Indians.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year of 1891 was completed by the house committee today. It carries an appropriation of nearly $6,000,000, which is somewhat below the appropriation for the current fiscal year. It includes an appropriation of $60,000 to enable the secretary of the interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the Indian agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding $75 per month, to superintend and direct such Indians as are making efforts for self-support. For the support of Indian day and industrial schools and other educational purposes $772,700 is appropriated, and for the construction on Indian reservations of school buildings and repairs to buildings $100,000.

Western Packing Interests.

CINCINNATI, O., May 29.—Tomorrow's Price Current will say: The recent good prices for hogs stimulated the marketing and western packing operations show a further enlargement, the total for the week being 330,000, against 295,000 for the preceding week and 245,000 last year; from March 1 a total of 2,940,000, against 2,490,- a year ago, an increase of 450,000.

The Fatal Wild Parsnip.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 2.—Dead in bed with a dying sister on each side of him lay little Archie Campeau of Lake George when a neighbor woman came in, attracted by feeble cries of "help, help." Another child was rolling in death agony upon the floor near by. Gasping and helpless lay the mother and aged grandfather, the latter relapsing into insensibility.

Mrs. Campeau managed to say that they had been poisoned and the village physician was called. When he arrived one little boy was dead and the other evidently beyond hope of recovery, while the mother, grandfather and two little girls and an infant but three months old, were in a desperate condition. Emetics were administered, and before he left the physician was successful in saving the lives of three of the poisoned patients, although the others, it is feared, are too far gone to rally.

Wednesday old man Campeau went into the woods to dig roots to make medicine for a sick horse. He gathered a lot of various kinds, including some which tasted sweet and of which all the members of the family partook. In a few minutes all were taken with fearful pains. It was in this condition the neighbor woman found them. The eldest boy, about nine years of age, was dead, the second boy has since died and the doctor says the old man and infant are likely to follow. The roots which the old man had given them were "wild parsnips," a peadly poison.

They Want a Fair Decision.

LISBON, May 30.—Portugal proposes that the United States and Great Britain shall name the head of some friendly nation who will appoint an arbitrator for them in the Delogoa railway question. Portugal will then select another nation to appoint a second arbitrator in case of a disagreement between the two, and Switzerland shall be asked to name an umpire whose decision will be final.

The Garfield Memorial Dedicated.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—The Garfield memorial in Lakeview cemetery was dedicated today with imposing ceremonise in the presence of many distinguished people from all over the country. The memorial is a colossal structure, towering 465 feet above an eminence in the cemetery which overlooks the city and surrounding country, and was erected at a cost of $150,000. The exercises of the day began with a parade of military and civic societies, the procession forming in the centre of the city and moving to the cemetery, a distance of five miles. The city was filled strangers, and thousand of persons lined the streets through which the procession passed. The decorations along the line of march and all over the city were the finest ever seen here.

President Harrison, General Sherman, ex-President Hayes and Vice President Morton were applauded very frequently along the line of the procession. The spectacle, barring Garfield's funeral procession, was the most imposing ever seen in Cleveland.

The procession was two hours in passing a given point and was five miles in length. There were at least 25,000 in line. There was but one accident during the day. Sir Knight James Wemple, post commander of Nebraska division, Knights Templar, who now resides here, was thrown from his horse and suffered a bad fracture of the leg.

Dispatches from all over the country indicate that Decoration day was observed with the same feeling of patriotism as of yore.

Millions Behind Them.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A party of importers and merchants from Boston, New York and Philadelphia, who are alleged to represent a capital of $800,000,000, are on their way to Washington on a special train, to protest before the committee on finance against the increased duties upon certain imported goods, particularly wearing apparel and other fabrics. These gentlemen, coming as they do, representing the enormous interests that have sent them, will receive a respectful hearing even if they do not accomplish their purposes. There is a disposition on the part of Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Hiscock and Jones, who have the bill in hand, to reduce the rates fixed by the house committee as far as can possibly be done without impairing the protection of American labor and capital.

Cowboys and Indians Fight.

DURANGO, Col., May 30.—A fight took place today between cowboys and Indians at Pine River agency. Two Indians were killed and several injured. More trouble is expected.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Chairman Funston of the house committee on agriculture today reported to the house the agricultural appropriation bill. The bill carries an appropriation of $1,109,400 for the agricultural department proper, and the regular yearly appropriation of $645,000 for the state agricultural experimental stations. The estimates submitted by the department were $1,208,480 and the appropriations for the current fiscal year are $1,084,-770.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

LONDON, May 29.—Though there are still a few who doubt that the ultimate success of the labor policy of the Emperor William of Germany, nobody questions his sincerity in his endeavore to ameliorate the condition of the workers, while his personal activity in the supervision of the labor matters at home and inquiry into them abroad commends general admiration. It is stated on good authority in Berlin that the kaiser has decided to ask the assistance and co-operation of the English trades unions in the formation of a workingmen's privy council, to have immediate control of the preliminary work of formulating the regulations governing trade matters in Germany; and to advise and pass upon such questions as may arise from time to time affecting the relations between employes and employers. Each of the counsellors is to receive an annual salary of 2,000 marks and the body is to be known as the arbeitrath.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Upon the arrival of the steamship New York May 21, at Queenstown today, a female passenger who gave her name as Mrs. Nugent was discovered when passing the customs officers to have a loaded revolver concealed in a secret pocket in one of the skirts. She disclaimed ownership of the weapon and declared that a fellow passenger named Devine had requested her to carry it as her own. Devine could not be found and Mrs. Nugent was arrested and arraigned before a magistrate, who remanded her for further examination for violation of the law prohibiting the bringing of firearms into Ireland.

The strike of the 300 timber handlers on the Liverpool docks, which began yesterday, to enforce their demand for an increase of wages to 6 shillings a day, was of short duration. As the strikers were backed by the dockmen's union and the employers were unable to procure men to take their places, the demands of the men were conceded today and work resumed.

Mlle. Raffalovitch, who is to become the wife of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., gave a dinner to 500 poor children at New Tipperary today and crowned her charitable work for the day by donating a large sum to the support of the school conducted by nuns at that place. The dinner was a most successful affair and aroused the enthusiasm of young and old to a high pitch.

The vinyards in the valley of the Rhine are being devastated by worms, which infest the vines in such numbers that their extermination is impossible. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of vines have already been destroyed and the destruction of the entire crop is threatened.

He Had an Oily Tongue.

NEW YORK, May 29.—To step from a sumptuous supper table in Delmonico's, where he had been dining with two wealthy Englishmen, one of them a baronet, into the clutches of a detective and thence to a prison cell, was the experience of John McDermot, who was arrested last evening for swindling people out of various sums of money, and for whom the detectives have been looking for some time. The Englishmen were Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Clifford Talbott, who came here on the Aurania. They met McDermot, who told them he was Inspector Byrnes' head detective and was coming from Germany, where he had delivered a forger to the authorities. He promised to show them the sights of New York and get into their good graces. Sir Robert Peel presented him with a diamond scarf pin worth $800, turned over his baggage check to him and gave him four English £5 notes. In a short time he and Mr. Talbot placed themselves practically in his hands. They had been looking at the sights of the city up till Tuesday night, when they dined at Delmonico's. Detective Sergeants McCluskey, and Mulholland of Inspector Byrnes' staff were passing Delmonico's at the time, and looking through the window saw McDermot, whom they recognized, sitting at a table. They waited until he came out and put him under arrest. His friends were dumbfounded, but the detective explained matters. McDermot, they said, was wanted for the larceny of $1,250, out of which sum he had swindled Mrs. Thayer, a widow living at Munsey, a small town in this state, under promise of marriage. Today Mrs. Thayer came to this city and identified McDermot. Sir Robert Peel made no complaint, but left for Chicago. McDermot is forty-four years old and was a hack driver in this city. He will be arraigned in court tomorrow morning.

A Cracker Trust.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 30.—The Journal prints this afternoon particulars of the formation of a big cracker trust, with a capital of $10,000,000 and including nearly every prominent cracker maker in the country. This pool has been in operation for some time, but has proved unsatisfactory and the trust is the result. It is to conduct the entire business of the various concerns of the trust. Stock to the amount of $10,000,000 is being issued in return for the transfer of individual properties. The Journal says the final papers have but just been signed and delivered.

Unveiling the Lee Monument.

RICHMOND, Va., May 29.—The weather here cleared balmy and beautifully fine Early this morning the streets were crowded with people from out of town and military organizations which are to take part in the procession. As the various commands reach their starting points, with some familiar officers at their head, they are greeted with cheers. Chief Marshal General Fitz Hugh Lee, Generals Early, Johnson and Longstreet received ovations as they moved from place to place. Shortly after 12 o'clock the procession moved to the monument, around which the different organizations were grouped. As soon as the distinguished guests were all seated Governor McKinley, as president of the Lee Monument association, arose and called the assemblage to order. After a brief prayer Governor McKinley introduced General Early as chairman of the meeting. He was greeted with prolonged applause and cheering. He made no speech, but in a few well chosen words introduced the orator of the occason, Colonel Archer Anderson. Colonel Anderson's address was an eloquent one, in which, while abating not a jot of his love and admiration for Lee, so couched it in words as not to jar upon the sensibilities of the most ardent.

Flouring Mill Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The LaClede flouring mills, owned by Kehler Bros., were entirely burned early this morning. The loss is estimated at $125,000; fully insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as the mill has been idle for some time.

A Terrible Hail Storm.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 31.—A Henderson special says: A terrible hail storm occurred in the Red River valley yesterday. The hail lies four feet deep in places. Considerable damage was done to crops and windows.