

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

VOL. II.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

NO. 1.

Notice to Subscribers.

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

There are Sons of Toil.

BY VENIER VOLDIO.
These are sons of toil for whose sakes the gold sun harvests
Maimed and wasted and worn away at their
cattle work in mines.
But the Century is shocked and shamed at
sight of waste and crime,
And sends of men for a monster born in the
measure of our time,
And haterfulness of the blind mad beast is
less in the wide world's store,
But fire of the living jewel of love is sparkle
more and more.
And less and less is the black night's dark
and more is the road of day,
Kindlier, juster and nobler now, the van that
leads the way.
Stars have risen and set, but the light of the
freed mind is our star,
Lincoln, Gladstone and Emerson, Hugo and
Cassini,
Rising not of purple twilight, heralds of the
plains run!
For Truth shall yet be uppermost and Justice
shall be done!
And Forward! Forward! cry aloud! for the
People's age has come,
The town's discontent of men refusing to be
dumb!
Kingsdoms owned the State, and its joy was
a royal jest and a fling:
The Kingdom of Right has come to reign, the
Kingdom now our King!
And "my Lord" is equal with his kind, if "my
Lord" be as tried and true:
The rank of man emblazons the shield of the
God he dares to do.
Kings of Honor! these are Kings! this the
first kingdom of earth's sands:
Yea, verily, earth's princes "Lords" are the
"Lords of their own hands."
So, hold not the Onward Present, "fatal
daughter of the Past."
EVOLUTION! not Reversion! MAN, the victory
at last!

Ho! Mr. Small Townsman!

L. C. HUBBARD IN FARMER'S VOICE.
It is to you, Mr. Storekeeper, Mr. Harness-maker, Mr. Blacksmith and others of your class to whom we would speak.
You men who live and do business in towns of from 500 to 5,000 inhabitants. Are you as well off as you were one year ago?—two years ago?—three years ago? We don't believe you are.
If, as a class you are with each twelve-month gradually waxing richer, then a lot of shrewd men who claim to be well-informed as to your situation have been telling us colossal fibs.
Knew-eyed traveling men who have watched you with care for twenty years because they sold you goods and made a living off you, do positively declare that nine out of ten of your class would gladly sell out for 75 cents on a dollar of the actual cost of your plant, stock and fixtures.
If this be the case then you are certainly in a bad way and had best begin to study the near and remote causes for this slump of your financial prosperity.
Rich city people who are making from ten thousand to ten million dollars per year under the present order of things, are prone to accuse the farmers of sloth, bad management and lack of economy, and thus glibly and cheaply account for their present deplorable condition.
Will you submissively accept the same reason for your declining prosperity? We think not, for it is no more true in your case than it is in the case of the farmer.
Furthermore we do declare that if you will carefully study the matter at hand which the farmers in your neighborhood began to go down hill financially, you have then found the exact period when your own decadence began. The fact is, just so long as you do business in a town that is largely agricultural, the farmer trade for support, your interests and those of your farmer customers will be one and identical.
As they flourish so will you flourish, and if they slowly go down hill into scripping poverty, so will you, my friend, that you will soon follow them over precisely the same road.
The problem is so simple that no intricate course of reasoning is required to solve it.
For instance: If in the immediate vicinity of your town sixty per cent of the farmers are mortgaged, and by the by this is a very low estimate for the Mississippi Valley at large when these are the figures for the rich agricultural State of Michigan, then what follows?
We will say that these farmers raise bountiful crops, and if they were not in debt the proceeds for the same would be largely spent in your stores, and you say the more money the farmer receives in the course of the year the more he will naturally trade with you.
That is a plain proposition, we think, for it has always been true in past times when the farmer was enjoying lush times and certainly will be so in the future when the Independent Party brings those bounteous days back again.
To get down to the arithmetic of the situation.
Let us say that wheat and corn are respectively \$1.00 and 40 cents a bushel in Chicago and St. Louis, but your railway charges thirty cents per bushel of wheat and twenty for corn to haul them to market.
That is to say the traffic is taxed all it will bear in order to pay interest on stock that has been watered ten fold, and the money goes to Eastern and foreign cities to the already overgrown coffers of millionaire plutocrats.
Now, if the government owned these same railways the freight charges would not be one-tenth what they are now.
So you see a little figuring as to grain and cattle shipments from your town will show you how much cash is annually filched from your section through the means of exorbitant traffic charges, the most of which under juster conditions would naturally find its way into your tills.
But as matters stand now the railway robbery is a secondary steal in order of magnitude, the first being the immortal interest-devouring Mortgage Vampire.
This God-defying creature is not only grasping but also a capricious demon, his exactions from his debtor farmer

slave are not fixed and stable, for some years the farmer in consequence of low prices must give a double amount of labor in order to pay his stated interest.
This is terrible, a most shameful injustice, but the luxurious absorbers of the fruits of iron toil do not think so and give it not a thought.

At the same time this is only an incidental wrong tacked onto the fundamental crime—which is as follows:

Through the workings of the Plutocratic usury scheme two-thirds of all the produce of our Mississippi Valley farmer is carted far away from home and sent for the benefit of choice assortment of foreign and native loan and investment sharks, banking Shylocks and other predatory drones who live in idleness off from the fat of the land while the producers of all these good things starve.

It is Ireland over again—where the chartered thief alien landlord gets it all, while peasants who dig the wealth out of the ground are reduced to beggary, and the farmer's crop—why, it follows that there will be only one-third left for him to support his family, and sustain the business of Mr. Townsman whose prosperity is dependent upon that of the agricultural toiler.

To boil down our proposition still more.
Will not your town's trade flourish better if the farmer has the spending of all the money received from his crop, that when he is compelled to give two-thirds of his cash to an alien loan shark?
Mr. Storekeeper please cipher on this sum awhile and see what you think about it.
The farmer's interests and your own are one.

If his prosperity fades out yours will vanish likewise.
Hence, it is that every intelligent townsman, lawyer, doctor, merchant and editor should throw his political fortunes in with the farmer.

Join the coming independent party which will demand \$50 per capita in circulation for the masses of our citizens and government ownership of railroads.
The financial salvation of every small town and farmer in the land is wrapped up in this issue—and now is the time to join your forces as wise and patriotic men should.

Resolutions Adopted by the Madison Co. Farmers' Alliance at Throckmorton School House June 7th, 1890.

Whereas, We the producers of Neb., in Co. convention assembled, believing a change in our law makers and laws to be absolutely essential to the liberty and independence of the masses of our citizens, more especially the producers. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support no man for any legislative or executive office who is a member of our order, or known by his constituents to be faithful to the cause of labor.

That we charge the free pass system as detrimental to the best interests of our country, used by designing politicians to influence voters to support them in their infamous schemes of agrarianism, and we do hereby demand that such laws be enacted as shall prevent the issuing of and receiving the same.

We demand of our legislature a law giving the mortgagee an equal right with the mortgagor to choose arbitrators to estimate the value of a property upon which mortgage foreclosure is made, and that the mortgagee shall pay the full appraised cash value for all property so sold.

That we favor a free coinage of silver.

That we demand that the legal rate of interest be 6 per cent per annum with a penalty forfeiting both principal and interest for violation of law.

That we favor a redemption law, giving five years to redeem all lands sold under foreclosure of farm mortgage.

That we favor a law compelling each incorporated city which sells liquor under a town that is largely agricultural, the farmer trade for support, your interests and those of your farmer customers will be one and identical.

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Fill with signatures and mail to The Farmers' Alliance, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

And Popular Call for a Peoples' Independent State Convention.

We the undersigned, citizens of the State of Nebraska, hereby declare our adhesion to the following fundamental principles, and demand that they be enacted into law, viz:

Our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its old time place in our currency and its free and unlimited coinage on an equality with gold, and by the increase of our money circulation until it reaches the sum of \$50 per capita; and all paper issues necessary to secure that amount should be made by the government alone, and be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

That land monopoly should be abolished either by limitation of ownership or graduated taxation of excessive holdings, so that all the competent should have an opportunity to labor, secure homes and become good citizens; and alien ownership should be prohibited.

That the railroad system, as at present managed, is a system of spoliation and robbery, and that its enormous bonded debt at fictitious valuations is absorbing the substance of the people in the interest of millionaires; that the general government should own and operate the railroads and telegraph, and furnish transportation at cost, the same as mail facilities are now furnished; and that our legislature shall enact a freight rate law which shall fix rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa.

We demand that our state and national systems of taxation shall be so adjusted that our laboring interests will be fostered, and wealth bear its just burdens, instead of our farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics being compelled to pay, as at present, by far the largest portion of public expense.

We further declare that the political machinery in this state has been controlled by the corporate power for the plunder of the people and the enrichment of itself, and we have entirely lost confidence in the efficacy of that machinery for the enactment of just and the repeal of unjust laws.

We therefore hereby give our voice for the call of a Peoples' Independent State Convention, to nominate pure and honorable men for the different state offices on the principles named above; and we hereby pledge ourselves, if pure and honorable men are so selected, to vote and work for their election.

And we hereby invite all men, without regard to past or present political affiliations, to join us in this our effort for pure government, for relief from the shackles of party politics and the domination of corporate power in our public affairs.

And we hereby request the Secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance, and the Secretary of the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor to select two men who shall fix a just ratio of representation and a proper date, issue a call, obtain a hall, and make all needed arrangements for holding said convention.

Name. _____ **Post Office.** _____

[Copies of the above call for circulation, can be had by Addressing Peoples' Committee, Care of THE ALLIANCE, Lincoln, Nebraska.]

gressed while the laws of Jefferson have remained the same. It is of no use to try to "put new wine into old bottles."—to oppose progress because it necessitates a departure from the maxims laid down by an eminent economist of a century ago. The ideas which met the requirements of those times are utterly unsuitable to our times, after a century's remarkable revolution in social and industrial conditions. As well might it be claimed that the best way to make the journey from Monticello to Philadelphia is to "horse back," or the most convenient way of baking brown bread is by the use of the old brick oven, as that the best laws for us are those of our great-grandfathers. Indeed to us it does seem a settled fact that not until we make a change of system to suit the requirements of our altered conditions will it be possible to enjoy that liberty which was so dear to the author of the Declaration of Independence.

There were no great manufacturing cities in those days—no large towns except a few centres of foreign trade; there were but a few small villages where the coarse products of a rude manufactory were exchanged. The people were mostly farmers and depended upon that pursuit for subsistence. There were no telegraphs or telephones; no railroad connections between the different sections of the country. There was no steam engine with its marvellous achievements. There were no great capitalists fattening on the productions of thousands of laborers whose very existence depended upon the efforts of these men; no great chartered corporations which, by the conditions of the men they employed, held a rod over them as unrelenting as the lash of the southern planter over his slave. In short, the little farms of those days were worked by the owners, raising nearly all the necessities of the owner; combining the hemp-field, the woolen-factory and the mill; and requiring or even admitting, in the rude development of industry, but little connection with the outside world.

It is obvious that, in such a state of society, "that would be the best government which governed least," that the people's liberties would be best guaranteed to us by the least government which governed least; that "centralization" might be feared, because it would place the seat of power far out of the reach of the knowledge of the governed. A law or constitution robbing the farmers of their most cherished liberties might be put in force before the scattering subjects ever heard of it.

But look at our condition to-day. There is no more time or space between the Atlantic and the Pacific, Dakota and Texas, than those days between neighbor and neighbor. Personal liberty has produced capitalists who hold the destinies of thousands of their fellow-men in the hollow of their hands. We have been reduced to a system of man depending upon man for his subsistence, and not one of the masses can assert his rights to liberty without jeopardizing his means of subsistence. Every one is dependent upon some one else. The merchant upon his patrons, the editor upon his readers, but more directly and slavishly the laborer upon his employer. And unless these sacrifices their liberty to the flattery of the masters, they know they are liable to be driven from their homes, their friends, and the environments of their earlier years. And this wretched state of society is lost sight of in our eagerness to protect the "personal liberty" of some fortunate or unscrupulous little king, who has succeeded in establishing his kingdom upon the misfortunes of his fellow-men.

Our government seems to have fallen a victim to these false teachers. When a man or company of men applies for a charter by which it virtually becomes the owner of those whom it employs, we hear nothing about centralization; but when these slaves ask the government for protection against the monarchs or corporations it has chartered, a wall of indignation is heard—liberty is in danger.

We have reached that amusing but ridiculous state of politics where slavery is upheld in the sacred name of freedom. This liberty of ours must be protected, though it fastens the shackles on ten thousand others, and these, if they complain, are to be pacified with the shallow reply: "You have the same right. You have the same privilege of amassing your millions. Every man

has been guaranteed his liberty in this country, even to the extent of rising to a position of intelligence over the lives of his fellow-men. Then why this commotion? Why groan under this blessed system? Be still; practice economy and prosper."

Are we saying too much when we affirm that personal liberty can never be enjoyed under our present social organization? Is it not evident that this liberty, so much prized by all, can never be secured to all until our conditions are changed; until the means of subsistence are placed in the hands of all; until our social system is sundered from the selfishness of private gain and the possibility of manipulation by capitalists; until co-operation becomes recognized as the supreme law of the social state? HENRY S. GRIFFITTS.

The Wheat Crop.
WASHINGTON, June 15.—The weekly weather crop bulletin says: The weather has been favorable for growing crops in the northwest the past week. The condition of wheat is reported as excellent in the West. In the state of Iowa, the wheat has been much improved by recent rains in North Dakota, while in southern Nebraska the wheat crop is in poor condition. In the state of Nebraska, the wheat, storage increased, and prospects better than during the past three years. Harvesting of wheat is in progress in southern Kansas, with a fair crop.

In northern Illinois wheat is reported in good condition. The eastern portion of the crop is poor. Minnesota reports the wheat crop in very good condition, with a yield of 40 bushels to the acre. The crop was slightly injured in some sections by heavy rains and rust has appeared in some localities.

Let the Government Re-compensate.
FR. DODGE, Ia., June 15.—The Des Moines river land case was decided by Judge Shiras yesterday. The opinion filed dismisses the case of the government against the River Land company and confirms the company's title to every odd section of land for five miles on either side of the Des Moines river in the state of Iowa. Much of the land has been sold to settlers by the company on warranty deeds and they will not be disturbed by any hundred of settlers who through mistake got their patents from the land office and who occupy 300,000 acres must move off. Trouble is expected.

Issued the Call.
CHICAGO, June 18.—The Daily News special says Governor Fifer today issued a call for a special session of the state legislature, to be convened July 23, to submit to the electors of the state a proposition to amend the state constitution so as to permit the city of Chicago to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds in aid of the Columbian exposition, and to pass necessary legislation to permit the use of public grounds as the location for the exposition and to vest the power of eminent domain in the city during the presidency of the Fair.

Sold Like Hot Cakes.
CHICAGO, June 18.—The allotment of the stock and bonds of the Chicago brewing company took place Saturday, and out of the \$9,000,000 of securities placed on the stock market of London and Chicago \$6,000,000 have been captured by Chicagoans and the control of the corporation will remain in this country.

Subscriptions to the securities closed last Monday at noon, but so great was the demand for them, both in London and Chicago, that twelve times the amount to be sold was subscribed for. The amount was spent in determining the ratio of distribution. In round numbers the securities to be disposed of consisted of \$6,000,000 capital stock divided in \$3,000,000 of preferred stock bearing 8 per cent interest, \$3,000,000 of common stock estimated at 15 per cent interest and \$8,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds.

As indicating the eagerness with which the securities were taken, the figures show that five times the amount of the preferred stock was subscribed for eleven times the amount of the common stock and twelve times the amount of the bonds.

Denver Carpenters Quit Work.
DENVER, June 12.—Twelve hundred carpenters quit work this morning and all building operations are for the time paralyzed. Four weeks ago six hundred men demanded work and bench mill men demanded nine hours' work with ten hours pay. Arbitration being refused by the mill owners the matter was today taken up by the carpenters' union with the above result. The probability is that the men will return to work unless the trouble is speedily settled.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

The Fury of a Cyclone.
The first cyclone to visit Lincoln came Monday morning. The people of this city having been passed so continuously by these death-dealing winds, began to think Lincoln the exempted city. But their confidence was shattered and their fears fully aroused at four o'clock Monday morning, when a small cyclone moving from the southwest, touched east O street and laid waste one valuable building, tore away portions of others, wrecked the new structures in process of erection on Twenty-first street and scattered timbers far and wide. The loss is estimated at about \$100,000.

The Interstate Garnishment.
Omaha special: J. H. Coffman, an employe of the Union Pacific Railroad company, has filed a suit against an aggregation of defendants for damages in the sum of \$1,000 by reason of the interstate garnishment racket worked to defeat the Nebraska exemption law for heads of families. Coffman owed Nison, Alford & Co., of this city \$18. The claim was assigned, contrary to law, to D. C. Tucker of Council Bluffs, and the Union Pacific company was subjected to a suit in garnishment on the Iowa side. D. M. West, an attorney, Constable John Fox and Justice of the peace N. Shurz, all of Council Bluffs, are made parties defendant. In spite of the fact that Coffman had assigned his wages on this side of the river, which fact appeared in the Iowa trial, the Iowa process was returned against Tucker. The case was carried to a higher court and reversed, but the company was again subjected to garnishment proceedings, and owing to the annoyance caused, discharged Coffman from its service. In spite of the law passed at the last session of the Nebraska legislature against the assignment of such claims to parties outside of the state, the Iowa collection agencies are still actively worked, as they have been for years, and this too in spite of the fact that parties whose wages have thus been assailed have frequently at last recovered from the original creditors the amount of the claim so collected. This law for the protection of the laboring man's family is one which received some severe criticism during the recent convention of the Nebraska business men's association.

In General.
Farmers of the south Platt are contending with potato bugs and other pests.

A lodge of Modern Woodmen with twenty-one charter members has been organized at Ord.

Chadren special: The settlers on Beaver Creek, fifteen miles northeast of this city, have started their annual Indian scare. The reports of 2,000 warriors being on the war path are entirely unreliable.

Overton special: William Hough, from near Fremont, died here Friday morning from poison administered by himself. He was brought into town last night about 7 o'clock in a covered wagon and taken to Dr. Boardman for medical aid, but nothing could be done to save him, and after a night of intense suffering he died at 4 o'clock.

Niobara special: From the supervisors now in session it is learned that in all localities in Knox county crops aggregate better than any season for many years. Rains have been plentiful throughout this entire region. The new territory just opened to settlement is quite extensively planted with seed corn and potatoes, which are reported to be doing well for that kind of a crop.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Davis presented the conference report on the dependent pension bill, and at the request of Mr. Callum proceeded to explain it. After considerable discussion the report was laid over and was ordered printed with the bill as agreed to by the conference.

The 8-cent silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Everts addressed the senate on it. He characterized the act of 1873 as a "murderous thrust" at silver. After a review of the international conference on the question of silver (out of which nothing had come, he said that now for the first time in the progress of the matter of redress, the question confronted the republican party, which had a majority in each house and the control of the executive power. It was for that party to determine that the interval of latitude and delay should be no longer extended. The people of the United States, through their representatives in the two houses of congress and in their election of the executive head, in his opinion had determined that they would not allow disrepair and disorder to continue, either in regard to their domestic money or their money in relation to commerce.

The proposition to receive silver, in one form or another, of a measure which, as compared with anything that has been done in the interval between 1873 and 1890, was like the step of a giant as compared with that of a sick man.

Speaking of the proposed opening of the discussion, Mr. Everts said that the difference in ratio (15% in Europe and 16 in this country) was a measure which would be utterly inoperative, especially if it was desired also to cause the opening of the mints abroad to silver.

Mr. Everts said he had received several telegrams from Montana in regard to the outrages by the Ojibwa Indians in that state and asked the chairman of the committee on Indian affairs to report on the matter being taken by it in regard to the matter.

As there was only a few hours left for the discussion of the silver bill the matter was allowed to go over till tomorrow.

The senate silver bill was then taken up and Mr. Morgan took the floor as an argument for free coinage.

The close of the general debate on the silver bill has been postponed until Monday at 8 o'clock. The house bill, as amended by the committee, was substituted for the senate bill.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the senate today, after some unimportant business was disposed of, the senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

The following bills were passed: The house bill to authorize the entry of public bonds by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes (a bridge, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; the senate bill to amend the laws relating to customs revenue bonds, making the signature of one member of a firm binding on all the members; the senate bill to provide for the regulation of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California; the senate bill for the relief of the Mission Indians in California; the house bill to grant right-of-way through Indian territory to the Pittsburg, Columbus & Ft. Smith railway; the senate bill to provide for the examination of certain officers of the army and the regular promotions of the same; the senate bill to provide for every grade below that of brigadier-general throughout the army except a corps or department, that be made according to seniority in the next lower grade, and also prescribe a system for the examination of officers below the rank of major-general.

Consideration of the bills on the calendar was resumed and several were passed, among them the following: The senate bill to amend the laws relating to the Missouri river between Pierre and Fort Pierre, S. D.; the house bill granting right-of-way to the Duluth, Copper Lake & Pacific railway across the Fort Pembina reservation, North Dakota; the senate bill to credit Paymaster Whann with \$28,545 of unaccounted funds of which he was robbed in Arizona.

After the passage of thirty-five private bills the senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the senate this morning a message from the house asking a further conference on the anti-trust bill was assented to, after remarks by Edmunds and Vest.

The deficiency appropriation bill for pensions and the census was presented and passed.

Dawes introduced a bill to retire General Banks and referred to the committee on military affairs.

The silver bill was then taken up, and Senator Allison presented the senate, concluding with he could not vote for the free coinage of silver at this time or at any time in the near future. He said he did not so until every effort to secure the use of silver by the commercial nations of the world had been exhausted.

West declared that on the silver question there was no middle ground—silver must be put on the same basis as gold.

Adjourned.

The House.
WASHINGTON, June 12.—In the house today a vote was taken on agreeing to the conference report on the anti-trust bill and resulted in ordering another conference, the house to recede from its amendment.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency bill appropriating \$3,708,000 for the payment of pensions and \$3,076,000 for the expenses of the eleventh census. Passed.

Mr. Morrow of California presented the conference report on the pension appropriation bill. The report, which is a disagreeable one, was adopted, and a further conference ordered.

The senate bill was passed granting the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad company power to convey to the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad company its rights, property and franchises in the territory of Oklahoma and Indian territory. The house then went into committee.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The house went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill which was reported today.

Mr. Cannon said the appropriation carried by the measure was \$28,000,000—\$10,000,000 less than the regular estimates and \$18,000,000 more than the regular and special estimates. The sundry civil bill for the current year provided for the expenditure of \$25,000,000. The apparent excess in this bill was more than accounted for by certain extraordinary items. The fourteen regular appropriation bills reported to the house exceeded by \$25,000,000 the appropriation for the current year. This excess was nearly all accounted for in the expansion of the pension bill, \$18,000,000; postoffice bill, \$12,000,000; naval bill, \$2,100,000. The other \$3,000,000 was accounted for in the expansion of the bill for the growth of the country. The only bill not reported to the house was the general deficiency bill, and this would be reported before the adjournment of the session. There was pending the sundry civil and Indian bills. In the senate committee on appropriations are the agricultural, diplomatic and postoffice bills, and in the senate committee on commerce, the river and harbor bill, pending in the committee is the legislative bill. The Utah bill has passed both houses. The District of Columbia naval and pension bills are in conference. The army and military appropriations bills are in the hands of the president. This was a favorable showing compared with the condition of the bills two years ago.

The following amendments were adopted: Appropriating three hundred thousand dollars for a public building at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; ten thousand dollars for an elevator in the public building at Peoria, Ill.

A motion by Mr. Gresham to strike out the appropriation for the irrigation survey was defeated.

The committee rose and the house took a recess.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the house today morning the speaker announced the appointment of E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Stewart of Vermont and Blaine of Missouri as conferees on the anti-trust bill. Blaine asked to be excused and Culbertson of Texas was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The house then proceeded to pay tribute to the memory of the late Samuel J. Bass.

Mr. Vaux said, in part, that Bass's honesty, his will power, his courage and his determination. His personal and political integrity were beyond the reach of suspicion. Bass's job, covered a vast territory to secure public money were neither countenanced nor encouraged by him. His honesty was so well known that the chief of the party who could not agree with him on some questions bowed before his admirably unselfish honor.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the house today Williams of Ohio presented a petition from the ex-soldiers of Dayton, O., for the enactment of a law prohibiting the sale, use, manufacture or importation of banners or flags representing the confederate flag or the red flag of the anarchists. Referred. The house then went into committee on the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

On motion of Williams of Ohio the amendment was agreed to appoint E. M. Morrill of Kansas and Alfred L. Pearson of Pennsylvania members of the board of managers of the national monument.

Sayers of Texas offered an amendment making a specific appropriation, instead of an indefinite one, for the payment of the back pay on the bounty. Lost.

Pending action on the bill the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Thirty-four Miners Killed.
DUNBAR, Pa., June 16.—This morning at 12:30 a mine was struck by the heavy miners' dwellings on hill form, in Fayette county, near this place, and hundreds of afflicted persons who knew the mine too well, and who feared another mine disaster, soon found their apprehensions well grounded. In a moment the fearful news had spread that the Hill Farm mines had exploded. The low-browed hill from which the slope is entered was shook from mouth to pit and a score of miners' houses lifting the fatal bill were shook for a moment and then poured out their treated inmates by hundreds. A rush was made to the mouth of the pit, but ingress was impossible, as smoke in dense volumes was issuing forth. Fifty-two miners had gone to work in the mine, and the explosion occurred. Of these fifty-two, eighteen were in the left heading and thirty-four were in the right heading. The men employed in the left heading were notified of the danger in time to save their lives although their escape was hindered by the white who threatened with the