

Farmers' Alliance.

VOL. II.

LINCOLN, NEB., SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1891.

3A

Notice to Subscribers.

EXPIRATIONS.

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

ALLIANCE WORKERS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

Says the Glen Rock correspondent to the Auburn Herald: "The Farmers' Alliance had a public installment of officers here last Saturday evening. H. C. Webb was installed as president for the ensuing year, Dr. C. L. Cook, vice-president; Frank Neibel, secretary, and other officers whose names we did not learn.

The Kearney Courier promises to enlarge within a very short time to a six column, eight page sheet, and says it has closed the contract for new presses and material.

Six notices of final proof side by side with thirteen notices of sheriff's sales decorate one page of the Stockville (Frontier county) Sentinel.

The Stockville Sentinel chronicles the following B. & M. bluff: "J. D. Horrell returned from Lincoln last Wednesday, where he tried to secure free transportation on a car load of goods from his old home in Illinois for the drouth sufferers. Mr. Holdrege informed him that owing to the probable legislation this winter detrimental to railroad interests he could not promise any more free transportation at present."

The Ainsworth Home Rule gives notice of a special meeting of Brown county Alliance to be held in the court house at Ainsworth January 15.

Says the St. Paul Press: "A. N. Bigelow came up from Lincoln Monday evening and organized a Knights of Labor assembly in this city. The assembly starts well, and judging from the very excellent material the Press observed in the lodge room, it bids fair to prosper and do much good in behalf of the cause it advocates. There is no greater avenue of mutual assistance than that which comes through a well organized assembly conducted on the right plan. The Press hopes the new assembly which has been christened "Eureka," will prosper.

The Minden Workman chronicles a meeting of district assembly No. 146 in that city January 5.

The Blair Republican publishes a Grange department.

The Greeley Herald contained sixteen notices of sheriff's sales last week, and still the farmers ought to be contented and happy.

Fairfield Herald: Alliances at different points over the state resolve to support papers only that support them. The press of itself is helpless unless supported and read. The safety of our government rests on the intelligence of the people. The hard facts are the popular press is so entirely controlled by monopoly that for political news other than suits the monied powers, it can in no wise be depended upon for facts, and knowing this the Alliance people propose to build up a press of their own and discontinue the abominable practice of building up a hiding place in their midst for the cloven hand of the enemy.

OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

President pro tem, W. A. Foynter of Boone.
Secretary, C. H. Pirtle of Saunders.
First Assistant Secretary, H. A. Edwards of Hall.
Second Assistant Secretary, E. E. Carter of Burt.
Clerk Committee of the Whole, D. McCall.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Major Derby of Lincoln.
Doorkeeper, J. C. Stanley.
Enrolling Clerk, Daniel Aithen.
Engrossing Clerk, C. L. Brainard.
Postmaster, Isaac Henthorn of Buffalo.
Custodian of Cloak Room, H. E. Dake.

House.

Speaker, S. M. Elder of Clay.
Chief Clerk, Eric Johnson of Phelps.
First Assistant Clerk, W. C. Holden of Buffalo.
Second Assistant Clerk, A. H. Bigelow of Greeley.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Noah Michler of Hitchcock.
Chaplain, Rev. Dissenbecker of Sheridan.
Postmistress, Mrs. Gillespie.
Doorkeeper, G. W. Burt of Red Willow.
Enrolling Clerk, J. E. Hooper.
Engrossing Clerk, Fremont Core.

The Garrett fence machine, manufactured by S. H. Garrett, Mansfield, O., is now an established success and is in successful operation in every state and territory in the United States. Every farmer should write to the above address for catalogue and wholesale prices of wire and fencing material. 30 1f

CREAM OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Lawyer William D. Hughes, who was arrested in New York Wednesday night on the complaint of ex-Mayor Pendleton of Fort Worth, Tex., for forgery, was released on \$3,000 bail.

The piano store of Peck & Curtis at Red Bank, N. J., was badly damaged by fire.

The Verwig factory at Cincinnati was burned on Thursday.

A. J. Constock, a prominent citizen of Powhattan, Kas., accidentally shot himself through the ankle, and his leg was amputated.

A foreign syndicate has been organized to colonize portions of Brazil with farmers and artisans from Europe.

A Christmas fire in Union Club room in New York did \$10,000 damage in the dining room.

Frank E. Dickinsen and Minnie Brunsage were drowned while skating at Ann Arbor, Mich.

The czar's friends announce he is not soliciting advice from other countries regarding Russia's treatment of the Hebrews.

O'Brien and Gill, the Irish envoys, have arrived at Bologne, France. They were received by a delegation of friends.

Samuel Malone and John Hicks were burned to death in the former's dwelling at Holden, Mo., Christmas morning, the fire, perhaps, being incendiary for purposes of robbery.

The governor of Missouri, as is the custom, pardoned two life prisoners on Christmas day.

Forepaugh's theater at Baltimore was burned on Christmas day, and the loss was \$300,000.

An old lady in Indiana was made to walk by faith and prayer in one of Mrs. Woodford's meetings.

An extensive fire occurred at Augusta, Ga., Wednesday morning.

A horse trade in Arkansas led to a hanging and some shooting.

The fighting with the bad Indians is still progressing.

The murderer of young Matthews, postmaster at Cagrollton, Miss., was acquitted on a plea of self defense.

Cane or sorghum seed for syrup and fodder purposes for sale by the Fairfield Steam Syrup Works, Fairfield, Neb. 30 2m

Judge Lindley filed his report at Kansas City in the diagonal right-of-way suit on Wednesday.

The Union Pacific-Rock Island war is liable to extend to St. Joseph and Kansas City.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 2, W.

EDITORS THE ALLIANCE:

Dear Sir: Will you kindly publish the following resolution that has been adopted by the Knights of Labor assemblies with request that they be published in our city papers.

Resolved, That the Knights of Labor of the city of Lincoln heartily endorse the course taken by the State candidates on the Independent ticket in the last campaign; that we commend their action, in contesting the election, and fully believe that an impartial hearing by our State legislature of the evidence as brought out in the contest case, will not only place them in their seats as State officers but will be a well merited rebuke to those who have resorted to fraudulent and disreputable means to elect their candidates. Signed by L. A. 578, P. J. Kent, M. W.; E. A. Kent, R. S. L. A. 1808, J. W. Emberson, M. W.; C. E. Woodard, R. S., pro tem. L. A. 2059, A. W. Irvine, M. W.; H. Heltzman, E. S. L. A. 10869, L. S. Gelleck, M. W.; H. Scott, R. S.

THE RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

There can be but little doubt now that the voluminous evidence in the contest case is in, that there was ample ground for contesting the unusual figures presented as the basis of election of James E. Boyd for governor. The contest has amply, thoroughly and convincingly demonstrated the fact that the outrageous vote returned for Boyd in Omaha was full of fraud and secured by tactics that would disgrace an election in the black belt of Mississippi. Behind the vote for Boyd was the motive that to secure his election, drove citizens from the polls, destroyed tickets in the hands of the voters and in the direct hope that Boyd would nullify the will of the people if they declared for prohibition, created for him a vote that in a free and untrammelled election would have left him far in the rear. The evidence fully substantiates the fact that when election day dawned upon Omaha the deliberate intent was in waiting to be carried out, to elect Boyd by means fair or foul.

But beyond all the fraud and crime of the Omaha election, the contest and its attendant investigation has demonstrated the fact that James E. Boyd is not a citizen of the United States and not being a citizen every vote cast for him was void. The law upon citizenship is so simple, plain and concise, that it needs no lawyer to interpret who are citizens under it. The law is so clear that there is not one lawyer in ten whose convictions do not tell him that Boyd is not in it. The fact is that the contest so far as Boyd is concerned is ended.

When the contest was first taken up the Call said it did not believe that there was any motive behind the vote cast for the republican state officers that could cloud the honesty of their election. The contest has not revealed any such motive. The fraud and bulldozing was confined to the contest for governor. —Daily Call.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

THE SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS WARNED OF A RAID.

Settlers and Ranchmen Desert Their Property and Seek Refuge in the Cities—Buffalo Bill to the Front.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., (via Rushville, Neb.) Jan. 6.—General Forsythe has been suspended from command, pending the decision of a court of inquiry regarding the battle of Wounded Knee. The suspension came like a flash and created amazement in some minds. Official mouths are closed to all inquiries on the subject. It will probably become known to the general public, however, later on. The general has made a warm friend of perhaps every person whom he has met here and few will withhold their sincerest sympathy from him.

The seriousness of the situation here is increasing. Short Bull, the leading hostile chief, who has distinguished himself all along, during this trouble, by never for a moment considering any of the overtures looking on an amicable settlement, but who has steadily stuck to his lair in the bad lands, and his now assumed command of the great body of hostiles, last night told our spies that he would take this agency if it cost every warrior he had.

Half breeds here have been informed by friends and relatives whom some of them have among the hostiles, that they had better move their families immediately a long distance from the agency, as a great raid and massacre is certain. The half breeds are showing up what they think of this information by getting their families out of here with a rush.

The government herder, John Dwyer, and Issue Clerk Fugh have both discovered through their Indian friends of years standing, that a raid and massacre has been fully decided upon and maturely planned.

General Miles is thoroughly conversant with all these facts, and he himself says that our situation is exceedingly critical.

There are less than 600 soldiers here now, all told.

The party sent to Wounded Knee to bury the dead Indians returned late last night. They found and buried eighty-four bucks and sixty-three squaws and children. It was also found that they had been buried by Indians. In addition to this total of 148 we have heard now and then of others who have been carried away by hostile scouts, etc., sufficient to swell the number of dead Indians, as a result of the battle of Wounded Knee, to fully 300, with several others yet to die in the improvised hospital here.

Buffalo Bill is on his way here and there is every prospect that his expert shooting will be pressed into war service the moment he arrives.

Grave Times at Gordon.

GORDON, Neb., Jan. 6.—The situation is serious in the extreme. Settlers on the north are bringing their families to town, leaving their homes and stock to be destroyed or to starve. J. B. O'Neil, living near the line, told me this morning that he could see a large body of Indians on the hills, north of his place, apparently watching. He has a fine ranch, over 100 head of horses, and word was sent to him by half-breeds that the Indians would ride some of his horses before this war was over. One of the painted devils rode down within forty rods of his house and corral, evidently looking over the situation, preparing to make a raid.

Oklahoma Indians Excited.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—The Associated press correspondent at Guthrie, O. T., telegraphs about the situation among the Indians, that the news of Sitting Bull's death and the fight at Wounded Knee, together with the exaggerated reports of what the Indians believe to be the massacre of Sioux squaws and children, caused a commotion among the Indians. A ghost dance is to be held at Red Rock, a point sixty miles north.

Ordered to Disarm Them.

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 6.—The order telegraphed from military headquarters to Captain Woodson of the Fifth cavalry to disarm the Indians in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country has created the greatest anxiety among settlers in Oklahoma and on the borders of Texas. The Indians on the southwest reservations are peaceable enough, and the taking away of their arms will, it is feared, have the effect of rousing a spirit of resistance now dormant.

Artist Remington Captured.

OMAHA, Jan. 6.—A special from White River, S. D., says Frederick Remington, Harper's war artist, was captured by a small party of hostiles yesterday. Remington was unarmed and the Indians turned him loose and told him to go home, taking his tools and sketch book from him.

In the independent caucus held in Lincoln Monday night the following gentlemen were nominated: For speaker, S. M. Elder, of Clay; chief clerk, Eric Johnson, of Phelps; president of the senate, B. F. Boynton, of Boone; secretary of the senate, C. H. Pirtle, of Saunders.

Starving to Death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Illinois, United States general agent of education in Alaska, has submitted a preliminary report to the commissioner of education on his observations in that territory last summer. He says that the Eskimoes, the fish and aquatic birds of their rivers and the caribou, or wild reindeer, of their vast inland plains. The supply of these for years was abundant and furnished ample food for all the people. But fifty years ago American whalers, having exhausted the supply in other waters, found their way into the Northern Pacific ocean. Then commenced in that section the slaughter and destruction of whales that went steadily forward at the rate of hundreds of thousands annually until they were destroyed and driven out of the Pacific. They were then followed into Behring sea and the slaughter went on, the whales taking refuge among the ice fields of the Arctic ocean, and thither the whalers followed. In this relentless hunt the whales have been driven still farther into the inaccessible regions of the North Pole, until they are no longer within the reach of the natives.

Dr. Jackson says that the great herds of buffalo that once roamed the western prairies have been exterminated for their pelts, as the whales have been sacrificed for the fat that incensed the natives has been cut off. A large supply was derived from the walrus, which once swarmed in great numbers in the northern seas. The whalers then turned their attention to the walrus, destroying thousands annually for the sake of the ivory in their tusks. Dr. Jackson says that where a few years ago the walrus was so numerous that their howlings were heard above the roar of the waves, this year he cruised for weeks without seeing or hearing one. The walrus as a source of food supply is already practically extinct and the seal and sea lion, he says, once so common in Behring sea, are now becoming so scarce that it is with difficulty that the natives procure sufficient number skins to cover their boats, and their flesh, because of its rarity, has become a luxury.

Five million cases of salmon, are annually shipped by American steamships from Alaska, and the business, which is still in its infancy, the report says, means starvation to the native races in the near future.

Dr. Jackson says that in this crisis it is important that steps should be taken at once by the present congress to afford relief by appropriating money to feed them, as is now done in the case of many North American Indians. In conclusion, Dr. Jackson says that congress should appropriate money which, in effect, "reclaim and make valuable a vast area of land otherwise worthless, would introduce large, permanent and wealth producing industries where none previously existed, and would take a barbarian people, on the verge of starvation, and lift them up to comfortable self-support and civilization."

Venezuelan Prosperity.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The bureau of American republics is in receipt of recent official information from Venezuela which shows that country to be enjoying almost unprecedented prosperity. During the last fiscal year the national revenue derived from customs reached nearly \$6,000,000. The national debt has been reduced to \$22,517,000 and the population in 1890 is given as 2,239,000. The total exports were valued at \$18,000,000, the largest ever known, and the imports amounted to \$15,900,000, of which \$4,600,000 came from England and \$8,900,000 from the United States. The crops of coffee and cocoa during the past year were unprecedented and the prices of both articles were higher than for many years previous, which was added largely the wealth of the country.

Will Try a Change.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The present Indian troubles are likely to result in several important changes in the jurisdiction of two cabinet officers. During the past week there has been a growing impression that the transfer of the Indian service to the war department has been delayed altogether too long, and that with army officers responsible for the care of the Indians the scandals growing out of the alleged shortcomings of the Indian agents would cease. It may be that the efforts which are contemplated in this direction will be too late for a successful outcome this year, but it is almost certain the transfer will be made in the near future. At the same time it is quite likely that a great deal of the existing red tape and duplication of work in the pension office may be eliminated by transferring that bureau to the war department. At the same time there is no good reason why the Indian service, as well as the pension bureau, should not be under the control of secretary of war, and on the other hand there are innumerable excellent reasons why they should be under his control.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The senate met at noon with the vice president in the chair. Scores of petitions for and against the Conger lard bill and the Torrey bankruptcy bill were presented.

The committee on privileges and elections reported back the credentials of Frederick T. Dubois as senator-elect from Idaho for the term of six years beginning March 4 next with the statement that it is the usage of the senate to consider any question that may arise on the credentials of a senator at a session held during the term for which the senator claims to be elected and not before. The committee therefore recommended that Dubois' credentials be placed on file, and it was so ordered. The credentials of Shoup and McConnell, senators-elect from Idaho, were reported back with the recommendation that McConnell be sworn in, Shoup having already taken his seat. The oath of office was thereupon administered to McConnell.

The senate then went into executive session, and soon afterwards resumed consideration of the election bill. After some discussion it was laid aside, by vote of 34 to 29, for consideration of the financial bill; but no definite action was taken. Adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In the house today Mr. Henderson of Iowa presented the conference report on the urgent deficiency bill, and in doing so stated that the senate had receded from its amendments, but that the question might expect to meet the same hour on the legislative or on the general deficiency bill.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois moved to suspend the rules and pass the senate bill for a public building at Danville, Ill. Agreed to—yeas 149, nays 15—the clerk noting a quorum. Adjourned.

The Irrigation Problem.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Messrs. O. Shellenberger and J. H. Hanna of Chase county, Nebraska, are in Washington on business connected with the arctesian well problem. They have had an interview with Senator Manderson and will call on Secretary Rank and the supervising engineer of the agricultural department, Colonel Heston.

It is estimated by those who are interested in this irrigation problem that there was an appropriation of \$20,000 in the deficiency appropriation bill. A proviso in the bill prevented the secretary of agriculture from using it for the purpose of boring wells, and for this reason it is hardly likely that the gentlemen from Chase county will be successful in their mission, which is to induce the secretary of agriculture to make some tests there of the arctesian plan for bringing the underflow to the surface for irrigation purposes.

Secretary Rush has had geologists and agents in the field from the 26th of April to the winter season of 1890, and during that time expended \$17,199 and has just sent in a voluminous report showing what has been done in the way of observations and so forth. In September 1890, there was a further appropriation of \$40,000 for the same purpose, and nearly all of this is still available to carry on the work. Senator Casey of North Dakota wanted time for further exploration beyond the 1st of July next, which was the limit fixed by the act to close the matter up. The secretary of agriculture has not yet replied to the Casey resolution asking what more time is needed.

Preparing for an Emergency.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—An Annapolis special to the Times says: Comment has been aroused among naval officers over a series of orders emanating from the navy department within the past few weeks directing the commissioning of warships at San Francisco and ordering various other cruisers to Pacific waters. Under the present orders no less than eleven warships and five revenue cutters will soon be in commission in the Pacific and ready for duty. It, in addition, the rumored chartering and arming of seven steamers for revenue cutter duty in Behring sea, proves correct the United States naval force will number twenty-three ships, against five British gunboats and one armored vessel at present protecting the interests of Great Britain in the north Pacific. In view of the present Behring sea controversy and the rumored chartering of steamers for revenue cutter duty, this position is deemed ominous.

A Washington special to the same paper says: Persons interested in the Behring sea controversy have read with some concern dispatches from Europe which intimate that the British fleet is to be complemented in the north Pacific by the fleet of the German empire. Intimations are heard that the navy department is proceeding in a way to indicate a determination to meet this display of English and German force by an increase of the United States fleet on the west coast and by the immediate concentration of available vessels at San Francisco. The naval officers asked about it appear to be in absolute ignorance concerning the whole business.

CZAR MEIKELJOHN.

The Boyd Railroad Controversy.

G. D. MEIKELJOHN SETS UP AS AUTOCRAT OF THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

A DETERMINATION TO SEAT BOYD WITHOUT REGARD TO LAW OR THE WILL OF THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday afternoon when the joint convention assembled, the plan of the conspiracy between the Boyd crowd and the railroad faction of the republican party was developed. It was for Lieut. Gov. Meikeljohn to claim the right to preside over the joint convention; and when the speaker published the returns to declare Boyd duly elected, Boyd would then take the oath before some itinerant notary and demand the office, there to remain until a tedious process of law would oust him. This program the Lieut. Gov. attempted to carry out, but he met stumbling blocks in the fact that the joint convention was without rules, that the plain intent of the constitution is that the speaker should preside, that speaker Elder had the custody of the returns and refused in the absence of any rule for the convention to acknowledge Mr. Meikeljohn as presiding officer or aid in any way to carry out this monstrous and illegal program.

The adoption of the rules of the last legislature by the two houses separately does not adopt them for the joint convention; and until that convention decided otherwise those rules were not in force.

The proposition of the independents was fair and manly. It was that committee of the convention should be appointed to whom all papers relating to the contest should be referred, and that it was not the intent of the constitution in cases of contest that the returned officers should be seated before the evidence was examined and the facts as to the returns ascertained.

In pursuance of this vile conspiracy Meikeljohn made the grossest and most arbitrary rulings. He ruled the motion to adjourn out of order. He refused to entertain any motion looking toward a reference of the contest to a committee. Never in the history of any state has a more high-handed outrage been attempted upon the sacred right of suffrage. A little railroad attorney—a third-rate shyster from a country village—sets himself up as the autocrat and dictator to one hundred and thirty-three of the chosen men of this state.

We cannot believe that any number of republicans are in this vile plot. We have too much respect for honorable men who are proud of the name of republican to believe it.

Some republicans think that the independents intend, when they get the opportunity, to unseat the whole republican state ticket by an arbitrary vote. This is not true. Should this matter be referred to a fair committee such as was appointed today, no man would be unseated unless it was conclusively shown that he was elected by fraud. The independents are fair men, and do not propose to make any precedent that they will not be willing to face hereafter.

The joint convention should adopt rules at once, among them one to declare who should be its presiding officers, and then adopt a reasonable and fair mode of procedure which would allow an equitable decision of the contest.

Mr. Meikeljohn refused to-day in the senate to entertain a motion to adopt rules, and then refused to entertain an appeal from his decision. This is a gross usurpation, no chairman on earth can legally deny the right of appeal. By doing so he puts himself in the position of a dictator over the body of which he is simply the servant.

His only right to preside over the joint convention is derived from a rule which that body has not adopted. The independents stand in this contest for law and order against conspiracy and usurpation—for the purity of the ballot against ruffianism and mob rule. They are making history. Let them stand firm as the eternal hills for the right, and their enemies will respect them and every honest citizen applaud and sustain them.

LET THE CONVENTION ITSELF AT ONCE DETERMINE WHO SHALL BE ITS PRESIDING OFFICER, AND ENFORCE ITS ORDER WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.