The Farmers' Alliance,
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J. BURROWS ..... Editor
J. M. THOMPSON ..... Business Manager

"In the beauty of the lillies
Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom
That transfigures you and me.
As he strove to make men holy
Let us strive to make them free,
Since God is marching on."
—*Julia Ward Howe.*

"Laurel crowns cleave to deserts,
And power to him who power exerts."

"A ruddy drop of manly blood
The surging sea outweighs."
—*Emerson.*

"He who cannot reason is a fool,
He who will not reason is a coward,
He who dare not reason is a slave."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CORNER 11TH AND M STREETS,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

THE LEADING INDEPENDENT PAPER IN THE STATE.

J. BURROWS, Editor.
J. M. THOMPSON, Business Ma'gr.

Present size and form—eight pages, seven column quarto. Largest weekly paper published in Nebraska.
Complete in Every Department.
Advertising Rates made known on application.
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THE ALLIANCE one year and Looking Backward post paid $1 50
" " " Labor and Capital 1 40
" " " Cæsar's Column.... 1 50
" " " Our Republican Monarchy..... 1 40
" " " Cushing's Manual paper covers.... 1 30
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" " " Whither are we Drifting..... 2 25
" " " Smith's Diagram and Rules..... 1 50
" " " Brice's Financial Catechism..... 1 50
" " " Baker's Money Monopoly..... 1 35
" " " Richard's Crown.... 1 50

The above books for sale at this office and sent post paid on receipt of price as follows:

Looking Backward	50cts.
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Cushing's Manual, Paper covers	25cts.
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Whither are we Drifting	$1 50.
Brice's Financial Catechism	50cts.
Baker's Money Monopoly	35cts.
Richard's Crown	50cts.

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Demo-republican chorus: "There are only a few of us left."

Johann Most opposes the eight-hour movement. Of course. Now why can't the anarchists and monopolies join hands in their effort to destroy this great American republic?

In these piping times of peace when there is no peace, it is perfectly natural that a Kilkenny cat of the democratic gender should kick up such a row in the republican backyard.

We hereby give notice to the undertakers for the democratic and republican parties that this thing must be stopped right now. The independent party wants to have a little fun in the next campaign. It's getting decidedly too one-sided already.

Once more THE ALLIANCE wishes to assure its readers, that short, crisp and original articles for publication in this paper are always wanted, but many are received which we are compelled to condense before publishing. Give us original ideas and brevity.

John L. Sullivan says he does not admire the Alliance. It is easy now to see that those papers which have been predicting that it would soon go to pieces had some foundation for their remarks after all.

"All property is at the mercy of the money power."—Thomas H. Benton.

It was not our Tommy Benton who spoke these words, but he is endeavoring in his humble way to practically demonstrate to the people the truth of the statement made long ago by his illustrious ancestor.

Indians are being enlisted as members of United States troops, and it would seem that this will be an excellent way to settle the Indian question. An exchange expresses the fear that in case of an outbreak, Col. Lo would have the advantage of the military training and the equipage furnished by the government. As the Indian's ambition seems to be for a large and well-seasoned supply of food and idleness, his new job ought to make him contented and happy.

Senator G. Y. Kieper, of Pierce county, who was the only democrat in the senate who stood with the independent friends of railroad legislation all the way through the fight, has renounced all allegiance to his party, and joined the independents. Senator Keiper is an able, earnest and conscientious friend of the people, and his influence was felt throughout the session for many of the reforms demanded by the people.

A REVENGE THAT IS SWEET.

The mills of the gods grind slowly but they chop things up exceedingly fine. Where was there ever a more startling and convincing demonstration of the truth of this saying than in the politics of Nebraska during the five months just passed?

The people of Nebraska elected a majority of independents in both houses of the legislature which met last winter. Immediately after it had convened, the independents found that a corrupt combination had been formed between the republican and democratic members, the supreme court, the railroads and all the boodle elements of the state to throttle the proposed investigation of election frauds and to defeat honest legislation. The most desperate fight ever known in the history of the state was made by the foulest means of which human knaves are capable. The halls of the state house were overrun with bribe givers, charlatans and corruptionists. It is remarkable that so few who were elected by the people on a reform ticket succumbed to the influences thrown around them. In view of the universal weakness of human nature, the results of that session reflect great credit upon the selections made by the independents of the state.

But now we come to the results which have been visited upon the heads of the parties who were concerned in the conspiracy to defeat the will of the people. We find the democratic party scattered to the four winds of the earth. The leaders of its respectable element have left it forever. We find the Lincoln *Herald*, heretofore the most universally respected organ of the party in this state denouncing it in the most emphatic terms, and advising its members to flee from the wrath to come. Hon. W. L. Cundiff, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, announces publicly that he is through with the rotten hulk. From every corner of the state come assurances that the party is paralyzed, that thousands have left it and joined the independents. The exodus of democratic country papers has been something wonderful. The party is absolutely without an organ that is known beyond the confines of its local neighborhood.

With the republican party the result is much the same. So far as we have learned, more than forty republican papers have abandoned the party *since the legislature adjourned*. The remnants of the party left are hopelessly split. The Rosewater-Watson faction and the Thayer-Richards faction have drawn the dead line between them and there is no likelihood that they will work together harmoniously again. Each side has a following about equal in size, among the prominent men of the party. The result is certainly as disastrous to that party as to the democrats. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and if these two castles of sin should attempt to unite, a stampede of the people to healthier climes would follow.

Then there is the supreme court. It is unnecessary to speak of the stigma which has fastened itself upon that tribunal. Condemnation is in every mouth. From the time that it assumed authority to command the legislature down to the last disgraceful act in the drama—the governorship decision—it has been in contempt of the highest tribunal on God's green earth—the people. The justice of the decision itself we do not question, but the manner in which it was handled stamps the brand of infamy upon the brow of the highest court in our land.

Surely, our revenge is sweet!

THE GRAND ARMY IS LOYAL.

It is now conclusively proven that the republican managers are behind the wide publication of the forged G. A. R. resolutions purported to have been adopted by the Independent press association in Kansas denouncing old soldiers. The expose of the corrupt scheme by the independent press seems to have gotten too warm for the republican papers, and a set of forged affidavits, cunningly devised and worded, are now going their rounds, attempting to prove the truth of the original resolutions as published by them. The game is entirely too gauzy to catch intelligent men. Leaving out entirely the fact that there are more soldiers inside the Alliance ranks than out, the Kansas editors ought to be given credit for a little mere gumption than to make a crack in which there was everything to lose and nothing to gain. In the independent state convention of Kansas as well as of Nebraska, there was a very large representation of old soldiers, there being many more than were found in the republican state conventions of the same states. In the last legislature of Kansas as well as of Nebraska, there were over twice the number of G. A. R. men among the independent members than among the republican members of the same legislatures. There were even more G. A. R. men in the legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska last winter than the entire old soldier representation in both legislatures two years ago when the republicans had everything their own way. No, the thing won't work, good republican friends. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic will ever be found our most loyal citizens to American liberty, and for that very reason they have joined the Independent movement in large numbers, and are among its leading spirits.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Side by side we here give two little paragraphs, one of which is quite popular with republican papers in the north, and the other is ditto with democratic papers in the south:

The southern section of the Farmers' Alliance declines to join hands in the movement to put that party into national politics. This is characteristic. The southern Alliance man is a Democrat. He is a Democrat first, last and all the time. The northern Alliance man is a Republican first, last and all the time. The southern Alliance man and an Alliance man only. He will do nothing else. He will do nothing to hurt the Democracy.

The northern section of the Farmers' Alliance declines to join hands in the movement to put that party into national politics. This is characteristic. The northern Alliance man is a Republican first, last and all the time. The northern Alliance man and an Alliance man only. He will do nothing else. He will do nothing to hurt the Republican party.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

Ever since the early days of the late session of the legislature, those monopoly tools, the *Bee* and *State Journal*, have been howling about the reckless extravagance of the "reform legislature."

As the auditor of public accounts has issued his official statement showing the cost of this legislature, possibly a little comparison of the expense of the two sessions will serve to dispel the illusion of those calamity howlers. The total cost of the legislature of two years ago, according to the figures of the *Bee* and *Journal*, which they have repeatedly published in their journals, was $190,000. The official report of the auditor now before us shows that the total expenditures of the "reform session" were $129,678.22, or a reduction of $60,321.78 as compared to the session two years ago. This is a saving to the people of nearly 33⅓ per cent on the first accession to power of their representatives, notwithstanding their inexperience in legislative practice, and the almost insurmountable obstructions thrown about them. The lack of any real majority in the senate, caused by the desertion of two men from the principles which they were elected to represent, handicapped that end of the house in a serious manner, but had the independents had a decisive majority there much better figures than even these might be presented. In the house of representatives the total paid to employes was nearly 50 per cent below that paid two years ago. Here are the figures:

	1889.	1891.
Total paid to members of the house	$32,566 27	$32,220 35
Total paid to officers and employes of the house	35,510 25	20,025 00
Total	$68,076 62	$52,245 35

Take for instance, the item of newspapers. Two years ago the expenditure for this purpose was $7,917.89; this year, $4,708.73.

Miscellaneous items, such as labor, contest, supplies, printing, furniture, etc., two years ago, $56,125.90; this year, $40,022.57.

The appropriations for the various state purposes have been referred to heretofore in these columns, and were shown to be many thousands below those of two years ago. Taken altogether the record, for a beginning is quite satisfactory. In the next session the people will elect a working majority and then further economy will be possible. We invite these organs which have become so extremely solicitous about the state funds to take a text from these figures and expound the truth for a little while. The old story is getting musty. Ananias is very weary of this everlasting job of rolling around in his tomb. Give his poor old bones a rest.

OMAHA VERSUS NEBRASKA.

Omaha continues to distinguish herself as a bulldozer. Ever since that November election in which the inhabitants of Council Bluffs and the neighboring cemeteries played such an important part, the evidence of her rotten and reeking fraud has been piling mountain high.

The latest is her insult to the state government under which she is supposed to exist. A few days before the presidential visit, the city council passed a resolution declaring that the city of of Omaha should not recognize John M. Thayer as governor of Nebraska, if he came there with the president, and that James E. Boyd should be seated in the carriage with the chief magistrate and treated as governor. Threats were also made that Thayer would be rotten-egged if he dared to enter Omaha with the party. The failure of Omaha people to carry out this programme completely, is due to the president, as he announced in advance that he should recognize Thayer as governor and no one else, and that any attempt at a revolution on the part of the people there would result in the presidential party refusing to leave the train. This emphatic statement saved Omaha from national disgrace, though so far as this state is concerned she has disgraced herself as much as is possible.

Even with this warning the sulking city could not help making a spectacle of itself. Governor Thayer was refused a place in the presidential carriage and compelled to ride in the fifth carriage with some ladies. When some one in the crowd proposed cheers for him, a mighty hiss went up from a thousand throats. Poor, spoiled baby!

THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

The great conference of reformers began its session at Cincinnati, Tuesday afternoon. About three thousand delegates are present, and great enthusiasm prevails. It is the greatest political convention ever held in the United States. As this paper goes to press Wednesday noon, before definite work has been commenced in the conference, only a meager report can be given this week. There is an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of a third party. The south is stronger for it than the north. Notable in this respect are the states of Louisana and Tennessee. California favors a third party. The Ohio delegation, 300 strong, declared in favor of immediate organization, and assert that an independent state ticket will be placed in the field in Ohio. Hon. John H. Powers is the Nebraska member of the platform committee. About one hundred and fifty delegates are present from Nebraska. The sentiment seems to be in favor of a platform touching but three or four of the principal issues out of which has grown the new movement. Every indication points to a harmonious meeting, and in that case, judging from the enthusiasm manifested at Cincinnati, the new party will spread like wild fire over this country. The press reports are all colored in favor of dissension and strife. The only absolutely reliable report of the conference which Nebraskans will be able to get hold of will be published in THE ALLIANCE next week.

REFORM.

For the Alliance.

A cyclone of reform swept over the state of Nebraska last November and a slight shock was felt in the city of Lincoln last April. This all goes to show that tax payers are dissatisfied with the way things have been going. The question that next arises, is Lancaster county all right? Are the farmers all satisfied with the economy and efficiency practiced? The republican ring has held this county under its thumb, or rather under its feet, for the last twenty years. With a few exceptions not a person has been elected to office without their consent. Not only county offices proper but legislators have all borne the ear marks of the ring

So the party is responsible for the lawmaking whether they be just or not. There is this to be observed that at every turn and every change, expenses have been increased; more officers and more salary seems the only consideration. Commissioners, clerks and sheriffs have held their state meetings to plan ways and means of bleeding the tax payers; then they have gone before the legislature and worked their schemes through.

Now this article is not written for those who are entirely satisfied with all these bleeding reforms, but for those who would like to make things better.

Are not the taxes on your farms a little too high? In western New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, farms well improved with fences, orchards, houses and barns average about five cents an acre tax, for all purposes, town, county and state. And they have an accumulation of paupers and insane reaching back from before Lancaster was organized. In this county taxes on land are are fully double that per acre, while at the same time the selling value is less than one half. If every thing works well your taxes will be higher this year than last and will continue to increase, and we may easily find why. It is for you to say by your ballots whether they are to increase or to decrease.

Heretofore we have got along with two district judges for three counties, Lancaster, Cass and Otoe; now we must have three for this county alone, at twenty-five hundred dollars a year for each. Then the clerk of the district court receives from eight to ten thousand a year. After the first few months these four persons will be busy about half the time or less, but there will be no halving their pay you can be assured.

Next come the county commissioners. We have always got along with three at about eight hundred dollars each per year, now we have five at eighteen hundred dollars each per year. These can all be set out by voting for township organization or the number can be reduced to three, with no decrease of salary, by petitioning the commissioners two hundred strong, and then a majority voting for it.

Next follow the county clerk and register. Till within a year or two the two offices were one; the commissioners furnishing what help that was necessary. But office holding was in demand and more places must be made. The clerk drew his own salary, paid all expenses of the office and turned into the county treasury a good round sum every year. To-day the register has a deputy and eight or ten clerks to do the work and make it easy for the official. Four or five persons with the improved registry books can do all the work of that office and not work near the hours farmers do. Rightly managed ten or twelve thousand dollars should be turned into the county treasury every year. But there is no use in kicking over the management of this office for the incumbent is seated for nearly half a life time. A salary is fixed for most county offices and the surplus receipts go into the treasury. It was fixed nicely that the clerk could have sixteen or eighteen hundred dollars for making the tax list above his salary. But thanks to the independents in the legislature last winter, that was knocked out.

It is a little interesting to look over some of the bills against the county. The coroner was called to Panama to hold an inquest. He took along a constable, who summoned a jury and several witnesses. For each he stuck on ten cents a mile from Lincoln. So it goes, any way to bleed the county. And these offices are all farmed out years ahead and unless the slate is broken they will follow as the first heir to the crown follows.

The time has come for smashing rings and slates if the tax payers will only pull together. The best men should be selected. It would be well not to nominate a man who asks for office; let the office seek him. Of course the bloody shirt will wave and the republicans will point to their past record as Judas did when detected, but the time to strike is when the iron is hot, and the time to heat the iron is now. H. W. HARDY.

The assessed valuation of the state of Kansas is one hundred and forty million dollars. The census shows that there are one hundred and forty millions of debt on farms alone, to say nothing of the debt on city property and lots, of chattel mortgages and notes and due bills and railroad indebtedness. All this will make the debt far exceed the amount of the assessed value of the state.

Col. J. D. Calhoun, of the Lincoln *Herald*, until recently a good democratic paper, makes the following figures as the result of an election in Nebraska, if one should be held at the present time:

Republican, 45,000.
Democratic, 26,000.
Independent, 137,000.

Mr. Calhoun is held in high esteem by all who are acquainted with him both as a journalist and a mathematician.

In answering advertisements mention THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

BUTLER AND VAN WYCK.

The *State Journal* announces that the above-named persons have been invited to address a certain society in Lincoln, and gleefully adds that "J. Burrows is not in it."

The *Journal* in this case is entirely correct. J. Burrows is not in it. Birds of a feather flock together. The person who is supposed to have procured the above invitation is a stench in the nostrils of every decent man, and has done more to retard labor organization in Lincoln than all other causes.

We repeat concisely the reasons why Butler and Van Wyck should have no following among honest men and independents:

The first is a corrupt briber and handler of railroad boodle; the second a proven and rejected traitor. The proof is as follows:

Two years ago last fall Butler offered an anti-monopoly candidate for congress in this state $1,000 if he would get out of the way and aid to elect the democratic candidate, who was a notorious monopolist and railroad capper. We can give the names and proof.

Last summer he offered J. Burrows $500 if he would do a corrupt act in connection with calling an Alliance convention, to which Mr. B. made an affidavit.

Hon. H. G. Stewart, vice president of the State Alliance, has made an affidavit charging Butler with using B. & M. free transportation to have a delegation to the state convention fixed as he wanted it.

Above is only a small part. Now for Van Wyck.

This person pledged the state convention to support the ticket and then turned not only squarely against it, but also against the congressional nominees of the party. This is only a small part of his treachery. The following notice to the independents of the state was published by the state committee at the time, viz:

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENT STATE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE,
LINCOLN, Oct. 9, 1890.

To all members of the Independent People's Committees, and to the voters of Nebraska:

It having become evident that Mr. Van Wyck has turned squarely against the independent movement, and is using his influence to defeat leading independent candidates, we recommend that he be not invited to address independent meetings, nor given any opportunity to use his unfriendly influence.

GEO. W. BLAKE,
Ch'n Ind. State Central Committee.
C. H. PIRTLE,
Sec. State Central Committee.

The above is only a partial statement in the case of each of these men. The first is a low-down corruptionist. The second proved a traitor at a vital moment, and lost the state to the independent cause. Comment is unnecessary.

PRINCIPLES VS. PARTIES.

The following extracts are from a recent article by President Powers, and they are full of an earnest and patriotic spirit. What's the use of being political slaves when your duty requires you to be masters? What's the use of remaining with corrupt parties when it's by them you have been wronged? Look to yourselves, brothers, for relief and righteous laws:

"The essential differences between adopting new principles by an existing permanent political party, and basing the political action on those principles, is, that while the one only adopts the principles as a means of party success, the other makes the success of these principles its whole political aim.

* * * * * * *

"It seems to me that the only way in which popular government can ever maintain purity, and support successfully free institutions for those who really desire the welfare of our whole people to select such a code of principles as is absolutely necessary for National prosperity and happiness, and then to array all the friends of those principles in their support. * *

"This plan is so different from the characteristics that belong to what is called a political party, that it precludes the idea usually attached to a new political party, and in that sense could only be described as forming a new party for every election.

"Can it be true, as is asserted by some, that honest men cannot perseveringly combine their efforts? I will not believe it. Let the friends of equal rights throughout this whole country arise in their might, wisely concentrate their strength and press right on earnestly and consistently, and our beloved country will be delivered from oppression and its liberties be perpetuated to the end of time."

WHICH IS WHICH?

REPUBLICAN PARTY.		REPUBLICAN PARTY.
E. Rosewater,	Lincoln *Journal*.	John M. Thayer,
J. C. Watson,		L. D. Richards,
Omaha *Bee*.		Lincoln *Call*.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

O.

The *B. & M. Journal* is fast becoming an accomplished acrobat. It flopped from Boyd to Thayer in double lightning time. Now if Boyd is re-instated by the supreme court of the United States, the *Journal* will be there by the time the news gets here.

It is rumored that the old parties are raising an immense fund with which to buy out Alliance and reform papers in different sections of the country, and then run them to suit their own ends. The plan is to send agents into the section proposed to be invaded, who will profess to be great independents, incidentally looking for a newspaper location. Look out for them.

STORY OF THE WEEK

ENDING WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1891.

THE CHILIAN REVOLUTION AND THE ESCAPE OF THE ITATA.—So much has been published in the dispatches recently about the "escape of the Itata" and the Chilian revolution, that a description of the affair so far as the United States is concerned in it will be interesting. The republic of Chili is just now engaged in a war within itself, the struggle being by a faction outside of the administration to overcome those in authority, and get control of the reins of government. It is said that two merchants in New York city are interested in this war, and are largely responsible for its continuance and destructiveness. They are heavy traders in that country and each have been offered inducements in the way of trade by the respective factions at war there in case of success. These merchants are said to be shipping immense quantities of arms and ammunition to aid their respective sides to victory. The American schooner, Robert and Minnie, arrived at Wilmington, Cal., on May 1, with 2,000 cases of arms and ammunition of American manufacture, to be transported to South America by the steamer Itata, belonging to the Chilian insurgents. This was making use of one of our ports for a base of supplies for war purposes. The United States marshal seized the Itata and arrested her captain. He was allowed to return to the ship, which was placed in the custody of a deputy marshal. It soon sailed away with the officer on board, but he was put off at Ballast Point, about eight miles from San Diego, and walked back there at night. An endeavor was made to capture the Robert and Minnie for its participation in the transaction, but it reached Mexican waters and has not been disturbed. The United States has instructed the Charleston, the Baltimore, the San Francisco and the Mohican to take the Itata wherever found on the high seas, and the wild race is now on. There have been rumors that the Itata had been sunk by the Charleston, but nothing definite has yet been heard from the racing ships.

Later—The Charleston has arrived at Acapulco, on the Mexican coast, but nothing is known of the whereabouts of the Itata.

BEHRING SEA CONTROVERSY—This international dispute, like Banquo's ghost, seems to be not particularly prejudiced toward removing itself from public attention.

Mr. Blaine has just written a letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington, which proposes six questions relating to the dispute for arbitration, and the proposition now now awaits acceptance by the British government.

In 1867, the United States purchased Russia's rights to Alaska and the Behring sea; and by the treaty of that year the water boundary line between the two countries was fixed to run northeasterly from a point somewhat west of the Aleutian Islands to a point slightly east of East Cape, the easternmost point of Siberia, and thence due north to the Arctic ocean, and on the east by Alaska territory. Since acquiring title the United States has rented the right of seal fishery to private corporations, and an average of over six and a quarter millions have been paid annually into the treasury for rentals.

Russia's right was never questioned, nor was that of the United States, her grantee, until about five years ago, when certain Canadian shipowners began to intercept the herds of seal as they passed from the breeding grounds on Probiloff Island in the middle of the Behring Sea, to the Aleutian Islands, the southern boundary. It was the basis of the Canadian claim that, though the breeding grounds were within the jurisdiction of the United States, the waters between there and the Aleutian chain, excepting three miles from all shores, were part of the high seas; and seals found in those waters were public property. The United States, through the federal district court of Alaska territory, seized some of the Canadian vessels as poachers, and in that way the pending international dispute begun.

BOYD'S APPEAL.—Mr. Justice Brewer, of the United States supreme court, on Friday issued a writ of error in the case of Thayer against Boyd, growing out of the gubernatorial contest in Nebraska. The petition asking for the writ was presented to the justice by Mr. Esterbrook of Omaha, and the prayer was promptly granted.

In answer to questions submitted Justice Brewer said that his action will simply bring the case to the United States supreme court from Nebraska to be argued on its merits. It does not serve to reinstate Boyd and the question at issue, whether or not he was a citizen of the United States at the time he was elected governor, is still to be determined. Nothing that has thus far been done will operate to reinstate Boyd. Inasmuch as the court has announced that it will hear no more arguments at this term, it is hardly likely that an exception will be made in this case and in that event there will be little opportunity to secure a final hearing upon the points at issue until the October term. In the meantime Governor Thayer will remain governor *de jure* as well as governor *de facto*.

EXPORT OF GOLD.—Nineteen million dollars of gold has been exported from this country within the last two weeks. There has been financial trouble in Portugal. Russia has been negotiating a loan of over $100,000,000. The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount to four per cent, and the South American troubles are by no means allayed. The United States is in a fair condition, but as financial matters are now, prosperity in this country is dependent fully as much upon the finances of other nations as upon our own crops and industry.

CREAM OF THE NEWS.

Fires have mowed a pathway over a territory from two to twenty miles in width, extending to the shore of Lake Superior in Wisconsin. Over 100 square miles of virgin forest has been utterly destroyed, and the loss has been estimated at $1,500,000 in standing timber. Forest fires also prevail in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

An international miners' congress is being held in the hall of Labor Exchange, Paris. Most European countries and America are represented. An international strike for an eight-hour day for all miners is one subject under consideration.

Jacob Hauk, the most popular and eloquent German speaker in Nebraska, and a sketch artist in Omaha, last week declared his allegiance to the principles of the Farmers' Alliance against democracy. He did so in presence of the Freubund German benevolent order.

The democratic governor of Texas has appointed Mr. Chilcott, a railroad lawyer, as successor to United States Senator Reagan.

The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will be held in Omaha in May of 1892.

A gang of socialists attempted to mob Henry M. Stanley, at London, Saturday.

A fresh wave of la grippe is sweeping westward from Russia.

Two miles from Huron, S. D., on Thursday of last week, at a depth of 935 feet, an artesian flow of 10,000 gallons per minute from an eight-inch pipe was struck.

The headgates of the new Chimney Rock irrigation ditch in Scotts Bluff county washed out Saturday, and the whole country through which it runs is flooded. The opening at the head of the canal is fifty feet wide and it is considered almost an impossibility to stop the flow of water. The ditch will be ruined and thousands of acres of crops will be flooded and washed out.

The son of General Raum, commissioner of pensions, has been forced to resign his position as clerk in the office. He had been doing a little brokerage in the employment of clerks in the pension office. A great splurge is being made over the affair and it is rumored General Raum will resign as he says his son is the victim of a conspiracy.

The Ohio legislature has adjourned. The most important acts are the ballot law; requiring manufacturers to pay taxes on both their raw material and finished product; and the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution so as to give the legislature the power to control taxation.

Ex-Treasurer Noland, of Missouri, squandered $33,000 of state money on the gambling table during his term, but a jury acquitted him of the charge of embezzling. He swore that he intended to return it, and that settled his innocence with the jury.

The Afro-American League of Lincoln passed resolutions in their state convention last week charging that there is a conspiracy to hang Monday McFarland, the negro charged with the murder of John Sheedy, and to let the real murderer, Mrs. Sheedy, go free. They demand a fair trial regardless of finances.

The crop report for May states that there is a decreased acreage of corn in Nebraska this year, and an increase in wheat, millet, flax, etc.

That the Italian government is endeavoring to check the tide of immigration to the United States is shown by the issuance of a circular by the Italian minister of the interior to the prefects of the kingdom for the restriction of such immigration as far as minors are concerned.

Blaine's health is improving rapidly.

The treasury department purchased 415,000 ounces of silver on Monday at 98.2 cents per ounce. The offers were 940,000 ounces.

A hand-to-hand fight occurred Saturday in the Florida legislature, over the vote for United States senator.

The Farmers' Alliance convention at Waco, Tex., was a great success, and the applause elicited when the speakers dwelt upon the necessity of a third party movement was significant.

A number of people prominent in reform movements have issued a call for a people's independent state convention, to be held at Des Moines, Ia., June 3. Representatives from all the labor and reform organizations of the state are invited to participate, but none are eligible who are not in favor of independent political action.

The Nebraska Fire Insurance company, formerly known as the Nebraska and Iowa, is in the hands of a receiver, and an examination is being made of its books by the state auditor. It is estimated that over $60,000 will be required to pay unearned premiums.

The trans-Mississippi commercial congress is in session at Denver with a thousand delegates present. Strong grounds are taken for free silver coinage.

A half ton of dynamite exploded on a work train near Tarrytown, New York, Tuesday, and twenty men were killed.

The Nebraska supreme court is enjoying a painful demonstration of the scriptural passage: "The way of the transgressor is hard." Ever since that tribunal overstepped its limit and attempted to run the legislature, a co-ordinate branch of the government equal to itself, it had a rocky road to travel. Where is the party or person who has not yet had just cause to complain of the court's actions since that first fatal step was taken?