

MISTAKE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In our list of Judicial Districts Hamilton county is omitted. It is in the 3th District, which elects two judges instead of one.

This office had a pleasant call in the person of Mr. A. L. Bixby, editor of the Columbus Sentinel, on Tuesday last. Mr. Bixby is one of those editors whose conscience drove him out of the republican party. He could not subordinate his convictions to railroad machine politics. By the same token his paper is one of the most honest and able in the state. May his success continue.

Of the person who cooks up the Lincoln correspondence for the Omaha Bee we will say that we have never known a more contemptible, malicious, meaningless liar in all our experience of nearly sixty years. Much of the stuff he sends to the Bee as news from this town is pure invention, without a scintilla of foundation in truth. And in addition to being false, it is maliciously false.

Says the Omaha Bee.

"A great grain market involves something more than an open board for transactions. It involves mills, warehouses, elevators, malt houses, and distilleries. These must come before the market can be great, and these should be looking longingly at Omaha to-day."

They are, they are—indeed they are! They are longing for Omaha men to "put up" something beside consolidated boards of trade and wind. They are longing for a slight glimpse of Omaha cash.

Signs of Decay in the Old Country.

The N. Y. Sun of a late date had an interesting article on the above subject. In a recent number of a Paris periodical, the Revue Libérale, an American contributor, Mr. Simon W. Hansauer, contrasts the economical and political prospects of Europe with those of the United States. He starts with the assumption that the best way to determine a nation's grade of civilization and possibilities of progress is to compare its annual outlay for the education of the masses of its inhabitants with the other expenditures provided for in its budget, and especially with the sums disbursed with a view to war. He then proceeds to lay before us some very interesting statistics, showing how much is expended by European countries for public instruction on the one hand, and for the national defence upon the other.

Beginning with Germany, we find that to schools (exclusive of universities, which are to a large extent maintained by private endowments and fees) only about \$10,000,000 are devoted by the state. Against this insignificant outlay we are to set nearly \$185,000,000 annually disbursed for military and naval purposes. In the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary the army and navy cost \$64,500,000 a year, while only \$8,250,000 are allotted to education. In Italy the condition is still more deplorable, for the subjects of King Humbert have to pay almost \$60,000,000 yearly for the protection of their country, and can only afford to spend \$4,000,000 on the system of public instruction, exclusive of the universities. France is doing more for the next generation, although the sum annually allotted to public schools (\$21,000,000 in round numbers) is very far from being adequate, and contrasts strangely with the \$131,000,000 called for by the military and naval estimates. The data presented by Russia are less discouraging than might have been expected, though they are sufficiently unsatisfactory to the social philosopher. Russia assigns to educational appliances nearly \$17,000,000 a year, or more than four times as much as Italy, though, on the other hand, she spends yearly for her army and navy \$200,000,000. Even in England the proportion is striking, for the army and navy cost \$150,000,000, while less than \$24,000,000 are laid out for public education—exclusive of the universities, most of which have funds of their own. Should, however, the education bill now pending become a law, the sum annually devoted to the public school system will be greatly increased. The most melancholy exhibit is made by Spain, where the army and navy cost upwards of \$100,000,000 a year, whereas the government can only spare \$1,500,000 for the liberal and technical education of her citizens.

From these facts Mr. Hansauer draws the inference that in the twentieth century Europe cannot hope to compete for economical preeminence and political power against the United States, which are not crushed with the burdens of enormous armaments, and which are consequently able to devote an adequate amount of their resources to the education of the people. Compared with the auspicious prospects of the American republic the position of Europe may be likened to that of a somnambulist who, unconscious of his danger, is walking on the steep roof of a house. Appalling will be his awakening, for it will be impossible to avoid plunging into the abyss of war upon the one side, or into the unfathomable gulch of the social revolution upon the other.

Meeting in the Sixth Judicial District.

The state central committee of the People's independent party of the counties of the Sixth Judicial district of Nebraska comprising the counties of Dodge, Colfax, Platte, Nemaha and Morrill, are requested to meet at the office of I. L. Albert, in Columbus, Neb., at 10 p. m., on July 23d, 1891, for the purpose of fixing the ratio of representation and making a call for a convention in said district for the nomination of two candidates for judges to be voted upon at the coming fall election, and for the transaction of other necessary business. By order of the executive board of the state central committee. Published by request of E. J. Couch. Subscribe for THE ALLIANCE.

ALL SORTS.

After the Fourth. We put him to bed in his little nightgown. The worst battered youngster there was in the town.

Yet he said as he opened his only well eye: "Rab, 'rah, for the jolly old Fourth of July!" Two thumbs and eight fingers with him were tied up. On his head was a kump like an upside-down cup. And his smiles were distorted, his nose all awry, from the joys of the glorious fourth of July.

We were glad; he had started abroad with the sun. And all day he had lived in the powder and fun. While the boom of the cannon soared up to the sky. To salute Young America's Fourth of July. I said we were glad all the pieces were there. As we plastered and bound them with the tenderest care. But out of the wreck came the words with a sigh: "If to-morrow was only the fourth of July!" We will grow all together again, never fear. And be ready to celebrate freedom next year. Meanwhile all his friends are most thankful here lies.

We kissed him good night on his powder-specked face.

We laid his bruised hands softly down in their place. And he murmured, as sleep closed his one open eye: "I wish every day was the Fourth of July."

Hundred suits at \$5 each, all to go this week as they must be closed at once. Several lines are worth \$12 and more but odd suits must go and now is your chance to get a good suit for almost nothing. This sale is strictly for cash. None of these suits will be charged at less than regular price, so please bring the cash for a \$5 suit. Just look over straw hats when you are in the store. Nobby and nice, and they can be used for a fan in real warm weather. Come one and all. A. HURLBURT.

"Mother may I go in and swim?"

"Yes my darling girl: Take your last year's bathing suit and lengthen out the skirt!"

Children's knee pants 30c each. Sizes from four-years-old to twelve. These goods have been selling for 50c each; also a large line of knee pants at 75c and \$1 each. Call and see this line. A. HURLBURT.

The Alliance Members are entitled to 10 per cent discount on all sales except specialties at A. Hurlbut's, and with every \$10 sale all members get a ticket on the trotter Sir. Albin.

Tax Inheritances.

We call particular attention to the extract printed elsewhere, from Prof. Richard T. Ely's paper, on the taxation of inheritances, in the North American Review for July. The New Nation has frequently advocated the taxation of inherited property, as the fairest, least burdensome method of raising the necessary revenue of the state in the present condition of society. We believe that the tax might properly be placed at such a proportion of the amount inherited as should produce a fund enabling the state not only to dispense with many present forms of taxation, but to adopt a more liberal public policy in various directions, and especially in the extension to the masses of the people of facilities for a higher education. As a starter, we would propose a tax of say 5 per cent on all estates over \$5,000 and less than \$10,000; of 10 per cent on larger estates, with not less than 20 per cent on estates of \$1,000,000. This cannot be regarded as a very radical proposition, when no less a millionaire than Andrew Carnegie is quoted by Prof. Ely as proposing that the inheritance tax be placed at 50 per cent.

It is a curious illustration, we may say in passing, of the confusion of men's standards, in this wonderful period of transition, that a man like Mr. Carnegie, while defending on the one hand an individual license as to methods of acquiring wealth, which nationalists utterly condemn, should go quite beyond the average nationalist in the drastic quality of the methods by which he proposes to enforce the distribution of that wealth for public purposes, when once acquired. It would be strange, indeed, however, if he did not, in common with all thoughtful persons, recognize that the transmission from one generation to another of vast and constantly accumulating estates, is a peril to the republic which demands a vigorous remedy.

Prof. Ely advocates the idea that the tax should be light in proportion as the relative is near to the deceased. It seems to us that he and the authorities he follows, are wrong here. The effect of this discrimination would be to discourage the distribution of estates, and cause them to be left en masse in the direct line, which is against public policy, as tending to the permanence of great fortunes. —New Nation.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Is He Afraid?

Don't make an open-handed assault upon the Alliance.—Senator Plumb.

Call Out the Militia.

Acting Governor Thayer is confronted with the charge of having systematically and wrongfully pocketed the fees accruing to the state for commissioning deed commissioners and issuing requisitions. It will now be in order for him to clear himself or call out the militia and silence his accusers. —Haver City Times.

Against the Law to Shoot Buzzards.

The two old parties are so rotten that all the buzzards in the land have flocked about them to enjoy the agreeable stink, but as the law has a penalty for shooting these buzzards, let us do the next best thing—bury the two old carcasses out of sight in '92. The grave in dug and the coffin is made, now let us prepare the funeral sermon and carry along our shovels. Earth to earth and ashes to ashes. And the buzzard scavengers will sit on the fence and wipe their weeping eyes.—Phoebus.

A Bargain.

House and lot, on electric car line, in Lincoln, for sale cheap or will exchange for cattle or clear land. R. A. PETERSON. 4-31 Cedar Bluffs, Neb.

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For the second largest list received by the same date we will give Tuition for One Year. This offer of tuition includes the following courses: Preparatory, Teachers, Elective, Scientific, Classic and Business course.

Terms in this school open as follows: Fall term, September 1st; First Winter term, November 1st; Second Winter term, January 1st; First Spring term, March 1st; Second Spring term, May 1st; Summer term, June 1st.

The cash value of the first premium is One Hundred and Eighty Dollars. Of the second premium Fifty Dollars.

The president of the Fremont Institute is W. R. Crampton.

Subscriptions can be sent in at any time, but persons intending to compete for the premium should notify us so that proper credits can be given.

See advertisement of the Institution in another column.

Happenings in Omaha.

At the last meeting of the Omaha Independent club Mr. G. W. Brewster read a paper he had written for the Bee in answer to an article on the gold standard by Andrew Carnegie. The article was well composed and the Bee, of course, refused to print it. Mr. Brewster stated that he was a republican, but his financial views were with the independents. He further said if the republican party did not change its financial policy he would leave it, as many others would who had not already. The next speaker, Mr. T. C. Kelsey, warned us by saying if the laid down with hope he would get up with fees. We think Mr. B. is already an independent, but don't know it. As Congressman Ken says, "he is not yet quite weaned."

There will be a mass meeting of all labor organizations at the Grand Opera house Monday evening, July 20th, for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour law. There is no doubt but a great many of the corporations here are going to try to evade it. Billon & Douk, making dress makers, started their men on eight hours last Monday. The boys are well-pleased with the change.

Mr. Edgerton is the choice of the independents of this city for supreme judge. They know he would give us equal and exact justice as well as trustworthy law.

The independents of Omaha have had their rights trampled on by Thayer refusing to appoint one of their number on the fire and police commission. There seems to be no way to compel him to observe the law; but when we elect a real governor he can follow the precedent set by Thayer and appoint the whole commission from the independent ranks. I expect about that time they will be shouting around wanting a non-partisan commission. (Rats!) The effect of the present commission is plainly seen. Quite a number of policemen have told your correspondent on the sly that they would vote with us, but that they dare not be seen at our club meetings or our labor meetings. They dare not even ask the commissioners to obey the eight-hour law. Is not that nice for a free country?

Time and Place of Holding Precinct Primaries.

Table with 3 columns: Precinct, Time, Place. Lists various precincts and their respective primary times and locations.

Copy of Address Delivered by the N. C. I. A. of Kearney to the Farmers' Alliance of Buffalo County.

The following communication was read at the meeting of Buffalo County Alliance held at Kearney July 9, 1891, and on motion the secretary, Peter O'Brien, was instructed to request the Citizens' Alliance to publish the same in the Independent, STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, Gibson Reporter, and State Liberty Bell.

To the Farmers' Alliance of Buffalo County "GREETING."

We your brothers of Midway Assembly No. 15 National Citizens' Industrial Alliance of Kearney, Neb., hereby pledge our earnest support to you by all the means in our power to assist you with other organizations to right the wrongs that have been heaped upon the people through the class legislation that have been enacted.

The object of our order is to unite the industrial class of cities and towns to work in harmony with the agricultural and other organizations. We are ready at all times to co-operate with you. And if at any time we find ourselves unable to attempt to do the industrial organizations for selfish motives or to thwart the designs of the laboring classes by combining with rings or corporations to secure the nomination of unworthy men we will join with you to defeat such unworthy nominees or designs, which may be gotten up in the interest of corporations, believing that the office should seek the man is a safe maxim to stand by. And that the office shall not be given to any man unless he has proved himself to be sincerely and honestly a friend to the principles advocated by the Independent party and the industrial class, and has dared by acts, words, and life to adhere to those principles without fear or favor. We ask nothing at your hands but your united effort with us and other organizations to hand down this government to our children, in every sense a free government indeed.

Secretary N. C. I. A. Adm. by the Midway Assembly No. 15, N. C. I. A. July 8, 1891.

J. C. BEAVERICK, President.



The Beautiful Land.

There's a beautiful country that lies far away From the earth with its burden of tears, Where night never enters, but shadowless shines on through eternity's years; Where the wail of the mourner is heard no more, And tears we fall for the dead; But life's waters wash soft on the heavenly shore, Where the sorrows of earth are all fled.

And angels of beauty with faces that shine, Look down from the heavenly land; They are ministers sent by the Savior divine, Though we see not their welcoming hand; But we feel their sweet presence as dew on the flowers, And as strength to the sorrowing soul, Till we years for that Eden with heavenly bowers, Where the waters of life gently roll.

From the shadows are lifted our sorrowful eyes To the hills where the angels have trod, And our hearts yearn ever for our home in the skies; Our home in the garden of God, And on some glad morning shall shades be away, And the ransomed of Zion shall stand, In the rapture and glow of a shadowless day, At home in the beautiful land.

Creation of the World.

In a recent address before the state association of Congregational churches Dr. R. W. Raymond mentioned as a sample of the courageous and consistent literalism of the last generation one of the introductory notes in Cruden's concordance, discussing the season at which the creation occurred, and favoring the conclusion that it was autumn, because, (among other reasons) apples were ripe. Several persons have since made inquiry as to this passage, not having found it in Cruden under the word Creation. It will be found (we think in all editions of the concordance, though we have examined only the American edition of 1841, from the tenth London edition) under World, as follows: "It is also inquired at what season of the year the world was created. The generality of the fathers think it was created in the spring. But a great number of others, among whom are the most learned chronologists, contend that the world was created in autumn. They urge: 1. That the Hebrews, the Egyptians, and most of the Orientals began their year at autumn, which custom they had received from their ancestors, and they from the first men, who would naturally commence their year from the time when the world began. 2. When God created Adam and Eve, and all other animals, He was to provide them with necessary nourishment. 3. There was fruit upon the trees in the Garden of Eden, Gen. III, 2, 3. It was therefore autumn, they say, in whatever place we suppose Adam to have been created."

Those who have felt incredulous that such reasoning as this should be found in books of Biblical study still in common use, may be interested to know that the Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, in a sermon preached May 24, 1891, narrated the Creation at length, with Scriptural authority, with running comments, and (as the newspapers reported him, and as we are assured by persons who were present) declared that it took place in May, beginning at 4 o'clock on Monday morning! We suspect that Monday must have been a slip of the tongue. If not, the doctor is a heretic, and in danger of the Presbytery. But correcting that slight error, he is in accord with "the generality of the fathers," though not as Cruden says, with "the most learned chronologists."

As to his further reported declaration that light was first created, in order that the admiring hosts of heaven might have the opportunity to see the glorious exhibition that followed, we do not feel so sure that the generality of the fathers would be with him. Possibly they would find fault with him for adding a piece of purely human speculation to the infallible record. But something must be pardoned to the contagious spirit of the age.

Giving and Taking Offense.

Everybody admits the sinfulness of giving offense, because he can do that while still thinking of his neighbor. But comparatively few reflect upon the impropriety of taking offense, because to do that would involve self-condemnation. Yet they are kindred faults, and commonly also neighbors. He who is slow to put a wrong construction on the words or actions of another will generally be tender in his dealings with his fellow-men. But the man who rides roughshod over the feelings of others will be the first to make an outcry if one wounds his sensibilities.

What Is Prayer?

Prayer is talking to God. It is the offering up of our desires to God in the name of the Son; depending upon the holy spirit. Some say prayer does no good; but others know it does. To keep good company helps any of us. The more we pray the more we are like God. Much of the Bible, both in the old and New Testament, have recorded prayers. They are written for our learning. A few are long, but nearly all of them are short—as the disciples when they cried, "Lord, increase our faith," or the publican, who smote upon his breast and exclaimed, "God, be merciful to me a sinner." What the Bible talks about, we ought to talk about; and what it speaks of mostly, we ought to think about mostly. "Pray without ceasing." "Ask and ye shall receive." Prayer conforms the human will to the divine; it makes the heart better, the life better; it keeps up daylight in the soul; it causes hatred of sin; it gives love of holiness. Prayer subdues the flesh; it is manly fight, and gives courage to overcome what is morally wrong. It inspires faith in God. It gives strength to trust in Jesus.

University Extension.

University extension is a compensating movement to prevent the too wide separation of liberal culture from the average livelihood line of the general run. The tendency toward an aristocracy of intellect should be met as actively as the tendency toward an aristocracy of wealth. If

established, it becomes just as oppressive to mental aspiration in the lowly as the presence of a wealthy privileged class is to the social aspirations of the poor. Not the elevation of the few to lordliness, but the elevation of the many to manliness and womanliness, is the great end in view, and that end becomes a vanishing quantity when power of mind or wealth segregates with a comparatively small class, which is removed from an intimate knowledge of, and sympathy with, the life of the masses. If higher education sublimates to lofty heights, in college and universities, without diffusing into the general life, and forming the upward extensions of that life, the peaks and pinnacles of the generic mind, then the formation of an intellectual class seems to be unavoidable; for if education is cut off from a reactionary effect on the general state it becomes at once subjective and self-contemplative. That is not exactly what we want. That is not Hercules, the giant armed, annihilating human disabilities. It is not Christ, the spiritual magnet, drawing the whole world up into matchless perfection. It is rather a dapper Adonis, gathering up his dainty skirts and saying: "Keep away; don't touch me; you are ignorant; I am educated; I am better than you."

Unless I am much mistaken, there is this tendency in higher education: not enough to worry about; only enough, perhaps, to furnish amusement to the general eye. Wealth pushes the tendency forward faster, but mind culture goes the same way with slower steps. When it ceases to be a world-inspiration, it begins to weave an environment of inaccessibility about itself and declines to use its force in the struggle with human limitations.—From "Aims of University Extension," by Sidney T. Skidmore, in May Lippincott's.

Unjudged.

"Dear me, I wonder how it is," said an impulsive woman, who was constantly misjudging people, "that everybody is so much better than I think them?"

The sweet, motherly face of Mrs. B., who always wore decorous black, appeared on the promenade lately in a Rubens hat.

"Twenty years too young for her," ejaculated one friend behind her back.

"Did you see Mrs. — at church to-day?" asked another lady of her husband.

"Yes, she ever misses morning service," he replied.

"And did you notice her hat?"

"Why, no. I suppose it was the same one she always wears."

"It was a round hat," announced the lady, in much the same tone she might have used if the headgear in question had been a washbowl.

"That woman will wear a crown some day," answered her husband. "I do not know her equal in good works."

"I am talking about earthly millinery now," answered his wife, as she picked up the discussion again.

Meanwhile Mrs. B. — has returned home and taken off the offending hat, which she handed to her daughter.

"Thank you, Ruby," she said. "I suppose my bonnet has come back."

"Yes, dear," answered her daughter. "And Mrs. — was so grateful because you lent it to her. She said she could not afford to buy mourning for her boy."

"It was a small favor to do for one in trouble," answered the mother, gently.

And the wagging tongues never reached her.

Rolling the Tongue.

Do not talk too much. Learn how to be silent. There is nothing like the man or woman that can keep the mouth shut. Not that people should always keep the tongue still; it is made for use; but there are times when silence is the best and most effective reply. When a boor speaks roughly or uncivilly to you, when you are asked an impertinent question, when a sneer is conveyed under cover of an inquiry of information, or when, having appealed to you on a question of taste, your opinion is met with these or like exigencies, the best answer in these or like exigencies is masterful silence, bespeaking dignity, self-command; and nothing at times is so effective as the silence which springs from contempt. He who can endure reproach silently, and can keep silent under trying circumstances, is a man of no common character. He who is irritated, and who loses control of tongue and temper, is at the mercy of his opponent. He who can keep calm and cool, can mold men as he will. The cold hammer bends the hot iron. "If any man of fend not in word, the same is a perfect man, and able also to bridle the whole body."

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ALLIANCE STATE BUSINESS AGENCY.

STAGE AGENTS OFFERS FOR THIS WEEK:

Table listing various goods and their prices, including flour, sugar, tea, soap, and other household items.

The best Sewing Machine in the State The Farmers' Alliance at \$20.00, or \$19.00 at factory. A good one at \$15.00. Fully warranted.

Our inside prices are for members of Alliance only. Write us for anything you eat, wear or use.

Cash to accompany all orders. J. W. HARTLEY, State Agent.

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The farmers of Lancaster county are cordially invited to call on me in my new quarters, 1136 O street, where I will take pleasure in showing them my handsome line of jewelry, watches, clocks, etc., which I offer to members of the Alliance at discount rates. All kinds of repairing at low rates. Respectfully,

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