

Mr. BLAINE has withdrawn his libel suit against the Indianapolis Sentinel.

SALT LAKE proposes to boycott the Union Pacific for having raised the rate on ore.

The Child's Hospital and Home at Omaha contains twenty-one children, and there is no room for more.

American magazines that sell for 35 cents here bring 18 cents in London. Has protection anything to do with this?

The greater portion of the wheat crop of California is stored, and will not be sent to market until prices grow better.

The voters of Brown county, this state, by a large majority, voted in favor of a division of the county on the east and west line.

The French commander in Tonquin reports another engagement with the Chinese, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss.

It is very natural to suppose that the programme marked out is about as usual, with an understanding, we think, that the members belonging to the railroads can show little more apparent independence than heretofore, but in all essential matters follow instructions.

It is safe to say that such "whelps" have been found in every legislature which for years has thwarted legislation on this subject; we call them "whelps" because they deserve no better name; elected through professions of loyalty to the people's interests, they are as obedient to the men who buy them as the dog is to his master.

Patience has ceased to be a virtue, herein. By-issues will not do. Prohibition dodges to take up time and divert attention will not be looked on with favor. The people of Nebraska will hold the Republican party to account for something substantial in the way of railroad legislation, this session, and members elect should be ready to meet their responsibility like honest men and faithful representatives of the people's interests.

POLITICIANS at London have found a new subject to wrangle over in a speech delivered by Henry Campbell Bannerman. He succeeded George Otto Trevelyan as chief secretary for Ireland October 21st last, and this speech is his first public utterance of note since his assumption of office. He openly advocates a more liberal form of government for Ireland. He said the great mistake made by the English in their treatment of Ireland lay in the fact that their policy is too obviously one of "Benevolent Consideration." The Irish he contended being a proud and sensitive people, whereas if they were given laws and institutions which their needs require, and to which the country was peculiarly adapted, they would become as loyal as the Scotch. Bannerman's speeches are a sure indication to politicians that the British government has decided to make a new departure in the Irish policy, and one in the direction of greater liberalism.

HORRIBLE reports still come from the plague-stricken districts of Virginia and Tennessee. The inhabitants of any other section of the country would get up and pull out of such a place when they found everything drying up rather than stay there to starve and die. No live westerner would sit around and patiently wait for grim death to cut him down and the grave to swallow him up.—Fremont Tribune.

We don't think those remarks are exactly justified by the facts bearing upon the question. The "live westerner" has shown a remarkable disposition to "stick to the ship," as was well demonstrated during the grasshopper scourge in early days. To be sure the cases are not parallel as regards the plague, as a healthy, salubrious climate we certainly had. The "hoppers" couldn't eat it.

The following questions and answers which appear in the Omaha Republican may be of interest to readers of the JOURNAL:

1. Is, York, Nebraska—Will you please answer the following questions: 1. Has the homestead law been changed? 2. Is a person required to erect at once a house 12x14 and do some breaking? 3. Must a joint man move onto the claim the same as a married man?

1. The law in relation to residence has not been changed. 2. There is no specification as to the size of house so long as it is inhabited. The law is the same for single as for married men. The applicant for a homestead is allowed six months after entry to build a house, break some land, and thus establish a residence. A failure to establish a residence within six months after entry is prima facie evidence of abandonment.

The "Nebraska County Officers' Association," at Lincoln, perfected its organization to be known by the above name, appointed its committees and gave them their work in the way of securing reform in the laws of the State. No one questions the motive of the association in trying to reform and amend many of the laws of the State, as by all practicable experience they have proved a complete failure in many instances, which the action of the association in due time will develop, so as to convince the members of the coming legislature of the necessity of the changes demanded in the present laws. The association adjourned on the 18th subject to the call of the president.

A Scotch farmer determined, in spite of the bad times, to pay his rent if it were his last shilling, and saying to his landlord, who received it, "It is my last shilling," he threw down a roll of notes. The landlord counted them and said: "There is £50 too much." "Odds, man," said the farmer, "I put my hand in the wrong pouch."

Party Responsibility.

The Republican party is largely in the ascendancy in Nebraska, and has been pledged squarely and fairly, by party utterances, as favoring restrictive railroad legislation.

Heretofore, by one means or another, the railroad companies have succeeded in preventing any effective work against their oppressive rates. They have always managed to have the executive and the legislative heads in their interest, and nearly always have dictated the appointment of every important committee in either branch of the legislature, so as virtually to control the action of those bodies.

Those who have watched the course of recent legislatures will remember that the first contest, in the Senate, has been on the question of the appointment of committees, whether it should be by the body or by the lieutenant governor—the latter being invariably a railroad subservient, dictated to political conventions. In the House, virtually the same contest has clustered around the election of speaker, and has nearly always resulted in victory for the railroads.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Doings of the Body.

SENATE. Van Wyck offered a whereas and resolution favoring an open discussion of treaties which concern matters of revenue. Wilson objected, and the matter went over one day.

The Oregon Central land forfeiture bill was resumed and Plumb's amendment agreed to, 33 to 11, repealing the act of March 3, '65, which allowed settlers on railroad lands subsequently forfeited to locate an amount equal to the original entry without additional. The bill was discussed at some length by Sherman, Morgan and Van Wyck.

The unfinished business prevented further action on the bill for the admission of Dakota was taken up and discussed by Harrison.

Cullom's inter-state commerce bill, the special order for the day, had no opportunity of being considered.

Logan presented a large number of petitions from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers and labor organizations of Illinois, New York and other states protesting against the ratification of the Spanish treaty. He also presented a petition signed by over 7,600 ex-soldiers of the Union army praying congress to purchase, for the capital at Washington, a portrait of General Thomas.

The chair laid before the Senate Van Wyck's resolution providing for considering commercial treaties in open session.

Miller moved reference to committee on foreign relations. Hoar raised a point of order that the matter should be considered with closed doors. Hawley seconded the motion. The senate then went into secret session. In secret session Van Wyck's resolution was referred to the committee on foreign relations. In fifteen minutes the doors were re-opened and the senate took up the Dakota bill.

The Dakota bill was informally laid aside at the request of Mr. Hill in order to give him an opportunity to address the Senate on the suspension of coinage of silver, which he did at some length and in which Sherman, Allison and Beck participated.

The chair appointed a committee of fourteen, including Logan and Cameron (Wis.), to attend the executive mansion and take part in the ceremony of opening the New Orleans exposition.

Miller (N. Y.) reported favorably from the committee on foreign affairs the bill to authorize the president to accept invitations from foreign governments to inter-national exhibitions and to appoint commissioners there to, and appropriating \$25,000 at the disposal of the President to cover the necessary disbursements in such cases.

Hale reported a bill for the temporary provision of the naval service.

Lapham presented remonstrances against the ratification of the Nicaragua treaty. Sherman presented the point of order that the treaty was executive business, and that remonstrances should be presented in executive session. Lapham withdrew the remonstrances.

Cockerell from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely the petition of the members of George Strong Post, G. A. R., of Fairfield, Iowa. The petitioners want some of the surplus in the treasury to make up what they lost by reason of the depreciation of the money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865.

A resolution was agreed to, calling upon the secretary of state for information respecting our foreign trade with Mexico and Central and South American states, Cuba, Porto Rico and San Domingo.

The Dakota bill was further debated and Garland's substitute lost by a party vote, yeas 27, nays 31. The bill was then voted on as it came from the committee and passed, also by a party vote, yeas 34, nays 28. The bill now goes to the House.

Cullom called up the inter-state commerce bill, so as to occupy the place of unfinished business.

Platte gave notice that on the disposal of the above measure he would move that the Senate take up the bill for the admission into the Union of the state of Tacoma.

Van Wyck introduced a bill to fix the rate of transmission of messages by telegraph west of the Missouri river not to exceed the average rates east of said river to the seaboard. The bill was referred.

The chair laid the inter-state commerce bill before the Senate and Slater submitted the proposed amendment to be moved by him, embodying the provisions of the Reagan bill.

Hoar presented a memorial from the woman's suffrage party, protesting against the admission of Dakota on a constitution made by men alone and denying the rights of women.

The bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for erecting a statue to the memory of General Lafayette.

Van Wyck introduced two bills, one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the other to grant pensions to invalid dependent pensioners who served three months in the war of the rebellion.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the concurrent resolution was passed declaring congress unable to attend the opening of the world's exposition at New Orleans.

The session of the 13th was almost entirely taken up by a personal wrangle, principally between Taylor and Warner, both of Ohio. During the controversy Warner charged that Taylor's army service during the civil war was confined to the membership of the Ohio home guard. Taylor retorted that the only wound Warner ever received was in the back.

Ten pension bills, including one of \$30 a month to Emma DeLong, were passed at the evening session.

The speaker presented to the house

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Interesting Letter from a Former Resident of Columbus.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 9, 1884. EDITOR JOURNAL.—As the JOURNAL comes from my old home, I usually read about all it contains, so of course I will say a few words to you in your issue of the 3d inst., and as they are both wrong I wish to make correction.

You say that "about 1200 women voted" at the late election held here. Now you are a long way wrong in those figures. Where do you get such information anyway? It must be that you have it from republican headquarters at Portland, from the same source that kept sending news that Armstrong was elected long after it was well known that Voorhees was the elected one. Any one seeing that item would think Washington Ty had but few women and that they did not care to vote when they have the chance. Of the forty-two thousand votes cast in this territory, at least ten thousand were cast by women. There are more women here than most people of the east think for, and they are as intelligent and good looking as the women of any state or territory in the Union; furthermore, they take a very lively interest in politics, as many an unworthy candidate can testify. Party lines do not restrain them; principle and the best men is what they go in for every time. There would not be a democrat elected as delegate to congress were it not that women voted. The democrats declared that the unearned portion of the N. P. R. E. land grant should be forfeited, which would restore to the public about one-third of this territory. The women saw at once that this was right. So they supported the measure and overcame a republican majority that would have reached at least seven thousand on straight party vote. In local affairs they likewise disregarded party lines and voted for such men as promised to enact the best laws and those that promised to faithfully enforce them.

You also say that Mrs. Dunnway was over here and was well received; it is true she made some speeches but she was not well received; it was generally known that she was here in the interest of the N. P. R. E., consequently most people had no use for her. The women generally were pretty much disgusted with her; here at Seattle she received such a cool reception that she remained but one day, instead of several, as was the intention. Very respectfully, JOHN SCHRAM.

In thirty years the population of this country has doubled. In the same time the facilities for manufacturing purposes have increased about ten-fold.

It is stated that the children in an Ohio Sunday School are raising money for missionary purposes by gathering waste paper and selling it.

A MASSACHUSETTS man has discovered a sure cure for sea-sickness. It is a counter-irritant in the shape of a mild blister application behind the ear.

Noiseless cabs, recently introduced at London by the Earl of Shrewsbury, have India rubber wheels, costing 70 guineas a pair.

THREE acres of land over the Lance Colliery at Plymouth, Pa., sunk five feet the other day, the cave-in being preceded by a rumbling report.

J. G. McCUNE, of the Dakota City high school, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the last session of the district court in that town.

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A COMPANY in the upper part of New Jersey is making counterpanes and pillow shams of paper, which retail at 75 cents a set.

The two daughters of John Bell, the Presidential candidate of 1860, are keeping a young ladies' academy on Chestnut Hill, Boston.

The police force of London numbers 12,662, making it half as large as the regular army of the United States.

It takes 25,000 people packed as in a political meeting to fill an acre. It takes a dentist an hour to fill an aker.

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The sum of \$151,752,000 is said to be expended annually in China on the worship of ancestors.

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GRAND ISLAND intends to make an effort for the location of the State Fair at that place.

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The new hotel at Oakland is now ready to be opened and is said to be a nice building.

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FINAL PROOF.

Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 10th, 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court of Platte county, Nebraska, on Friday, January 30th, 1885, viz: Wadsworth Boggs, Homestead No. 9657, for the N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4, Section 8, Township 19 north, Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Torson, Charles Swallow, John Chebot, Charles Huls, all of Platte Center, Platte Co., Neb. 31-5 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

FINAL PROOF. Land Office at Grand Island, Neb., Dec. 10th, 1884. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the District Court of Platte county, Nebraska, on the 24th day of January, 1885, viz: Peter Karney Homestead Entry No. 10415 for the N. E. 1/4, Section 2 Township 19 north, Range 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: John Torson, Charles Swallow, John Chebot, Charles Huls, all of Platte Center, Platte Co., Neb. 31-5 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

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FINAL PROOF. U. S. Land Office, Grand Island, Neb., Nov. 26th, 1884. NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court of Platte county, at Columbus, Nebraska, on the 9th day of January, 1885, viz: John J. Maughan, Homestead Entry No. 11170 for the S. E. 1/4, Section 24, Township 20 north, Range 3 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Thomas Gogan of Farrell post-office, Michael Lehner of St. Bernard post-office, Peter Karney, Thomas F. Conroy of Lindsay post-office, all of Platte Co., Neb. 32-6 C. HOSTETTER, Register.

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