THE DAILY BEE.

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BUSINESS LUTTERS All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Turk Bus Principalism Contrast. Onana. Drafts, checks and prescribe orders to be made parable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, RIGTOR'

THE city council should pass that building ordinance.

Ir Jay Gould wants to build the Omaha and Northern railroad, who is holding

ACTING MAYOR BECHEL Will not suspend Marshal Cummings until those charges are proven.

the result of the recent publication of Tennyson's spring poetry. SENATOR CULLON has introduced a pos-

THE present thaw is suspected to be

tal telegraph bill. It remains to be seen whether he is sincere in his efforts in that direction. Ir this kind of weather keeps up much longer we shall discontinue our appeals | subject to public entry. Thereupon the

to the street car company to have its cars | Union Pacific hatched up the famous Bill heated this winter. The Nebraska prohibitionists will hold a conference at Lincoln in January. Mr. Finch will be there, if the cold-water this was a put up job, rushed the case

signals are correct. The enemies of Senator Van Wyck re fer to him as an imported statesman. Nebraska would do well to import a few more statesmen like him.

Congress is being flooded with land grant forfeiture bills, which goes to show | Mobilier era, and his zeal for the people that congressmen are beginning to realize the popular sentiment.

WEAVER is in fayor of the postal teleraph. It is not our Weaver, but the Iowa Weaver. There is a good deal of | Credit Mobilier swindlers, were declared difference between the two men on questions of anti-monopoly.

THE December thaw has its drawbacks and its benefits. It may be hard on the coalmen, but it is a godsend for bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters and out door laborers. It is a good thing, too, for the doctors.

Ten hog cholera has not yet thinned out the ranks of the moss-backed Omaha hogs. They are still grunting about heavy taxes and continue to obstruct publie improvements at every step. They will neither build nor let anybody else

GROVER CLEVELAND may eat pie with his knife, but the office-seekers in Nebraska wouldn't care if he handed them | corporations with this vast landed subsidy out a Christmas piece with his fingers. have succeeded in staving off all taxes They want pie and want it bad. How it on its land grants by taking advantag is given to them is a matter of no moment so long as they get it.

THE Philadelphia Press continues to the expense of the railroad company. urge the appointment of Kate Field as | The great tax shirkers decline to deposit governor of Utah. Why wouldn't the the money for the surveys, and thus the appointment of Miss Cleveland do just as lands remain untaxed until after they well? Her portion of the president's message has demonstrated her ability to give polygamy a blow straight from the shoulder.

THE board of trade has let the contract for the chamber of commerce, and the building will be completed in 1886. The directors are entitled to a great deal of credit for the energy they have displayed in view of the many obstacles which they had to encounter in the enterprise.

Those Tenth street claimants remind us of the libel suit business. The lowest claim in a libel suit is \$10,000, and from \$25,000 to \$100,000 is nothing unusual. The juries award from five cents to five dollars to the average claimant in libel suits, and \$ 100 is regarded as a very liberal allowance.

OMAHA has an ordinance requiring the prompt registration of every birth and death, but it is not properly carried out. It is important that it should be strictly enforced, and any neglect on the part of a physician to register a birth or death should be punished.

THE postoffice department reports an unprecedented number of applications from Nebraska for the establishment of postoffices. This is clearly indicative of the large interfor growth of this splendid state. Of course it means more democratic post-

masters, too. Sclah!-Herabl. In some of the frontier settlements you have to skirmish around for miles before you can find a democrat.

SENATOR VAN WYCK continues to look after the interests of the homesteader and home seeker. He has introduced a bill providing for the sale of a part of the Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska. This will throw open for settlement about 35,000 acres of excellent land. This bill will probably be passed at this session of congress so that the land can be taken up next summer.

Tim demands of some of the Tenth street property owners for damages on secount of the proposed viaduct are very modest. They only want about all the property is worth. If the experiment could be made to have a viaduet on Eleventh street for about two years, these claimants for imaginary damages would be raising a purse to have the vinduet relocated to save their vacant

stores from going to decay.

Is the re-arrangement of the senate standing committees Senator Van Wyck | present year amounted to 4,298,728 | character, and probably most of them has been assigned as follows: Chairman of the committee on the improvement of the Mississippi, and member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, pensions, public lands, and mines and mining. Senator Manderson is a member of the committees on military affairs, printing, rules, territories, transportation routes to the seaboard, and to investigate the condition of the l'otomac river front | with a capital of \$32,088,080, employing of Washington.

\$5,551,788; value of product, \$43,241,911. Congressman Weaver of this state has

Those Unsurveyed Lands.

and the decision of the supreme court so

effectually that no legislation of congress

can force them to part with their prop-

erty so long as their laml grant mortgage

The original grant to the Union and Con-

tral Pacific roads provided that all lands

remaining undisposed of after five years

from the date of the completion of the

road should be thrown open to pre-emp-

tion and homestead entry, and that the

proceeds should be placed to the credit of

the companies as a partial offset of their

debt to the government. The Union and

Central Pacific roads made their junction

at Promontory on the 10th day of May,

1869, but by the methods pursued by the

Credit Mobilier, the line was not official-

ly declared as finished until 1873. Scere-

tary Schurz, a year later, issued the order

in the Dudymat claim case, which recog-

nized the fact that the railroad lands were

Platt test case which was a jug handled

were serving the same masters. Judge

Dundy, who ought to have known that

through his court with a decision in favor

of the railroad. The case was pushed

through the supreme court at Washing-

ton with the same haste. Ex-Altorney

General Devins, who appeared for the

government, was notoriously an old law-

ver of the Messrs Ames who were connect-

ed with the Union Pacific from the Credit

was tempered by his anxiety not to affect

the interests of his former clients. By

this decision as given the lands, which

had been meanwhile bonded to raise

more funds to go into the coffers of the

not forfeited because they had been "dis-

posed of" by reason of having been

mortgaged by the railroad company. As

far back as 1873 a bill was introduced in

congress by Judge Crounse to compel the

roads to pay taxes, and this bill, endorsed

in a state convention, became part of the

republican platform. That was the last

state convention that the railroad bosses

in Nebraska didn't control. Since that

time bills have been introduced every

two years and defeated either in one

house or the other through the

corporation birelings in congress. Fif-

teen years have now elapsed since the

completion of the road. Ten years have

passed since the land grants should have

reverted to the public domain. The great

of a technical clause, which makes the

upon a previous survey of the lands at

have passed into the hands of new owners

The remedy is to be found in legisla-

tion which will force the land-grant roads

to take out patents on their immense do-

which the tax-payers have been assessed.

The bill introduced by Senator Van Wyck

and similar bills introduced in the house.

provide for an immediate survey of the

lands at the risk of forfeiture. Mr. Wea-

ver's bill provides for their disposal with-

in three years after the companies get

ready to have their lands surveyed. This

meets no wants and affords no remedy.

Under the supreme court ruling the lands

The Growth of Colorado.

public through the report of the census

commissioner to the governor. The sta-

tistics presented are necessarily incom-

plete, owing to the great difficulties of a

house-to-house enumeration in such a

mountainous state. Yet they present a

gratifying picture of the wonderful

growth of the state in five years. The

report shows that the total population of

the state, on the first of last June, was 243,-

910, an increase of 49,583, or 25.55 par

cent in five years. Of this number, 239,

585 are whites, 3,262 colored, >61 Chinese

and 303 Indians. The sex of the popula-

tion shows a vast preponderance of males.

the figures being 144,781 males and 99,-

120 females. There are 95,829 single

men and 52,614 single women; 44,523 of

the former sex and 40,714 of the latter,

married: 4,000 widowers and 5,416 widows.

The cultivated area of the state has

nearly trebled in five years, from 616,169

in 1880 to 1,617,805 the present year.

There are 8,474 individual farms, with a

total of 2,429,625 acres, valued at \$33,181,-

863. The value of live stock in the state

is \$24,804,126, as against \$8,703,842 in

The harvest of 1884 netted 234,085 bush-

els of barley, 35,883 of buckwheat, 2,220,-

563 of wheat, 1,644,083 of oats. 35,882 of

rye and 653,694 of corn. The garden pro-

ducts for the same year were valued at

\$389,150. The spring clip of fleeces the

pounds, against 746,443 in 1880; 112,175

pounds of grapes were produced and

5,043 gallons of wine made during the

year. There are 85,613 head of horses in

the state, 4,962 mules and asses, 826 work-

ing oxen, 48,496 mileh cows. 527,110

hogs, a total of 1,709,638 domestic animals.

othercattle, 1.063,341 sheep and 39,280

There are 983 manufacturers in the state,

The death rate for the census year was

8.56 for every 1,000 inhabitants.

are already disposed of.

affair, in which the lawyers on both sides

netting a profit of \$18,577,999. introduced a bill which provides that The number of gold mines in the state is 191, and silver mines 373. The capital when the land grant roads have surveyed invested in mining foots up \$16,108,915, and located their lands they shall be given three years in which to dispose of and the number of people engaged in the them, at the end of which time the lands industry is 14,404. The value of gold proare to be subject to home-stead and preduced in 1881 was \$2,563,651; silver, \$6, emption entry. Mr. Weaver's measure 483,069; lead, \$316,590; copper, \$28,426;

is not a practical one, and will fall in iron, \$54,388. producing any relief, if it is intended to There is a capital of \$2,164,272 employ Until the land grant roads are d in coal mines, employing 3,329 hands forced to survey and locate their immense The product for the year was 2,497,963. domain, any legislation in regard to its

Inture disposition is mere nonscose. The The petroleum industry, which is practax shirking corporations are much more tleally in its infancy, is confined to a baconcerned at the efforts which are now sin in Fremont county tweaty-five miles being made to compel them to take out in diameter. There are seven wells costing \$85,100 employing 17 hands, which patents on their lands than at any threats of compulsory disposition of their real produced 3,552 barrels of oil, valued at estate after it passes into their own name. \$40,400. They are bulwarked behind their charter

The total outstanding indebtedness of countles is \$2,753,563; of cities and towns, \$1,493,609. The total indebtedness of the state is \$8,218,426. There are 3,072,34 miles of rallways in the state.

The Business Situation. Reports from various business centers how that while there is no decided autivity in the wholesale markets the volume of business in most lines is very fair and the general movement of equal proportions with that of last week. The sitnation as a whole is encouraging although there is little expectation of active trading until after the turn of the year. The western and southern states contributed more than half of the total of 255 failures reported last week for the United States and Canada. In the other sections of the country the number of business suspensions is about up to the aver-Wool continues very strong nge. all markets, and trade has exceeded exceptions for this

usually quiet time of year, but demand is not active. The outlook for this staple is very favorable to sellers. Dry goods have been moving fairly in execution of back orders, but new business in most lines has been moderate in volume. Prices are generally well maintained. Grocery staples have been quieter, and sugar prices have lost 1-16 to 4 of a cent the previous week's advance of breadstutis markets have been excessively dull, and prices have declined 2 to 3 cents per bushel on wheat and 1 to 2 cents per bushel on corn. The supply of wheat in sight has increased 1,300,000 bushels, although the movement at primary points has fallen oil. There is a fair foreign demand for corn, and the weakness in prices is due to free selling in anticipation of larger receipts of better quality. The coal trade is fairly active on line and city orders, but stocks at tidewater are accumulating in consequence of the "slack" ontside demand, and on manufacturers' sizes eirenfar rates are being shaded 25 to 30 cents per ton. The iron trade is more active and a better feeling prevails. Special

Better Fire Protection Demanded.

hardening tendency.

Omaha has been fortunate so far in es machinations of the railroad lobby and caping from disastrous fires, but there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Attention has been called time and again Chief Butler to the fact that a very large number of the hydrants in the southern and western portions of the city cannot be depended upon for putting out fires. They are no protection whatever unless for the purpose of furnishing water to fire-engines. The engines were with issue of patents to the road dependent drawn from service when the waterworks were completed, the supposition being that they would no longer be needed. The waterworks company owes it to the city to see that wherever it is possible protection should be given to property. It should immediately take steps to build standpipes to raise water to the proper height in exposed locations. If this is not done main. That done they become at once the city should put the fire engines into subject to the state and local service again and maintain them in these taxation. For fifteen years our peounprotected sections of the city. Every ple have paid exorbitant tolls to these property owner in Omaha is entitled to giant monopolies and in addition have fire protection Business houses have borne the entire burden of taxation while been established in the elevated portions the corporation managers have reaped all of the city, and on St. Mary's avenue, the benefits of the law and protection for West Leavenworth street, West Farman, and elsewhere on Capital hill, and not one of them could be saved from destruction by fire, nor could a fire be checked from spreading to adjoining buildings. with the present waterworks service. There is a possibility of a fire breaking out during a heavy gale and sweeping the entire city if it is not checked in time. It strikes us that the city council should take prompt action on this matter. If the waterworks company cannot give us hydrant service with sufficient pressure and render fire engines unnecessary, we The first state census of Colorado. must go back to the steamer service, let taken last summer, has just been made

the cost be what it may. According to the latest advices from Washington, Mr. Sparks will probably be banished to a foreign country with a commission of some kind. Mr. Sparks has proved too honest and energetic in the important office of land commissioner to suit the land-grabbers, with whose interests he has seriously interfered. Mr. Sparks may be obnoxious to land-grab bers, perjurers and fraudulent landclaimants, but his course so far has met with the approval of the public. What ever he has done has in no way injured the honest homesteader, but has opened the way for large tracts of land being taken away from the sharks and thrown open to honest settlement.

MR. QUIN BOHANNAN, the professor of orthography under sentence of death for simply killing a young man who differed with him as to the spelling of the word "peddler," has received a welcome Christmas present in the shape of a stay of proceedings. The lord high execu tioner of Nebraska City will not be compelled to execute Bohannan on the 15th day of January, but will attend to his case some other day.

Ir was a big day for bills in the house on Monday. Over one thousand bills were introduced before adjourning for the holiday recess. The great majority of these bills no doubt were of a private will never get much further than an introduction to congress.

Congress will give itself and the country a rest until January 5. It is hoped that some of our representatives will turn over a new leaf with the advent of the new year.

THERE is just about time enough for one more railroad to be built in Nebraska 10,975 hands. The total wages paid was I this year.

CHRISTMAS, CHIMES,

Christmas presents as well as absents make he heart grow fonder

Never look a Xmas gift in the mouth unles It is a pitcher of beer Your presence at home on Christmas day is preferable to no presents at all.

On Christmas even stocking on the mantel piece is worth two on the feet. You cannot find a boy who has not

dad what he wanted for Christmas." The man with an empty pocketbook wishes Christmas would come only once a century, No, my dear children, you do not always find stockings on the limbs of Christmas

Fashion note: This is the season of the year when every one is looking for something

in new stockings. One of the chief uses of the Christmas card s to take the place of something which would ost a good deal more.

Stockings did not become fashionable until the time of Queen Enzabeth. Christmas did not cost so much in those days. Christmas poets have an easy time of it. Joys, toys, holly, Jolly, chimes, times, berry-

the rhymes flow like wine from a bottle. The store clerk who gets \$7 a week, and spends \$20 for a Christmas present for his girl, should be classed among "Christmas

It will be the fashion for Chicago girls to hang up their gloves instead of their stockings. This might prevent numerous failures in the city.

There is not so much difference between them after all. A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard, and a white Christmas causes a good deal of steighing.

It a meek and long suffering wife finds a heavy rolling pin in her stocking on Christmas morning she will think Santa Claus her something which her hu-band's head stands the most in need of,

The fashionable racket now is for ladies to embroider suspenders for gentlemen. The young elergyman will be covered with suspenders at Christmas. They will keep up his trousers so that the slippers worked for him ast year can be seen.

Nothing makes a man feel the value of an economical wife so much as when he finds that the hundred dollars he had given her to bay Caristmas presents with has been invested in paying her dre-smaker's bill and buy ing him a corn-cob pine.

A HINT TO MILLIONAIDES. The man who gives each employe A good fat Christmas fowl Will fill their hungry hearts with glee And never hear them growl. A SAD CHRISTMAS.

"Papa," said a fashionable young woman. is she wound her arms around the old man's neck, "you needn't give me a new sealskin sacque for Christmas, as you promised. I can make the old one do for another winter, I realize that times are hard." It will be a sad, sad Christmas in that

ousehold, for the fashionable young woman will spend it in an asylum, hopelessly insane. THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT EVERYWHERE. Clerk (to Mr. Isaacstein in the back room) "Dot shentlemans says he vill give four dollar for dot seventeen dollar und a ca-voor

ter overcoat. Mr. Isaacstein-"Dot was a happy and joy brands of pig-iron have been advanced ous Chrismas dime, Jacob, und ve don'd vant in price and values generally show a to make no profid on dose goods. Jacob, make dot shentlemans a Christmas present of dot peantiful coad vor twelve dollar und a

> A SEASONABLE JINGLE. What kind of fruit do you love best?" He questioned the maiden fair: The juicy apple with rosy check. Or the sweet and luscious pear? The gentle maiden smiled and said: "The fruit that pleases me Better than all the fruits I know Is the fruit of the Christmas free

HOLIDAY INCENSE. The fragrant seent of Christmas trees. Borne like rich incense on the breeze, Pervade the ambient air: But yet its odor does not please The misers who their money squeeze And have no cent to spare. CHRISTMAS OF OTATIONS.

Christmas comes but once a year. -T. Tus-

With Christmas comes merry-making. - J On Christmas Day we will shut out from our fire-side nothing.—Charles Dickens. Christmas Day is the season of good cheer ill the world over.-Theodore S. Fay. On Christmas Day all should be welcomed

with good cheer and true hospitality .- John A regular orthodox folly Christmas is suggestive of big firs, plant puddidgs, and family gathering. -Allce Fisher Christmas is a time of hospitality, of joy

and merriment to thousands whose wants are supplied; but often it is a time of anxiety and suffering to the poor, -G. Mogridge. Christmas is, indeed, the season of regen-

erated feeling-the season for kindling not merely the fire of hospitality in the hall, but the genial flame of charity in the heart .-Washington Irring. Who taught mankind on that first Christmas

What twas to be a man; to give, not take;

To serve, not rule: to nourish, not devour: To help, not crush; if need, to die, not live! - Charles Kinnsley. The poor will many a care forget. The debtor thinks not of his debt. But as they each enjoy their cheer Wish it were Christmas all the year. -Thomas Mitter.

THE POOR STATESMAN'S BOCK. New York Journal, A stocking hung from the mautel piece; "Twas decidedly poor and holy; But bad as it was it belonged to a man-A statesman meek and lowly.

It hong all alight, till the light of the morn Came dancing through the sashes; But alas for the hose, and also for the man-"Twas filled to the top with ashes!

Ashes of many a hope deferred, And dust of prograstination; Ashes of benefits conferred, And ashes of desolation.

Woe to the man with the shattered sock Oh, darn it all, 'tis shoesing! And wee to the fellow who fided it up-Alas for the statesumn's stocking!

A CHRISTMAN LEGEND.

Twos the night before Christmas, And all thro' the house Not a creature was stirring, Not even a morbe. I Were the children that dreaming

Or top, hoop and ball? Were the parents a scheming Surprises for all? Were the steeds of old Santa

With impatient hoof Marking time in the moonlight Up on the tin roof? Was Santa Claus trying To unload his pack,

giving and receiving presents, a time when by grovers.

tradespeople put up the price of knick-knacks and excrybody spends money. It is good thing however, and benefits all those classes who most need belo. But the pioneer whose memories carry them back to Christmas in the old country look upon the season with feelings widely different from their

In England it is more than a merely festive cason. It means family reunions; it means peace and good will of an earnest and deepl. enloyable kind. The boys come from Lon don or from the large cities where they are working out their careers; the married daugh ters seek the parental roof; the family circle ele is complete as possible, and the absent or the dead are remembered and missed and spoken of with affection. It is a sacred season even in this irreverential age, and it keeps the tie of family securely bound.

A MEAN MAN'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT. "What are you going to give your wife for

a Christmas present this year?" asked a bluff man of his friend the other day. "I've been thinking," he replied. "I hardy know what to do. You see I want a new vereoat, but if I give my wife much of a present I can't afford to get it. I've got scheme, though, that I think will work, I'll give my wife a twenty dollar gold piece Christmas morning as a present, see? and in a few days I'll borrow it and buy a coat-How does that strike you, hey?"

ANTE-CHRISTMAS ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN. Don't measure the slippers that your best girl works for you; don't growl because they have no bay windows built in them for your favorite corns; don't swear because they are three sizes too small for you. Don't do any of these things, but have their mounted as watch pockets and hung up in your bed-room where you can see and admire them as you lie awake wondering whether she did not put too much putty in that delicious cake which she had baked for you when you last had teawith her.

Would Have to Be Enlarged.

New York Journal.
If the new member of congress were half s big as he feels the capitol would have to be enlarged.

Ought to Apply to Congressmen.

Senator Plumb's bill to prevent gambling among soldiers should pass, but it should. we think, be amended if possible so as to apply to members of congress.

Do Not Materialize.

Fremont Tribmic.
The democratic heart was buoyed up with the report that thirty new postmasters were to be appointed at once in Nebraska. They do not materialize and the expectant bour bons are weeping.

Christmas of No Use to the Gro wler

Of what use is Christmas? Certainly of no ise to the man who goes growling and snarling through the world, never seeing any good in anybody or anything. A cemetery will be

Hard to Believe.

of no use to him.

Non York Star. Senator Hale never prepares himself for set speech without submitting the draft to his wife. The story is hard to believe, considering some of the speeches made by the gentleman, as the lady is well known to be a capable, sagacious and accomplished person.

Legislation in the Interest of the Few.

Philadelphia Record.
There never could have been such a swollen ortune as that of the Vanderbill's accumus ated in this country in single hands without the aid of legislation which puts it in the power of the few to pick the bones of the many. Until Commodore Vanderbilt got in his able and unscrapulous control of the machinery of a great corporation he picked up his dollars by handfuls rather than eart

Operation of High License in Himois.

Prohibitionists ask: "What has high liceuse done for Illinois?" Well, it has reduced the number of saloons from 13,000 to 9,000. In Chicago it has shut up 600 of the lowest dens and increased the revenues from \$300,000 to \$1,509,000. Prohibitionists may say "It was blood money." but one thing is sure, it makes the evil bear a larger portion of the expense it entails upon sober people, and is good until better things will be upheld by public sentiment.

An Imported Statesman.

Senator Van Wyck is called 'our imported statesman from Orange county." Funny isn't it? Everybody else who held an office in Nebraska was born and raised within its bor ders. Church Howe was born on the bank: of the roaring Nemaha: Governor Dawes of the foaming Blue; C. H. Gere on Salt Creek and Jim Laird on the classic Stinking Water, Nebraskans all to the manor born And though SenatorV an Wyek came to the state long, long before any of these were ever heard of, he is still an "imported statesman." The native is so very bad the people are not to be blamed for preferring imported stuck.

Leasing School Land.

Neligh Republican. The county treasurer has been busy this week making out leases for school lands. The recent sale of lands in this was approved by the commis of public lands and the necessary sioner of public papers forwarded, opening all the unsold land for lease. There have been a large number of applications for leases filed and forwarded to Lincoln for approval. The amount of land applied for is five and one-eighth sections. While the de mand for school land is pretty brisk, there has been no competition whatever and all the land leased has been at the legal rate, not a cent of premium having been paid. This is accounted for by the fact that the land has been leased principally in quarter sections to par-ties having land of their own adjoin ing the piece leased. If this is a fact the recent sale and leasing of school lands i this county will add very little to the population, but the increase in the production will be considerable.

This condition of affairs presents a

problem in the future settlement and de velopment of this of this county, in common with others in northwest Nebraska which must soon be solved if the country is to continue to develop as its magnificent resources deserve.

There is very little, if any, government land in this county which has not circady been filed upon. There are many it i true, who own several claims who will eventually sell all but one to enable them to develop the remaining one, but this presents the sum total of the possible de velopment of this county, unless the en-amount of school and railroad lands, in lands held by speculators can be sold to actual settlers, who will develop its re-The railroad lands have been placed on the market as the law compathe company to do, but as the B & M. which owns the land has no interest in the building up of the country, it has been placed in many instances, at such a high ligare that for practical purposes it is with-drawn from sale for sometime to come. There is no remedy for this and the land must remain this tiled until the improvements of settlers have made the land worth the figure it is set at.

Reep the Chinese Out.

In China there are between three and four hundred millions of people, a quarter of whom would come under the head of laborers. Without doubt 25,000, 000 laborers could be spared without injury to the industries of the country. Wages for common laborers are so low that Americans cannot understand how the laborer lives. If he gets \$2 a month more than the bare necessities of life he is content. Between this human hive and the sparsely settled Pacific coast lies a body of water over which Chinese laborers can be transported at a cost of about \$15 each. The steamship company charges \$25, but the business is so profitble that they want all they can get of it The laborer whose time is worth \$2 p month in China can earn from \$15 to \$25 per month in California. In industries requiring a little skill be can readily earn from \$6 to \$8 and \$10 per week. It will be seen that it is worth while for the Chinese laborer to pass from China to the Pacific coast. If the cost of the trip were \$250 in place of \$25 there would

for any company which has the machinery to control them. The United States has passed a law for bidding all Chinese laborers to land on American soil without proof that they were in this country at a certain date There is \$2.5 clear prout in violating this law. The Chinese companies readily give about \$100 to their agents and keep \$125 for themselves. Under any possible enforcement of the raw there would be many violations of it. The Chinese are cuming and unscrapulous. Violating an American law does not shock their moral instincts. They act always upon the assumption that the law can look out If they can beat the law they hold that they have a perfect right to do so. They have not found much trouble

many in the business of importing them

in getting the best of American officials. In some cases doubtless the officials were paid not to see, and in others a little Chinese dust was thrown into open eyes. The result is that Chinese have come about as fast as ever, though it has cost them more to come. The Pacific coast delegation are con-

sidering amendments to the present law. In this matter they are said to be assisted by a judge whose decisions have done much to render the present law inopera-tive. They hope doubtless to fix up a law which will restrict if it does not exclude. That is, they hope to keep out a portion of those who would come if there was no law against it. It has become clear that the law for the ease is a law that excludes. On and after a certain date no Chinese laborer should be al-lowed to land in the United States under any pretext whatever, saving the result of casualties at sea. When those now of casualties at sea. When those now here go home they should stay. So long as one may come back means will be found to let in as many as the labor macket calls for. It will be said, of course that such a law would be a violation of the treaty. Very good. We may either reconstruct the fr eaty or abrogate it has never served the purpose for which it was intended. It has been systematically violated by the parties in whose interest it was adopted. The Chinese have beaten the law, and now we will see if we cannot frame a law that will beat the Chinese. They hold that they have a right to beat the law if they can. It is our place to show them that we can make law they cannot break. There is no dis honor in a fair notice that a treaty which

has never served its purpose will after a certain date be abrogated. It may be said that congress cannot be worked up to such an emetment. We believe the people of this country can dect a congress to carry out their views. There are more thousands in the castern states out of work than there are Chinese on the Pacific coast. Every Chinese laborer who produces but does not consume, adds to the aggregate of over-production. The Chinese in California make boots shoes, eigars, clothing, etc., They compete with the eastern workingmen almost as directly as with the worl ingmen of the Pacific coast. The difference is that the eastern man does not know where the product comes from, while on this coast we see it in the process of being made. The question there fore, is one that appeals to the entire United States. If the workingmen do not want to compete with Chanese every industry, they must demand the enactment of a law which will keep Chinese out of the country. If they do not, there are 25,600,000 ready to come

Where the Money Goes. The Anti-Monopolist, Enterprise, Kansas, Kansas lands in the past ten years have risided products valued at the enormous ag-gregate of \$1.045,32(2)3. Yet Kansas is one of the youngest states in the union. In 1883 the corn crop was double that of any other state. - Leavenworth Times.

This would be ten thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars for each of the 100,000 farmers of Kansas, and while there are now probably a trifle over the number of Kansas farmers we doubt if for an average of the past ten years there.

has been even 90,000. If each Kansas tarmer on an average has produced by his labor during the past ten years \$10,463.62 new wealth, or over \$1,000 a year, is it not time the farmers were asking themselves what has become of it, and why they do not have it to-day. Ten thousand, four hundred and sixty odd dollars is more than twice the preent average wealth of the Kansas farmer including value of his farm. It is doubt ful if even one of the ten and a half thousand dollars earned has remained in

he hands of the farmer. We find the figures given by the Times borne out by the census and u-sessments, and they are more likely to be below than above the truth, as products are soldom sturned to the assessor at their full value. It is no mystery, to any but the very ignorant, what has become of this vast sum of money. Parties are to-day using it to build palatral residences in eastern caties to biay is wolry, plate, the horses and carriages, to thre servants, to live in grand style or to travel on in Eucope at an expense of from fifty to one hundred deliars per day, with a tew hondred thousand set aside to control our dections, to corrupt on apress, pulpit, congressmen, legislators and courts, so that the golden stream may continue to flow into the pockets of the men who ab ro the product of the people's labor. When we examine the records for the

sums paid by farmers as interest and excrossive freights on produce shipped out and on coal, limber and other articles shipped into the state the mostery of what has become of the \$10,163,62 earned by uch farmer disappears.
But had as this showing is for the farm

ers the prospect of the future is for worse, and while the next ten years will show a still greater production of wealth by farm thor they will also show less of it remaining in hands of farmers.
Our debts and interest charges are

steadily increasing, while prices of the produce which must be sold to pay them are as steadily decreasing. We are now sending to Europe as interest on American railroad stocks and bonds (largely fraudulent) the enormous sam of \$100, 670 per day, for each one of the 265 days With a view of descending
The chimney so black?
Not much! We repeat what we said—
And we said what we meant—
Not a creature was stirring—
The house was "To flent."

—W. F. Gilchrist.

CHRISTMAS SENTIMENT.
The sentiment is dying out of Christmas. It is degenerating into a mere occasion for giving and receiving presents, a time when

they are no exception to the general rule, An examination of our county shows private indebtedness of the people of this county of about sixteen millions, or an average of \$32 for each one of its 500,000 acres, which draws an annual interest of not less than eight per cent. or a total \$1,280,000 per year, to which add the terest paid banks and the \$500,000 pe railroads for freights and the eighty the sand of tariff revenue paid the Unit-States government, and we see where ti

money dug out of the soil by farmers less It requires no prophet to see that this state of affairs must keep going from bad to worse so long as the people keep on yeting for the men, who are responsible There is no natural necessity for debt, for high interest or high freights, and we have them only because we have voted to have them.

> Senator Van Wyck. Ptalaview (Neb.) Garatte.

Some of our contemporaries, writes the Northwest News, are discussing Van Wyck's return to the senate, and while few predict his defeat, others regard the subject as premature. The senator has nothing to lose by criticism, early or late, but Nebraska and the United States will lose much should Van Wyck leave the senate. He has done more than any previous representative to place this young state prominently before the country in the best sense, and has won national conildence as the bonest and fearless enemy of extertion and kindred wrongs, and the champion of right. The monopolies are against him. The political jobbers are against him. But the people are with him, and will take his future into their

own hands. He can trust them.

The chief weapon of his adversaries so far is carricature. His speeches and manner in the senate have been ridiculed, as if these were the grand issues in weighing fitness for position. The fact is when Van Wyck went into the senate he found himself surrounded by men, a few of them alive to the questions of the hour, the rest antiquated gentlemen, weighed down by dignity or fettered by what is known as the "ctiquette of the senate."
This "ctiquette," amongst other things,

prescribes silence upon a new member for two years of his term, and exclusion for two years of his term, and exclusion from prominence upon committees. This piggishness and fuss were irritating to one of Van Wyck's qualities. He knew his own familiarity with public affairs and power in debate, and had purposes to accomplish for his state and country that would not tolerate silence or delay. So, like a tidal wave, he broke over "ctiquette," and when he had a good thing to say he said it. This provoked an of the eye-brows and ing of eye glasses elevation a raising of eye glasses amongst the serene old gentlemen about him, and in some instances expressions of rebule at the temerity of this new senator from Nebraska. Efforts to put him down, in which some of the sycophant papers of the east joined, only resulted in getting him up, and in those days Van Wyck's logic, or his sareasm, caused his pompous adversaries to shrink into their seat as if scorched. question, or the pointing of his finger at one of them, has had the concentrated power of a speech, and earried his point, and the galleries too.

The work done by him has been of benefit not only to the state, but to the country at large, but will not be reviewed at this time. We have only to observe further that that all efforts to tarnish his honesty, decry his ability, and question his motives, have failed, and the people of Nebraska have learned to recognize in him, as his nearest friends always have, a straightforward, carnest and unselfish advocate of all that concerns the interests and welfare of the people.

Delicate, Refined and Useful.

Such are the striking qualities of the genuine "Murray & Hanman's Florida Water" as a Holiday Present. Nothing more acceptable to all tastes than this exquisite, fragrant Preparation in which both the Hamikerchief Perfume and the Toilet Water are delightfully embodied-Its universal reputation makes all commentaries upon its merits unnecessary. Such a present at this season of the year is the happy combination of good sense with good taste. For sole by all drug-Perfumers and Fancy Goods

Letter Carriers Discharged. It leaked out vesterday that Postmaster

Contant Monday night notified three letter carriers, named Donahey, Stone and Lingefelt, that their services were no longer needed about the postoffice. A reporter who investigated the matter today found the facts to be as follows: Some two or three months ago these

same three men of whom Donahey was the leading spirit, preferred charges against Postmaster Contant, accusing him of mismanagement of office, affairs, etc., etc. The postma-ter general at once ordered an investigation, which was made by Inspector Robinson. The result of examination was never made known to Mr. Coutant, but it must have failed to austain the accusation brought against for yesterday he was notified to discharge the men who had preferred the charges, Messrs. Stone, Lingefelt and Donahey. This has been done, and three new car-riers were uppointed in their places this

SCROFULOUS

sores and Glandular Swellings Cured by Cutioura.

EMMA ROYNTON, 857 Washington street, Caston, says: "I have been adjusted or one year and mine months with what the localist called rapid. I wastalon with area full jains in the lead and body, my feer brake so swelled that I was profect y are less or a broke or a tot my body and face, my apparite bettime, I call nor deep objets, I lost still a some breakes as writtened that I longed to do. The streng in the do not pine. My areas and after where a my sufference became to croke. The streng in reason to great bursewing foul smelling sores, from which a reddict matter can thinly poured, form gut also of great blickness, Oliver sores a proposed to attend to that I could not leave my bed, Inthe condition hards of my body, and I became so week that I could not leave my bed. In the condition and by sidy, or a week known place in, I became to say the Chalerra Remedies, and it treets weeks was particly getted.

SCHOPULOUS ULCERS. Agenca E. Richan son, custom to see, New Orleans, On each, says: "in 1-to secondous nicers broke major may besty that if were a miss of corruption. Every ing face a to the medical ratingly was ried a vain, the face a more write. At time we be not full my lamber only items, rould not I may best was a constant on a face of the fac

sworn to before U.S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD,

BAD BLOOD, SCHOFTLOUS. BAD BLOOD SCROTT LOUS.
Inherited near containing himself, but a march for swelling a libers patched in the Laron and monde, ancesses thances carbon wice, thouses so es, sourcy, was not the known and privacy or are shopen, fraction and piece and most decesses or not been another in piece and most decesses or not been an impure or samply or at hypothesis and the look of the second privacy light through a substituting the laron and privacy light through a substituting a same of the laron light and are stated by the containing a same of the laron light and substituting a same of the laron light and ligh

Sold everywhere, Price, Cuttours 50 ets; Cuttours Scap, 25 ets; Cuttours Resolved St. Propaged by the Portra Datin and Cuttour Ab

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." PIMPLIS, Blackle ads, Skin Biemrshos and Baty Humors, use Cutterra Susp.

