

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS. E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

The council has another meeting this week. It is not about time to have that building inspection ordinance passed?

At first Germany wanted Samoa, but now she doesn't want so much. She is endeavoring to negotiate an allotment of the islands between herself, England and the United States.

ONLY a dozen new real estate dealers have hung out their shingles within the past month in Omaha. The real estate agents are crowding the lawyers nowadays, but the attorneys are waiting for the time when they will get even by crowding the real estate agents.

EVERY mile of railroad iron laid in Nebraska during the coming year will increase the facilities of Omaha wholesalers for reaching their customers. But Omaha needs and must have more direct connection with the upper country, enter by a new line or by a proper extension of lines already existing.

LAST week the bank of England gained \$2,240,000 in gold and reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. Gold shipments from this country are steadily diminishing, and yet the eastern capitalists keep steadily printing facts and figures to show that a gold famine is one of the probabilities of the near future.

PENNSYLVANIA and Ohio are engaged in lively rivalry over natural gas. Three weeks ago the former state produced a prodigy which yielded 75,000 feet a day. Now Titon, Ohio, comes to the front with a gas well which yields 100,000 feet daily. A gas well of half these dimensions would be gratefully received in Omaha.

CONGRESSMAN BARKIN, of Wisconsin, who died in Washington, was a gallant soldier during the war of the rebellion. He was a man of considerable legislative experience, having served for eleven years in the Wisconsin legislature. He was a member of the Forty-eighth congress, and was re-elected last fall.

NEW YORK has already raised \$10,000 for the Parnell parliamentary fund. C. P. Huntington contributed \$250 and a dozen other Americans in proportion. Parnell need have no fear for "the sneivs of war." What he needs to look most carefully after are the sneivs of Gladstone.

The Fitz John Porter bill reported by the house military committee is the same one vetoed by President Arthur on the ground that congress could not direct the president to appoint a man to a certain office. As twenty-four such bills have become laws within a dozen years, Mr. Cleveland is not likely to withhold his consent to the measure on such a flimsy pretext.

A CASE of suspended animation, similar to that of Miss Dishner, of Columbus, Neb., has been discovered in Illinois. Mrs. Rosetta Armstrong, the wife of a farmer near Ashland, in that state has been asleep for forty-five days. The doctors pronounce her ailment to be "hystero-cataplexy," and the same treatment, including the use of a battery, is being pursued, as was followed in the case of Miss Dishner. In all the symptoms the two cases are identical. Mrs. Armstrong may possibly beat the record of Miss Dishner as a sleeper. The latter lady slept for seventy days.

The suggestion to offset the political effect of Dakota's admission by admitting at the same time Utah to statehood is not likely to meet with serious consideration. So long as the government is obliged to rule Utah by special laws for the suppression of crime, her claim for a place in the sisterhood of states is not entitled to a hearing. But southern Dakota has every right and reason for claiming the privilege of statehood. It has a larger population and a more settled social condition than any territory which has ever sought admission to the union. It is larger in extent than Ohio and Indiana together and has four times the population of Nevada. There is absolutely no reason for the president and unjust refusal of the democratic majority in congress to recognize Dakota's claims but the partisan one that such recognition would increase the strength of the republican party.

The department of agriculture has sent out its crop report for the year closed, and the figures contained in the little pamphlet are well worth studying. Most of us have a general idea that the United States leads the world in the size of its crops, but there are few who have any distinct idea of the aggregate amount and value of any given product. According to the figures presented corn has still further displaced cotton from the throne and stands a crowned king with a round fifty millions dollars of value more than the combined wheat and cotton crops. Cotton aggregated six and one-half million bales, worth in the hands of the planters about three hundred millions of dollars. The wheat crop reached 377,112,000 bushels, worth at the farmers' granaries \$375,320,390. The crop of oats reached 629,400,000 bushels, worth \$170,631,869 in the shock. But the American product, corn, reached the enormous total of nearly two billion bushels, worth \$235,674,800 in the crib, and Nebraska stands sixth in the list of corn growing states. Illinois led with a crop of 265,998,000 bushels; Iowa stood second on the list with 242,459,000 bushels; Missouri came third with 192,891,000 bushels; Kansas fourth with 158,380,000; Indiana fifth with 131,964,000, and Nebraska sixth with 120,480,000.

Protect the Frontier. The demand for increased military protection for the northwestern frontier of Nebraska is making itself loudly heard through the press of that section. It ought to make itself at once felt in Washington. There is no section of the west where a proper and permanent concentration of troops would be more effective in furthering the material advancement and assuring the personal safety of the settlers as along the line which divides this state from Dakota. The heart of the great Sioux reserve lies immediately beyond the line and extends from the Missouri river to a point within thirty miles of the Wyoming boundary. Two military posts, one of which is in a wretched state of decay, guard the entire line from Rosobud agency west. Twelve skeleton companies of troops make up the two garrisons. It is high time that our Nebraska delegation should insist, on behalf of our pioneer settlers and the interests of the state, that both Forts Robinson and Niobrara should be large and substantial garrisons. All the arguments of military necessity and civil safety unite in urging the importance of such action. Northwestern Nebraska is settling rapidly with an industrious and enterprising class of citizens. The southern border of the Sioux reserve is dotted with growing towns. Nearly every acre of available government land is in the hands of settlers.

In his speech to the senate in favor of his bill to reorganize the infantry arm of the service, Senator Manderson referred in the following language to the relation of the great Sioux reserve to northwestern Nebraska: Upon the northern boundary of the fair state that I have the honor in part to represent upon this floor are nearly 25,000 of the savage Sioux nation, the stalwart and sinewy braves, armed to a man with the deadly Winchester. Within a short time I visit them at a few places on the 30,000 square miles devoted to their abuse rather than use. I rejected to see some evidences of advancing civilization, and have hope for their future; but as I heard them, in the council room by day and in the wild dance at night, recounting their deeds of war, boast of the murders committed, and the capture of captives, and saw the evens admiration gleaming from the faces of the listening young bucks, and the evidences of jealousy and desire for leadership on the part of contending chiefs, I feared for the safety of the white men and women who are so rapidly building charming villages and making thriving farm-homes throughout all the wonderfully beautiful west. I am not one of those who feel hatred for the Indian. With the vast majority of my fellow citizens of Nebraska I would accord to him more than his rights; would protect him from all evils, including himself as the greatest of all; would educate, civilize, and bring him to the capacity of citizenship; but will take years, if not generations, to change the Indian nature, and while it exists these periodical outbreaks, with their attendant indescribable horror of homes desolated, children captured and brained, men tortured and killed, and mothers and wives worse than murdered, will occur. It is clear that the government must meet the situation by reaching the highest point of efficiency for the small army that must stand between the frontier citizen and the disaster to be feared about all others.

This is the argument which the settlers of Nebraska are urging for increased military protection on that frontier. That the Sioux are quiet to-day is no promise for the future. A change in agents, a decrease in the reservation limits, say one of a hundred trilling acreage, would be a sufficient spark to start the flame of outbreak. What the section demands, and what it ought to be able to secure is a military garrison on each flank of the reservation sufficient in numbers to overawe the Indians, and in case of trouble near enough to prevent the disastrous consequences of a raid along the frontier.

Prohibition and Damages. A question which was early raised in the state of Kansas during the agitation which resulted in prohibition, and which has also been forcibly put in Iowa since the passage of the prohibition law was that of the liability of the state for damages done to brewers and distillers by the enforced closing of their manufacturing establishments under the law. It was claimed that whatever right the state might have to prohibit the sale of beer and liquor it had no right or power to destroy the plant of manufacturers without compensation for the damages incurred. This question has finally been put to the test of the courts in Kansas where John Wolruf, a Lawrence brewer, brought suit in the United States court to remove an injunction against the running of his establishment. The opinion rendered by Judge Brewer last Thursday is in brief as follows: The facts upon which the foundation question in this case rests are few and simple. Between 1870 and 1874 the defendant constructed a brewery in Lawrence, Kan., the building, machinery and fixtures were designed and adapted for the making of beer and nothing else, for which purpose they are worth \$50,000; for any other purpose not more than \$5,000. At the time of the erection of the building and as free from tax, license or other restrictions as the milling of flour in that year. A constitutional amendment was adopted prohibiting the manufacture of beer except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. In 1881 and 1882 laws were enacted which prohibited the production of beer under these laws. It was essential for the manufacture for the accepted purposes to the defendant. The permit was refused and an injunction issued restraining defendant absolutely from the manufacture of beer. Thus the defendant is prohibited from using his property for the purposes of which it is alone useful and valuable.

In view of what has hitherto, fallen from my pen in other cases it may be unnecessary to add anything further. Yet to guard against any possible misapprehensions, as well as to indicate that my views, as expressed upon other occasions, have not changed, let me say that I do not in the least question the power of the state to absolutely prohibit the manufacture of beer, or doubt that such prohibition is potential as against any one proposing in the future to engage in such manufacture. Any one thus engaging does so at his own risk and must bear the consequences of the fourteenth amendment or demand the consideration and judgment of the federal courts. All that I hold is that property within the meaning of that amendment includes both the title and right to use; that when the right to use in a given way is vested in a citizen it cannot be taken from him for the public good without compensation. Beyond any doubt the state can prohibit the defendant from continuing his business of brewing, but before it can do so it must pay the value of the property destroyed.

This is a highly interesting and important decision. It affirms the duty of the state to pay for property which it has rendered useless. It goes further and demands such payment before the constitutional prohibition can become effective. Under Judge Brewer's ruling every brewery and distillery in Kansas can at once begin operations unmoistened, unless the case is appealed to the supreme court. The decision will be of great interest to the people of Iowa, where the same conditions exist. It is probable that an appeal will be taken, but if the opinion of Judge Brewer is sustained in Washington, several of our states which have gone into the prohibition movement blindfold will find that it is, to say the least, an expensive experiment.

Not Fiatism. It is not surprising that Senator Van Wyck's bill to prevent the demonetization of the silver dollar, by forbidding contracts providing that payment on notes, &c., shall be made in gold, has caused a howl of indignation from the organs of the capitalists throughout the country. The measure is denounced as unconstitutional, dangerous, and as unconstitutional. The wide attention which it has attracted shows that it is useless, chiefly to the gold bugs, dangerous to the schemes of the men who are working for a demonetization of the silver dollar and unconstitutional, only in the eyes of capitalists, who hope to make usurious contracts, whose validity would be impaired by the operation of the measure.

Senator Van Wyck's bill prohibits the making of contracts whose performance would require payment in gold coin alone to the exclusion of silver. It makes such contracts entered into after the passage of the law, null and void. It does not impair the validity of any contract already entered into but declares the future making of such contracts illegal because the certain result of their performance will be to dishonor the silver dollar, decrease its relative value, and hasten the day of a single standard. For months past heavy capitalists east have been entering into such engagements. Thousands of leases of property in New York city have been made with a clause providing for the payment of rent "in gold coin." The records of the courts show large quantities of mortgages recorded with similar clauses inserted in the notes. No one can deny that the tendency of such contracts is to cast a cloud upon our silver currency which by law is as much the standard of value as gold coin. Every exclusion of silver from the channels of trade makes it more difficult for the government to maintain its relative value as a circulating medium. The objection that Senator Van Wyck's bill is "fiatist" is ridiculous. The silver dollar to-day circulates side by side with the gold dollar. So far the concerted attempts of large capitalists and of the Wall street clique to demonetize the metal have failed. In the face of demonization by England and Germany the United States is sustaining a bi-metallic currency without injury to its business interests and to the general satisfaction of its citizenship. The value of the silver dollar as a coin is equal to that of the gold dollar. Senator Van Wyck's bill so far from being in the interests of "fiatist" is directly opposed to an irredeemable currency of inferior value. Its aim is to maintain the value, intrinsic and relative, of the metal dollar by preventing the operation of schemes for depreciating its usefulness as a medium of exchange. It is a measure for the maintenance of bi-metalism, not for the destruction of a staple coinage. It neither inflates nor decreases the volume of the currency, makes no dangerous innovation in financing conditions, and changes none of the existing conditions. It does not impair the obligation of contracts which congress declares shall be illegal because opposed to the public interests.

Senator Van Wyck's measure is a proper and a practical one. It is proper because it is aimed at an actual evil and one which if permitted to continue will materially hasten demonetization by widening the gap between the two metals. It is practical because if carried into effect it will prevent the concerted attempt which is being made in the east to dishonor silver as a circulating medium and to increase the value of the gold dollar for the benefit of the creditor class. The present year promises to be one of more than usual prosperity in Nebraska. The tide of immigration which during the past twelve months has been diverted from Dakota, Kansas and the southwest into our state shows no evidence of abatement. With the opening of spring the rush of new settlers to our rapidly extending frontier will once more begin. New railroads and extension of railroads already in operation will open up large tracts of lands now uncultivated. The impending repeal of the pre-emption law which last year attracted thousands of farmers to the government lands in the state, will again greatly stimulate settlement. All the causes which have combined to double the population of Nebraska within five years will still be in operation. The heavy railroad construction will put in circulation large amounts of money to be expended in grading, ironing and supplies. Omaha has always shared in the prosperity of the state, and there is no reason to doubt that the present year will be an exception to the usual rule. But if the people, and especially her wholesalers, are wide awake to the possibilities which await them, they can greatly increase not only the volume of business transacted, but the proportion to the whole amount done. The people of Nebraska are desirous of patronizing home houses. They will do so, other things being equal, as against those of Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City. Push and pluck are all that are needed on the part of Omaha's jobbers joined to a determination to exact fair dealing from transportation companies in the line of indiscriminate treatment of shippers.

Every democrat in Nebraska will henceforth be recognized by his brand. He is either a S. H. D. or a P. H. D., which, in the dialect of Bardwell Slope, means a Slaughter House Democrat or a Packing House Democrat. For instance, J. Sterling Morton, Charley Brown, and John A. Creighton would be S. H. D.'s, and Pat Ford, Judge Brandeis and Postmaster Morgan are P. H. D.'s.

Prominent Persons. Mark Twain says that he likes to be enveloped in smoke when writing. Gov. Lawrence was born in Connecticut. Lieut. Gov. Hull is an Ohio man. Mrs. Langtry is to appear in the new play "Enemies," but she will be surrounded by admiring friends. Miss Kate Field is in great demand in the lecture field. She is engaged for almost every evening this winter. Julian Hawthorne swings Indian clubs several hours every day. This shows the power of his endowments. The secretary of the war drives an English dog and looks something like Mrs. Langtry. Mr. Pillsoll, the ex-member of the British parliament, best known as the "Sailor's Friend," will soon sail, with his family, for New York. Miss Kate Field, who is making money in the lecture field, is investing some of her earnings in Washington real estate. She has good grounds for being happy. Jefferson Davis' daughter has sent to Senator Beck a water-color plate representing a silver moon shining down from silver clouds upon a silver-lit landscape. Signor Baldi, of Genoa, boasts the possession of the fetters once worn by Christopher Columbus. The world is anxiously waiting to hear from the man who owns Adam's first cobble button. Capt. John Erisson celebrated his eighty-first birthday yesterday. He never uses a knife in any form, and his appetite and digestion are so good that he has not lost a meal in twelve years. The wife of Peter Esselment, the liberal member-elect for Aberdeen, was Miss Sherwood, of Danbury, Conn. It appears to be the year of American brains in English politics, and possibly that accounts for the favorable notices which are being given to our men on her tour through the United States and South America, giving him \$90,000 of the \$420,000 she is to receive from her managers. According to the New York Journal one of the daughters of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton says that when her mother and Miss Susan Anthony went together on their "History of Woman Suffrage," they often got into animated discussions over their subject and dip their pens and their mullage brushes into their ink bottles in their excitement over their work.

A Pointed Question. What's the matter with Bierbrover "going" before Gardner? Solidified by Jack Frost. The sunny south is now solid than ever. The late freezing did it the business for it. His Silence is Painful. Tobie Castor has said anything about "retiring" from Nebraska politics. Tobie's silence is painful. Rule by the Strong Hand. There is a divinity that doth hedge a king, but fort kings together don't need a hedge. Generally they can take care of themselves. Avoid the Matrimonial Advertiser. Avoid alliances with one who proposes marriage through newspaper advertisements. Some women answer such advertisements for fun. Put arsenic into a cup and swallow it first before you do that, for you would do yourself less harm. Most of the men who in-

land in Parliament. If Parnell hoped to secure any valuable assistance from the conservative side in return for his assistance to that party in the recent elections, he is probably ready to admit his error by this time. Parliament has opened. The question has delivered her speech in person and the only references to Ireland in that somewhat remarkable production, aside from hints of renewed coercion, are vague promises that measures will be introduced in due time providing for the improvement of local government. The reception of the queen's speech indicates that whatever action may be initiated by either of the three parties will be begun gradually and handled with cautious delay. The ministry has evidently no desire to precipitate a crisis which may end in its overthrow by a junction of the radicals and Parnellites, and neither Mr. Gladstone nor Parnell is yet sure enough of their position and combined strength to join issue with the government on measures which the parliamentary majority would not sustain. The situation is a waiting one on all sides and the suspense is only likely to be broken when the government is ready to formulate the promised Irish measures.

The outlook, it may be frankly said, is not encouraging for the passage of any definite home rule measure at the present session. Parnell himself shows that he is not at all sanguine for the immediate future, and that he was willing to accept temporary concessions far more limited in scope than those demanded lately by his party. He is reported to have said that for the present at least the issue is mainly one of rents which looks like a willingness to put off the question of abstract matters until some industrial settlement shall have been effected. Mr. Parnell, however, is too shrewd a statesman to omit using to its fullest advantage any opportunity that may arise for the advantage of his cherished plan of home rule, and it is not at all certain that in the struggle which must take place soon in parliament he will not be able to score another step towards the accomplishment of his purpose. "Everything comes to him who waits" has long been Parnell's motto, and to his patient endurance under dispiriting difficulties is largely due his success in forwarding the cause of Ireland's demands for justice.

Walker Blaine. Walter Blaine, Mr. Blaine's young hopeful, who was made assistant secretary of state by his father before he had cut his eye teeth, has lost a son by the expiration of the court of Alabama claims. The young man, who is a good enough fellow, though a terrible snore, was made assistant counsel to the court of Alabama claims, which expired by limitation on December 31, and Walker had to give up \$3,500 a year and a residence in Washington for nothing at all a year and blowing his fingers to keep them warm in Augusta, Maine. He will open a law office there. He really is a lovely good fellow, and the Metropolitan club gave him a good send-off in the shape of a dinner.

Omaha Ahead. It should be a matter of pride to all Nebraskans that the city on the Big Muddy, our metropolis, Omaha, is making such rapid strides to the front. From a report recently received by Postmaster Contant, of that city, we gather that the ratio of increase in postal receipts for the past year is greater than that of any other city in the United States. This speaks volumes for Omaha, and the whole state should be proud of the rapid strides she is making for the very front of western civilization. The ratio of increase in the pride of the state and no town within her borders has any just reason to be envious of her.

To-morrow. To-morrow and to-morrow, O fair and far away, What treasures lie when home is high Along your shining way! What promises all unfulfilled, What better deeds to do Than ever you were softly set Beneath your skies of blue. To-morrow and to-morrow, O sweet and far away, Still evermore lead on before, Along your shining way! Still evermore lift up your eyes Above the clouds that have you, To higher needs and finer ends That we have left unmet.

The Corn Cob Route. Suggestions to the Slumbering Managers of the Omaha & Northern. WAYNE, Neb., Jan. 23.—[To the Editor.]—I notice by your daily of the 13th inst. that you still keep talking about a railroad from Omaha to the northwest part of Nebraska. Now I have traveled over nearly one-half of northwestern Nebraska within the past two years, and having looked over a large portion of the north and western part of the state, I can say from personal observation and without fear of contradiction that the Niobrara river valley country is as fine a farming country as there is in Nebraska. A fine watered country, a rich soil, plenty of timber for fuel, with millions of tons of good coal beneath the surface waiting to be developed, with the finest water power in the state along the Niobrara river and its branches, with thousands of acres of good government land yet open for homestead entry, and not one acre in fifty of the occupied land in cultivation, it offers inducements to new settlers and to new railroads not to be found in any other part of the state. So let Omaha go to work and build a road to and through the richest part of Nebraska, running from Omaha to Wayne, Neb., and Creighton, Neb., to the mouth of the Keshapha river, thence west up that river, and they will have a paying road from the very start, and one that will do Omaha as much good as any road running into it. It is a good farming country the entire distance, with room for many good towns.

Druggists and Doctors. Physicians Who Get Percentages on Prescriptions Sent to Drug Stores. It will not be possible to find out from druggists what doctors get percentages on the prescriptions they send to drug stores. St. Louis druggist to send a Democrat interviewer, or whether any doctors get such a percentage. I have heard stories to that effect, but do not want to repeat them. I have been told that a certain prominent physician insists on having his patients go to certain stores to which he directs them, and that this physician gets 25 or 30 per cent of the sales which he thus throws in the druggist's way. For a time the patient took their prescriptions to other drug stores than those indicated, and when the physician would come in and see the doctor, he would bring them, and he and its contents out of the window, and give the patient and everybody else a merry— for not following his directions. Now that physician's patients are obliged to go to the druggist he wants for no other can read the special vocabulary which he has arranged and uses in writing his prescriptions. My experience has been this: I went to a certain physician and asked him to send me some of his patients. He told me he would send them, and he did. He sent dozens for a week, and came into the store every day. I gave him cigars and made him numerous presents, and he always insisted on my acknowledging that he had helped me to a regular boom. At last one day he suggested that we might have an understanding with each other. He said he would continue sending prescriptions to me if I gave him an interest in the business—that is, an interest in his own prescriptions. "You mean a percentage, doctor?" "Yes," said he. "Then should have to charge customers that much more." The doctor remarked that that made no difference. Did I make a bargain with him? Well, no, I'm not going to say anything for if I say yes, the public will think I charge that much more for my drugs, and if I say no, all the other druggists in town will say I'm a damphool.

You can buy furniture cheaper of A. L. Fitch & Co., 19th st., bet. Farnam and Douglas, than any other place in the city.

Two Classes of Settlers. The Honest Home Builder and the Specious Pre-emptor. The Hue and Cry Against the Land Commissioner and Its Source—The Methods of the Land Thieves. CHADRON, Neb., Jan. 23, 1886.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—A fruitful topic of discussion at the present time, notably among those who are undergoing the ordeal of complying with the provisions of the pre-emption law, is the action of the new commissioner, Mr. Sparks, of the general land office.

The course the commissioner has thus early mapped out and so far vigorously advanced upon, is causing pre-emptors and land claimants generally to severely scrutinize their own cases and "cast a wishful eye." Any intelligent traveler through any part of the country in which settlements have been made under the various land laws, and particularly the pre-emption law, will be sure to observe that there are two very distinct classes of settlers on the public domain. One is a settler and the other is a "settler."

The settler is a fixed reality—a success. He is actually living and continuously residing on the land, is building and making sundry permanent and extensive improvements thereon. He is there with his family, if he has one, is there with all of his capital or a material part thereof, and he is actually making such improvements as will conclusively show that he is no pretender, but that he really intends to make that place his integral and a permanent home. He digs a well if he needed and cures it with plank or stone if necessary to secure its permanency, instead of carrying water in a jug from a distant neighbor's well, or other source of supply for a few months. He prepares for and plants an orchard of fruit trees, and trees for shade and for wind-breaks; also a vineyard and numerous other fruit-bearing shrubs, and for ornament and luxury. He is not to break up his land, or to give it up, according to his not infrequently limited and scanty means, and to build fences for large or small inclosures, and in divers other directions he gives indubitable evidence of the fact that he is an honest, actual, bonafide, Simon-pure settler.

It is such as he who has taxable personal property on his claim, in all those forms usually found among practical farmers. It is such as he who is never molested by claim jumpers or "prove up" contestants. It is such as he to whom the land speculator and the "settler" must look for a natural and legal heir, and whose developments which cause the value of non-resident land to rise. It is such as he who in reality does anything toward making what may consistently be called a settled country.

But the "SETTLER," how is it with him? This question is verily a settler as a little examination will show, consider him as a pre-emptor and where and what he is not so. He is a fool, a fanatic or a fraud. He is ignorant of the law in the first instance, he thinks he can evade it in the second, in the third he intends to cheat the government and in the fourth he has not so. He locates in some section of the country which happens to be settling up rapidly by real, wide-awake, long-run farmers, or who are otherwise good and honorable. He is favorable. He pays say \$14 to file and puts up, or down, as the case may be, a hole or a horse costing ten to twenty dollars and breaks a few acres of good land in a hurry or he runs out. He is the latter, but there is no difference. His capital is permanently invested elsewhere, and it will be a noticeable fact that his time will be mostly spent in the same way during the first six months after filing.

His "residence" on his claim will consist principally of occasional visits thereto from his distant home where his capital and his means are located. He will vary in duration from one to two days, and sometimes to as many weeks. He will plant little or no seed, and make no respectable attempt to raise any kind of a crop, or to build a good building, or to improve his land in any way. He will not fence, nor fences, or other like improvements indispensable to a civilized home, are ever made. He will sleep on some straw, a blanket on a mattress, or on a pile of hay, and will not stir up every day. He will eat victuals to satisfy his hunger while there, and to placate his conscience at "proving up" time, which, thanks to a loose and unscrupulous will come to relieve him from the duties of his new and distant "home."

At length when his legally required six months "residence" and "cultivation" of the land is over, he naturally "proves up" constructively according to law, and never eats in, nor sleeps in, nor occupies the "residence" again. His witnesses are either unscrupulous or ignorant, or both, or they are so-called "good" men, and they find it convenient to collude, and they will reciprocally scratch each other's spinal column.

Having thus "complied" with the provisions of the pre-emption law and secured a title to the land he considered himself at liberty to discontinue his monthly and semi-annual visits thereto, and complacently.

It was a FAVORABLE OPPORTUNITY to sell his newly acquired real estate, asking for the same from five to twenty or more dollars per acre, according to the stage of advancement the country or section has been brought up to by his hard-working and progressive pioneer neighbors.

Need it be said that a country settled down by such settlers would remain forever unsettled. Need it be said that the real gentleman, working, practical and honest settler has the most potential reasons for exposing the fraudulent pretension of his bogus hold-over "settler" and his specious settler who have, under a lax and corrupt administration of the laws, become very numerous and bold, are a serious impediment to the agricultural progress and prosperity of the country. This sort of villainy and land grabbing accommodation has already gone far beyond the limits of patient forbearance, and the efforts of Commissioner Sparks to purify this department of our government will be heartily and unanimously seconded by all honest and actual settlers in the Union. Let him stick to the policy he has thus far shown to be singular. Some, but the guilty will down and howl, or desire his removal. SPECTATOR.

Condition of Cattle—A Rush of Immigration Looked for in the Spring—Other Local Matters. OGALLALA, Neb., Jan. 23.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Keith county seems to be a favored region so far as the severe storms of the past few weeks would indicate, as we have experienced very little cold weather this winter, and at present the ground is entirely devoid of snow. Range cattle are doing finely, and no complaint is heard from the farmers of any loss of stock, such as are reported from the eastern portion of the state. Settlers still continue to flock into the county, notwithstanding it is mid-winter. From all indications a good winter will be unprecedented in the history of Nebraska.

At a specific election held on Dec. 28, bonds were almost unanimously voted for two bridges in the county, one across the North Platte river about six miles directly north of Ogallala, and one across the South Platte river at Paxton station. The bridge across the North Platte opens up a fine country for settlement which heretofore has been inaccessible. Both bridges will be built in early spring. Ogallala is making rapid strides, and with all its natural advantages and the rapid settlement of the country tributary to it, it is destined to be finest city in western Nebraska. Among the projected improvements for the coming season are three large stone buildings, a present under construction; three large brick buildings, the foundation of which are already laid, to be used for general merchandise. A good building is also getting material on the ground for a brick business house. Messrs. Rothschild & Co., of Chicago, have made arrangements to place a large stock of clothing, boots and shoes in their building at once. Donaldson & Co. will erect a brick building in early spring.

Our citizens are all confident of the B. & M. building to this place during 1886. Their line from Ogallala, Neb., is being rapidly pushed in this direction. The new town of Bruce, twelve miles west of Ogallala, has just been platted and lots placed on the market. I am informed that the Ogallala County bank is being sold during the past week. Lots in Paxton are also being sold rapidly. A gentleman from Omaha a few days ago made the assertion that from present indications Keith county will be one of the other new county in the state during the next twelve months in the way of rapid settlement and improvement. A few of the present necessities of the town and county are a good flouring mill, a grain elevator, a creamery and cheese factory, another good brick yard, a good merchant tailor and a first-class milliner. Our town is well represented with two first-class weekly newspapers which are working hard for the development of the county and the building up of our town and are succeeding beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. LEX.

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