

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 6, TRIBUNE BUILDING WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FORTNEY ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the city.

TERMS BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Three Months, \$3.50; Six Months, \$5.00; One Month, \$1.00. The Weekly Bee, Published Every Wednesday.

ADVERTISEMENTS: All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

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

From what Mr. Sparks says, it looks as if Mr. Gardner had come to stay.

The telephone shriekers have discovered that the administration doesn't scare worth a cent.

Considerable paving will be done in Omaha this year, but not any too much. Let the good work go on.

The Herald's dynamite does not affect Surveyor General Gardner any more than a Fourth of July torpedo.

SAM JONES is about to make the greatest effort of his life. He opens his campaign against sin in Chicago next week.

CONGRESSMAN HOLMAN is an inveterate tobacco chewer. And he doesn't object to taking a chew from another man's pouch.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is not in favor of abolishing Mr. Gardner with his little office. It begins to look as if Dr. Miller must go.

DENVER is making an effort to become a corn market. We hope she will succeed. Nebraska will supply her with all the corn she wants.

THE Herald still talks of quo warranto. So far as Mr. Bechel is concerned, what the Herald chiefly wants in the way of writs is to "have 'is carcass."

A MAN whose breath sets fire to paper is on exhibition in a Philadelphia dime museum. There is nothing strange about that when it is known that the man comes from Kentucky.

A BALTIMORE man has invented a flying machine. This may be useful invention, but so far a great many men have been enabled to fly as far as Canada without a flying machine.

SPEAKING of Kansas City the Lincoln Journal says, "it is the best city in the country or its papers are the worst liars in the world." The latter half of the proposition is eminently correct.

If the city council should permit the saloon-keepers to keep open twenty-four hours in the day, seven days in the week, some of them would appeal to the council to have the days lengthened to thirty-six hours.

THE Denver News in an alleged interview with "a gentleman from Boston," credits the Bostonian with saying: "I'll do very well for us for a time, but as soon as we get into politics we commenced to lose money." The interview is fictitious. No Boston bean-eating gentleman would ever say "done" for "did."

CONGRESSMAN RANKIN, of Wisconsin, has been dead for several weeks, and we have not yet seen any itemized statement of the expense of his funeral. We would like to compare it with some statements published last year, to see whether there has been any retrenchment in congressional funerals.

OMAHA has several flour depots, but what she needs most in that line is flouring mills. There is no good reason why flouring mills should not succeed in Omaha. It is about time to stop exporting grain simply to have it returned to us in the shape of flour at an advanced price, caused by the double transportation and the handling by several different parties. This is a matter that should be considered by the board of trade.

GENERAL HANCOCK's death has called out universal expressions of regret in all sections of the country. The dead soldier is honored not alone for his valor, but for the possession of many of the most valued traits of the best citizenship. Kindly to his subordinates, respectful to his superiors, just in his judgments he added popularity to respect and personal esteem to admiration of his professional abilities. The old second corps will feel in his loss a personal bereavement.

THE labor troubles in London still continue. New meetings of the unemployed are called for Saturday and crowds throng the streets and obstruct travel. The cable dispatches represent the city as thoroughly terrorized, and estimate the damage already done to property at over half a million dollars. Conservatives and liberals are queuing over the situation and will unite in appealing to the government to aid in relieving the great distress which is generally admitted to be the cause of the outbreaks of the present week. Probably Lord Salisbury does not regret his loss of power just at present, when home rule in England is a question more pressing than coercion in Ireland.

THE report of Mr. Charles F. Peck, of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics, upon the condition of working women in the great metropolis is attracting much comment from the press. Mr. Peck devoted a great deal of attention to investigating the condition of the sewing girls whom he represents to be in a most deplorable condition. The manufacturers give out the bulk of their work to the contractors who in turn let it out to the "sweaters." The "sweaters" pay \$1.50 a dozen for making trousers and 15 cents each for vests. The average wages of the sewing women are fifty cents a day, out of which they have to pay rent, fuel and light and living expenses. Here is inspiration for a rival to Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

The Alien Landlord Question.

The Iowa legislature will be afforded an opportunity to debate the same aspect of alien landlordism which was raised in the senate at the last session of congress by Senator Van Wyck. Large tracts of land in the northwestern part of the state are held by English companies whose managers reside abroad and collect their rents through resident agents. Representative Robb has introduced a bill designed to prevent non-resident aliens from acquiring title hereafter to real estate in Iowa and also to terminate all such ownership as may be in existence at the time of the passage of the act. Mr. Robb's bill allows the alien landlords three years in which to dispose of their property and provides that at the end of that period it shall be taken by the state at an appraised valuation. At the same time, any foreign owner of land can retain his property by becoming a citizen.

This is a very drastic remedy for a growing evil. During the past ten years millions of acres of land have been acquired in the west by foreign capitalists and speculators. Some of the heaviest landlords noblemen of England own miles of fertile territory in Texas, Colorado and Wyoming. There is scarcely a state in the west where non-resident aliens are not the owners of large numbers of farms. The Chicago Tribune, in approving Mr. Robb's bill, says: "It is, in most particulars, well adapted to secure its object, but it may be questioned whether he has not made a dangerous exception in allowing resident aliens to hold title to real estate. Nearly all the alien landlords are represented in this country by agents who reside here, although they rarely become naturalized citizens. What would there be to prevent the non-resident aliens transferring their holdings to the resident agents, and thus prolonging the rule of alien landlords in a slightly changed form? The mere fact of residence does not change an alien's allegiance, and it is not clear why it should give him special rights in a foreign country. In regard to the public domain it has not been proposed to make any distinction between resident and non-resident aliens, but to reserve the lands, as Mr. Blaine said in his letter of acceptance, for those 'who are citizens or waiting to become such.' Why should not the same rule be applied inside the states?"

What It Means.

The packing-house democracy seem to be unfortunate in choosing their factional issues. Having locked horns with the opposing faction on the Gardner case, they now find their clamorous demands for the removal of the surveyor-general and the abolition of his office in conflict with the judgment of the administration. Their argument that the office has outlived its usefulness is met by facts and figures showing that there yet remains a large amount of work to be done in Nebraska unless the frauds and swindles of the old surveying ring are to stand. In the face of the strong arguments for a thorough revision of Nebraska surveys which Commissioner Sparks presents, backed as they are by the affidavits of responsible citizens of this state, the work for the abolition of the office now held by Mr. Gardner will place Dr. Miller and his gang in a very unenviable position. Every surveyor and contractor who divided the profits of the outrageous swindles, which were hatched in the office of the Nebraska surveyor-general's office from the time of Boss Cunningham down, is convinced that the office should be closed at once. To do so would be to hide forever the evidences of jobbery and corruption, which a full investigation of the surveying contracts and a comparison of field notes with the country surveyed, will disclose. The cry that Gardner must go, would mean very little to citizens of Nebraska outside of the patronage grabbers if it did not cover at the same time the demand that the evidences of corrupt jobbery in the surveyor-general's office should be swept away at the same time. This is the milk in the Plattsmouth cocoon.

Coercion in Ireland.

Mr. Barry O'Brien, in his recently published work called "Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland," gives an interesting review of the course of legislation in regard to that country which has been furnished by Westminster Hall since the opening of the present century. So much is said nowadays about the liberal treatment which various English parliaments have attempted to give Ireland, and which she has refused, and the argument is so often used by her enemies that coercion has become a word necessary because concessions failed. Mr. O'Brien's little work comes at the nick of time to answer such assertions by presenting the facts. And first let the list of coercion acts speak for themselves.

In 1800-1 there was an insurrection act and an act for suspension of habeas corpus, which were continued through 1803-4. In 1807-8 there was another insurrection act and a proclamation of martial law. In 1813-15-16 and 17, another-4, of the same kind. In 1822-3-4, insurrection act. In 1825-6-7-8-9, an act for suspension of the Catholic emancipation—led by O'Connell—then agitating for Catholic emancipation. In 1831-2, an act prohibiting the possession of arms. In 1833-4, a plain coercion act, which extended into the following year. In 1843-5, possession of arms again prohibited. In 1847, a crime and outrage act. In 1848-9, things were very lively; there being an act suspending habeas corpus, a crime and outrage act, and a removal of aliens act. From 1850 to 1855 there was a continuous crime and outrage act. In 1856-7, a peace preservation act, and from 1858 to 1859, another of the same sort. From 1860 to 1869, a habeas corpus suspension act. In 1870 to 1871, a peace preservation act. From 1873 to 1880, a peace preservation act, an act for protection of life and property. In 1881-2, a coercion act, and in 1883-5, a crime act. In all, from 1801 to 1885, there were twenty-four coercion acts of one kind and another. It is interesting to place against this record the concession acts of which the Tory and Whig speakers and writers boast so loudly. There were four, and four only. The Catholic emancipation act, the tithes commutation act, the church disestablishment act and the land act of 1881. Each and all of these measures were passed under liberal auspices and three of them owe their existence to Mr. Gladstone's personal efforts.

In the face of such a record what wonder is it that concession is said to have failed in Ireland and what idocy to talk about the success of coercion.

The Work Begins.

The new paving districts created by the council at its last meeting cover a good deal of territory, where pavements are urgently demanded by the property owners and greatly needed by the general public. The extension of the garnam street pavement to Twenty-eighth street, of that on Thirteenth to Martha, and of Saunders street from Cuming, are cases in point. There is a general desire, too, for the paving of Sherman avenue to the fair grounds, which can be partly met under the ordinance. These, with the extensions of the pavements on the cross streets in the business portion of Omaha, and of Davenport street from Sixteenth street, west to Twenty-second, comprise the bulk of the paving immediately required by the necessities of the city. For the city's share of the expenses of this work the \$50,000 of paving bonds voted last fall will be available. The wisdom of our people in providing the funds months in advance is seen in the fact that paving operations can be begun as soon as spring fairly opens. There will be ample time for the selection of materials, for the necessary advertisements and the filing of bonds. If the vote of bonds had been delayed until the spring election a considerable part of the paving season would have passed before work could have begun.

Under the new arrangement property owners will have a wide choice of materials and a more certain knowledge of what they will be called upon to pay as their proportionate share of the paving tax. The bids offered for city paving

cover all the most approved paving materials now in use in the largest cities of this country and Europe. Omaha has not, up to the present time, made many experiments in paving. She has restricted her choice to two materials only. Property owners will now be permitted to select from five with a further choice in the matter of foundations, each with a time guarantee of durability.

BETTER times are anticipated in the near future among the manufacturing cities of New England. They have been kept pretty busy since last fall, and with the approach of spring the demand for their products is steadily increasing. So encouraging is the outlook that the owners of nearly all the cotton mills of New Bedford, Concord, Manchester and Lowell have posted notices of a general advance of 10 per cent in wages from the 1st of next month.

The Chicago News informs us that "Maj. A. C. Story is to give a public exhibition of his phonetic spelling in Washington next Saturday evening." We thought Col. Joseph Medill had a patent-right monopoly on phonetics. It looks very much as if Maj. Story is infringing upon the invention of the Tribune philosopher.

In Chicago white gamblers are let off with a fine of one dollar, while colored gamblers are assessed five dollars. This is an outrageous discrimination—a brace-game on the part of the dealer in justice-sold justice.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

The brushmakers are organizing all over country. In St. Paul, Minn., all trades are in a better than average condition for this time of year.

The "prospered classes" in the Knights of Labor are run-sellers, speculators, lawyers and politicians.

Foreign iron and steelmakers are meeting with heavier demand for pig iron and unwrought steel.

Three or four new motors have been introduced on the market, to be operated by water, compressed air and gas.

The Farmers' Alliance and the Knights are preparing to put up a \$50,000 flouring mill in Tarrant county, Tex.

An English paper says that the combination of tin-plate makers was broken up because of the improvements now in progress in America.

The most powerful district of the Knights of Labor is No. 30 in Massachusetts, with 291 assemblies and 30,000 members.

The Hoeking Valley miners have established nine hours as a day's work, and have succeeded in establishing wages.

The protest against the passage of Mr. Hawley's copyright bill at Washington was signed by over 30,000 members and 130 unions and labor organizations of various kinds.

Last year, 3,377 new buildings were erected in Brooklyn, costing \$20,000,000. Fifty per cent of the new buildings were built in the immediate vicinity of the elevated railroads.

In several New England towns workmen are demanding an advance of wages. Weekly payments are being made by a great many manufacturers.

The leading spirits are endeavoring to inculcate abstinence, or at least temperance as to intoxicating drinks, by making it impossible for workmen who drink to become members.

A labor correspondent writes: "If 200,000 cigar-makers in New York city will take \$1 each out of their pockets to increase the rate of wages from \$1 to \$1.50 per day, and employ only men who have been in the city one year. Over 300,000 persons are engaged in ice-making in New York city. The city industry has not prospered as well. In England the industry has gone down in some quarters. The American manufacturers in France refuse to admit English and American visitors to their plants. The American machinery industry is so bad that manufacturers are offering to sell their machines."

Ah! There!

Among our Chinese brethren we notice Ah Tom, Ah Sing, Ah Chong, but no Ah There. Is he dead?

So Soon.

The Hon. Benjamin Butler again poses as friend of the laboring man, and it is only February, 1886.

The Sunny South Herself Again.

Now both the quail rattle the tall sedge and the bull-rope his roundelay in the bog, for the backbone of winter is broken and the lynchpin is here.

No Need for Sympathy to go to Waste.

There are eleven states of the American Union at present entitled to sympathy. They have legislatures in session.

Too Much Mileage.

Robert I. Downing says that his dramatic company traveled 15,000 miles during its twenty weeks' season. It played for the railroads and did not make it pay.

Bismarck Going a Little Too Far.

The German parliament let Bismarck have \$150 with the fair land of Poland, but stopped him when he undertook to raise the tax on whiskey. They don't want him to meddle with their private shoppings.

ments which Omaha has ever taken in hand. Four miles of paving have already been ordered, and more than 200,000 yards of grading. This means plenty of work for common labor, while the building boom which is preparing to develop itself will furnish employment for all our skilled mechanics.

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In 1880, Nebraska is a thriving state, for the census makes it clear that in all material points the growth in facilities and wealth has outstripped the growth of population.

Will Do To Tell.

Anthony Morehead in February Century. "It's easy to be brave When the world is on our side; When nothing is to fear, Feared to be a coward."

"It's easy to hope When all goes well; When the world is clear; Fine weather to foretell."

But to brave when all's despaired, And to hope when we are seated— That's another thing, my dear, And will do to tell."

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. A bank has been organized at O'Connor, Greeley county.

Antelope county spent \$5,256 on the poor of the county last year.

Material for the railroad bridge over the Platte is arriving at Fremont.

William Dixon, Keya Paha county, is \$200 ahead by the death of a rich relative.

Nebraska City is to become a volunteer branch of the Omaha signal service, and will be treated to a cold wave flag.

The business men of Chadron calculate on outfitting 25,000 prospectors for Wyoming next summer.

Three sportive youths of Seward paid \$15 and costs into court for the fun of pasting W. W. Woodward with decayed eggs.

During the year 1885 Lyons shipped 685 cars of her products and imported 299. Oakland county has received and shipped a third more.

Jesse Hayes is convinced that coal in paying quantities lies buried in the bluffs at Nebraska City, and has gone to work with a shovel to find it.

The Cathedral Chapter of the Episcopal diocese of Nebraska has begun suit against the College and Divinity school in Nebraska City to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,882.

Mrs. George Myers is the fire heroine of Neligh. During the late blaze she pumped water for the bucket brigade till the cold ran dry, and froze her feet in the operation.

A new race of bald heads is gathering wealth and strength in Grand Island. The plumbers there are threatened with premature baldness, endeavoring to put in six hours on half hour jobs.

Hiram Craig, of Ulisses, has received a back prize of \$500 for participating in the late "scrap" with Jeff Davis. Andrew Lamb, of the same town, also took a hand in the same fracas, and was rewarded with \$240 last week.

A story comes from Custer county that an Omaha doctor, while visiting there, amputated the hip joint of a 10-year-old child and replaced it with a similar joint from the body of a child recently dead. The child is said to be recovering.

The Citizens' State bank of York, with a capital of \$50,000, was organized last week. The officers are: J. M. Barnes, president; D. E. Sedgewick, vice-president; and W. A. Slarrar, cashier. The directors are: W. A. Barnes, J. F. McCannaghy, E. P. Warner and C. A. McClellan.

A Butler county farmer named Warner has a calf afflicted with hydrophobia, but, singular to relate, the animal's encephalic glands are said to be normal. He has a Kentucky girl in beauty and agility of expression. The kicking calf is given the freedom of the entire pasture.

The Rev. Selby of Frontier mourns the loss of \$1,500. In an effort to reform J. Robert Williams, of David City, student, the Rev. Selby backed him with his note, which Williams cashed before his flight for Canada. A half hour's communion with a profane layman would be concurring to the minister's troubled soul.

The celebrated story of Father Martin, "The Conflict, Love and Money," continues unabated. It has reached into the third chapter, and will probably be concluded some time in the coming year unless the author is nipped in the heart of his labors. Several of the prominent heroes have been killed off, but new ones spring up with each dip of the pen.

All the property, both real and personal, of the West Point Butter and Cheese association, was sold Saturday at receiver's sale. The property consists of about 600 acres of land, \$100,000 worth of buildings, 1,000 head of cattle and 75 horses, worth at a small estimate \$250,000. The total of the sale was \$200,000. The Middle National bank, of Middleton, N. Y., being the purchaser.

Iowa Items.

A \$12,000 high school is to be built at Independence. A stock company will build a \$25,000 hotel at Clear Lake.

A Methodist muck and milk social was one of the late freaks of Paulina society. Missouri Valley is about to become a city of the second rank and will illuminate the electric lights.

Asa Johnson, a farmer living near Keyesville, during the year 1885, made a profit of \$7,786.65 out of stock raised on his farm.

Sioux City is pushing plans for a direct railroad to Des Moines. A mass meeting was held Monday night and committees were appointed to further the project. Cass county is to have a poor farm. The board of supervisors of that county have purchased 160 acres of land for that purpose, which is situated about half way between Atlantic and Lewis.

Last Saturday evening the marshal of Oskaloosa and a posse of men raided the tiger den on the south side of the square, captured 1,050 poker chips, eighty-nine packs of cards, three poker and one faro table and gamblers to match.

Dakota.

A large brick hotel is to be built at Pierre. The new Methodist church at Rapid City was dedicated last Sunday.

James Talbot of Cheyenne, offers five acres of land in the city to the first railroad built from there to connect with the B. & O. line in Colorado. The bonus is worth \$5,000.

Arrangements have been made to lay ninety miles of pipe to convey oil from the Shoshone oil basin to Point of Rocks, on the Union Pacific road. Refining works will also be put up this summer at the above named station.

The attempt of the Atmy people to coerce members of the legislature into voting relief to distressed miners failed utterly. The boycotting of two members served to stiffen the backs of others, and the resurrection of the resolution is indefinitely postponed.

A memorial has been introduced into the legislature praying congress to enact more stringent measures for confining the Indians on their reservations and preventing the depredations of roving bands of savages, from which the settlers are unable to protect themselves.

The hanging of William Booth for the crime of murder in the first degree, which will take place at Buffalo, Johnson county, March 5, will make the fifth legal execution in Wyoming. Booth's predecessors were Boyer, hung in Cheyenne in 1871; Toussaint Kensler, in Cheyenne, in November, 1874; Leroy Donovan, at Rawlins, in March, 1884, and Charles Cook, at Laramie City, in September, 1884.

Montana.

The town of Butte is worth \$11,000 in clean cash in the treasury. The bullion shipments from Butte for the past week amounted to \$96,304.

W. A. Clark of Butte recently sold a third interest in three mines for \$50,000. A gang of twenty-two toughs were escorted out of Butte by the police last week.

Helena proposes to secure rail connection with Butte next summer even if she goes down into her own pockets for the cash.

Clara Clifton, a fortune teller, wants \$1,000 from the city of Butte for tripping her hip out of joint with a broken sidewalk.

The Pacific Coast.

A Greek paper is to be shortly started in Los Angeles. Fish Commissioner Cary, of Nevada, has just hatched a double-headed trout.

The new seaside resort on the San Diego peninsula has been named Coronado Beach.

A good result of the late storm in the interior is that gophers have been drowned out in innumerable numbers.

Walla Walla is to have a \$60,000 penitentiary, a bill having passed the Washington Territory legislature to that effect.

Donner lake is literally covered with ducks and geese. A large number are being brought in by some of the local sportsmen.

The proprietors of the long talked of reduction works in Portland have concluded to build works of moderate capacity. The cost will be about \$300,000. There are from 1,500 to 2,000 Indian children in Nevada who ought to be educated, and it is proposed to erect a government school for this purpose at Carson.

A big gold mine has been found five miles from Carson, in the content hills to the east. The rock, pulverized, has given \$3.50 in gold by washing a lot of twenty-five pounds.

According to the laws of Arizona no license is required for anyone who performs the person performing the ceremony is required to file a certificate of the same within three months after the ceremony is performed.

The Lincoln Union, the Alliance, and the Peace of Land.

"When the Farmers' Alliance meets in this city, as it will do every day, and that, in view of the fact that it will lay aside the regular order of business to adopt the following:

Resolved, That the value of Nebraska soil is increasing every day, and that, in view of the great tide of immigration likely to roll across our eastern border early in the spring;

Resolved, That the price of Nebraska land is hereby put up 25 per cent, and not anxious to sell at that.

Resolved, That about all the Journal cards to be put in the hands of the farmers, and that if Brother Burrows likes this suggestion well enough to say so we may put it in a few more."

The above is clipped from the Lincoln Journal of Feb. 3. With its usual anarchy the Journal states the place of the meeting of the alliance to be at Lincoln. The meeting is to be held at Hastings, as a trifling adjustment of its spectacles would have shown the Journal. The mephitic exhalations from the "jobbing" department of the Journal, specially supervised by friend J-I, render Lincoln peculiarly insalubrious to men who reside in the guileless atmosphere of the country. Besides the citizens of Lincoln have not showered civilities upon the alliance on the occasions of its meetings there, so overwhelmingly as to make it yearn for repetitions. We go there during