s his lineal descendant.

pre-emption law. He says: "Before

the title passes to the pre-emptor he pays the government the price of the land," and that "the government is not

defrauded." It is true the government

does not lose the price of the land, and

therefore, according to this logic, it Mr. Dorsey can hire one hundred mid-

dle-men for a few dollars each to acquire

that many quarter sections of land by

perjury, and convey them to him, it is a

legitimate business. The pre-emption

law, it is true, only permits one person

to acquire 160 acres; but on the Dorsey

plan he can acquire 100,000, and that

law thus becomes the instrument through which the great curse of

monopoly which it was designed to pre-

Everybody knows that the pre-emption law subordinates the question of reve-

nue to the policy of actual settlement

and tillage in homesteads. When it was passed in 1841 the treasury was full

to overflowing from the records of sales

of the public lands in large bodies for

speculative purposes, thus fatally hin-

dering the settlement and development

of the country. After a long wrangle

was divided among the states, and we en-

tered upon a new dispensation, inspired

by the purpose thereafter to dedicate

the public lands to the uses of landless

men who would personally appropriate them in limited allotments, not revenue.

but the settlement of the lands, was the

dominating idea; and this was after-

wards still more strongly emphasized in

the passage of the homestead law. But the moral vision of Mr. Dorsey sees

nothing wrong in nullifying both these

laws, and making them the engines of

monopoly and robbery through the de-

testable agencies of bribery and perjury.

As I have shown, he denies, absolutely

that any frauds have been committed

under them in New Mexico, and then brazenly defends the very villianies I have charged upon him and his kind.

Such is the gospel of "land stealing" ac-

cording to St. Stephen. It is Dorsevism.

pure and simple, in its unveiled ghastli-

ness; and I turn away from it and mer-

cifully draw the curtain over it while I

He asserts that I have charged the

supreme court of the United States with

joining hands with the plunderers of

the public domain. There is not a sen-

tence or a word in my article which can

be tortured into any such meaning, and

Mr. Dorsey, who carefully read it for

the purpose of reply, knows this to be

He says that my article implies that

all the secretaries of the interior from

1861 to 1885, all the commissioners of

the general land office and all my pre-

decessors in office were dishonest and

corrupt men. This statement is a gross

exaggeration, and it is, moreover, a

mere begging of the question. Quite a

number of the officials referred to are

involved in my exposure, and the rec

ords of the government will identify

Dorsey makes no attempt to controvert

them, which he certainly would have

done if he had been able, but with up-

lifted hands and the whine of a convict,

begs that the officials whom I have ar

raigned as his accomplices shall be

Mr. Dorsey says the committee on public lands of the house of representa-

tives during the time I was chairman,

reported favorably bills granting lands

to railroad corporations covering more

than half of all the lands granted to

railroads in the United States, which

bills passed congress as a result of such

report. In these statements he does

not refer to the vast areas granted to our great trans-continantal railways.

against me. He speaks only of the fer-tile lands granted in Illinois, Iowa, and

other western states, which were not

granted to railroad corporations at all

but to the states themselves. The en-

tire aggregate of these lands was a small fraction only of the many millions granted to our Pacific railways, by bills reported from the

committee on Pacific railroads and not

by the committee on public lands. Mr. Dorsey should also have remembered

that even as to these moderate grants for which he holds me responsible, 1

had only one vote as a member of the

committee, a majority of which made the report, and that I could not, of

course, be made responsible for the ac-

tion of the two houses of congress on the

over, Mr. Dorsey says himself that the land grants in these cases "were for the

best interests of the whole country,

and thus defends my action. But let me admit for the sake of the argument.

that some of my votes are indefensible

Does that prove that he is not a land

Mr. Dorsey further holds me respon

sible for the provision in our railroad

grants compelling the settlers on the reserved sections to pay \$2.50 per acre

for their lands, instead of the ordinary

price, \$1.25 per acre. He says I "thus added more than two hundred millions

of dollars to the burden of the settlers

who sought homes along the proposed lines of the railways," while I put an additional "two hundred millions of

dollars into the pocket of the railroad

lobby." I think I am safe in saying that this example of parliamentary al-

mightiness has no parallel in the annals

of the civilized world. Both houses of

States were my playthings, and my diabolism had full sweep from 1850.

when the first land grant was made, til

I left congress in 1871! Such flashes of

imbecility are really somewhat dazzling and spectacular; but life is too short to

be wasted in a fight with dissorving

I must not conclude these illustration

congress and the president of the United

passage of the bills reported.

stealer?

respecting which he makes no

shielded from the right of search!

them. Are my facts authentic. Mr

proceed with my task.

true.

in congress over our augly "surplus,"

fastened upon the country.

COMPARITIVELY FIRM

U. S. 41s coupon.
Pacific 6s of '95.
Canada Southern.
Central Pacific
Chicago & Alton.
C., B. & Q.
D., L. & W.

B. & W

Shore.

lichigan Central

Hogs Receipts,

Missouri Pacific

Outsiders More Interested in Cereal Than in Wheat-Oats Fairly Active-Provisions But Little Changed-General Quotations.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Cificaco, Dec. 12.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—An increase of 1,743,000 bushels in the visible supply of wheat was a veritable millstone about the neck of the wheat market this forenoon. Saturday's estimates had been for about 1,000,000 bushels increase, and opening prices were almost identical with those of Saturday's close. When figures came in, however, indicating such further piling up of grain in store, the effect was depressing, and prices fell, as a result of the morning's trading, just Ic. Trading was chiefly local, the only notable exception being considerable selling for New York early in the session. The seaboard clearances reported to-day only amounted to 5,598 bushels, and this was from Philadelphia alone. New York and Baltimore both reported no clearances of wheat to-day and Saturday. Meanwhile the grain is piling up in the ele vators in this country. The heaviest trading to-day was by Jones, McCormick & Bennett, and by Hutchinson, the former selling and the latter buying. Among the local traders there seemed to be more sellers buyers, and the country was not there to any considerable extent to take the offerings. May wheat opened at \$4% and held for a time between \$4% and 84%c, then when the large increase in the visible became apparent, December dropped, with occasional slight reactions, to 83%c, adwan occasions signt reactions, to solve, which vanced to S4\(\gamma\), and fell back to S4\(\gamma\), which was the 1 o'clock close. January wheat opened at 77\(\gamma\) or 77\(\gamma\) c which was the highest point declined to and closed at 76\(\gamma\) c.

Corn held firm during most of the morning session and for May delivery the price at the

clese Saturday, the opening this morning and at the Loclock close to day was exactly the There was excited trading at the opening when first sales were made at 50% c while at the same time the heaviest loca holder of grain was bidding 54c for 20,000 holder of grain was bidding 54c for 20,000, bushels. The price rose rapidly to 54; 66 54; 66 54; 66 the fell back to 53% (653%); advanced again to 54; 6e and gradually declined to 53%; where it rested at 1 o'clock. January corn openened at 48%; c, sold up to 49c, down to 48); c and closed at 1 o'clock at 48%; c. Outsiders appear to be taking rather more intersect in our them when that they are and conditions the corn them when they are and conditions are the corn them when they are and conditions are the corn them. est in corn than wheat just now and a good est in corn than wheat just now and a good part of the strength to-day was attributed to buying orders from the country. So far as the local traders are concerned, the chief in-fluence seems to be receipts.

There was quite active trading in speculat-ive way in cats early chiefly for May de-livery. The local element were seiling early and way outs overed by lower than Satur-

and way oats opened 3 c lower than Saturday's close or at 35c. Later there was good buying by commission houses and the prices advanced to 335c, closing at 1 o'clock at 331c. Receipts were but 139 cars against 170 cars estimated Saturday. The estimate is for 125 cars to morrow. The visible supply statement showed a decrease in oats of 125,000 bushels. The talk among oats traders is of the unusually wide difference in price between oats and corn and, on

the other hand, of the large crop of the grain The prevision trade opened weak with much stronger feeling controlling its movement than the trade expected. There was no great activity exhibited, yet the business trans-acted reached a fair volume and the market rather favored the buil side. Fluctuations were restricted to moderate range and, as compared with Saturday's closing, pork at 1 o'clock showed an appreciation amounting to 5(a/12)₁c; lard to 7)₂(a/10c and short ribs to 2)₃(a/5c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat casier, May closed at 83%c, January 76%c, February 77%c. Corn. May closed 53%c, January 48%c, February 48%c, Cots, steady. Pork advanced 2% 6 5c and closen at \$14.77% for advanced 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{fab}\) cand closed at \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{77}\)\(\text{for}\) February and \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{30}\) for May. Lard closed 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{46}\)\(\text{5c}\) higher, or at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{42}\)\(\text{for January, \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{21}\)\(\text{for March and }\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{42}\)\(\text{for May. Short ribs were 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{46}\)\(\text{5}\)\(\text{higher for January, February and March, and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{c}\) lower for May. January closed at \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{february \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{10}\), March at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{10}\)\(\text{March at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{and march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{4}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\]\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{march at \$\frac{1}{2}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text{17}\)\(\text May at \$7.79%.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10. - Special Telegram to the BEE.]-CATTLE-Trade fair and prices steady and ordinary run and fat steers, such as would suit the dressed beef and shipping trade. There were more really good cattle on sale than for any Monday for a long time. There were also several lots of fancy Christmas steers that sold for fancy prices, perhaps a shade higher than such would have sold for last week. The best native canning and butchers' stock was generally quoted stronger than last week at the close. Texans were not as plentiful and made 10@15c more than last week. Stockers and feeders are in good demand and substantially higher than last week. Shippers steers, 1350 to 1500 pounds, \$3.90@4.90; 1200 to 1350 pounds, \$3.10 4.15; 950 to 1200 pounds \$2,70@3.50; stockers and feeders \$1.90a3.15. Cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.20a2.80; bulk, \$170a2.00; Texas steers \$2.00a2.80; cows \$1.00a2.10.

Hoos—John P. Squire, of Boston, a leading shipper and buyer of about as many hogs as any packer in Chicago, was out of the market

aitogether and other shippers bought spar ingly. The big packing firms ordered thei buyers to buy lower or not at all. At the close \$5.35 to \$5.40 would buy prime heavy, and \$5.50 was the highest paid except for one let of fancy. Plain and medium packing and mixed sorts sold at from \$5.10° to \$5.25 and common \$4.90 to \$5.05. Heavy and packing sorts sold at least 10c lower at the close than at the opening. Light sorts did not share in the decline. Selling was about the same as Saturday.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-STOCKS-Demoralization reigned in the New York stock market. Holders who have kept their securities in anticipation of a rally became disgusted and a steady stream of liquidation resulted. The bears who have been watching for a free selling move ment, were easily filled up, and the short in terest was largely eliminated. London bought Canadian Pacific and sent it up 15 points The arbitrage houses, however, were sellers of the general list and their action, coupled with that of the room traders and profession als, who were mostly bearish, aided the de pressed feeling. No news about fresh rate cutting was received. It was said that the trust companies, who are loaded with securities, were scrutinizing loans more closely but money was obtainable at 5 per cent. There appeared to be a decided lack of confidence, particularly on fancies, which suffered the worst. Union Pacific dropped points on the report that the minority report of the investigating committee was meeting with more favor in Washington. Richmond Terminal lacked support from the insiders who engineered the recent bulge to 29, and to day sales were made at 21. The Flower party have unloaded but a rumor was circulated that a prominent cotton and tobacco house had purchased 20,000 shares last week which was more than the Flower had Grangers went off 10013; points, and Vander bilts Low . Coalers were particularly heavy dropping 11-(a2 per cent. The rest of the list went off 1 cel per cent, except San Francisco preferred, which advanced 1/4. The severe decline of the morning was followed during the closing hour by a rally of 14@54 points, but the market closed tame, with net declines ranging up to 2% per cent. Sales were 372,271 shares. On the board of trade 3.100 shares were traded in and Chicago houses were mostly sellers of stocks.

GOVERNMENTS-Government bonds full but steady to firm.

PROSTITUTION OF LAND LAWS.

| TESTERDAY SQUOTATIONS. | 18 registered | 124 | C. & N. W | 1053 | 48 coupen | 125 | do preferred | 1384 | 448 coupen | 1674 | O. Y. C. | 1673 | 448 coupen | 1674 | O. R. N | 873 | 168 cord of 95 | 1194 | O. T. | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 194 | 19 George W. Julian Gives Some Interesting Information on the Subject

THE PRACTICES OF DORSEYISM.

A Strong Reply to the Assertions of Stephen W. Dorsey-A Powerful Arraignment of ex-Officials-Land Stealing in New Mexico.

| 120-4 | Reck | Island | 21 | St. L. & S. F. | 5. V | do preferred | 66-4 | C. M. & St. Paul | 114 | do preferred | 124 | St. P. & O. | 154 | do preferred | 66-5 | Texas Pacific | 60-5 | Union Pacific | 85-5 | W., St. L. & P. | 88 | do preferred | 214 | W. U. Telegraph | 45-4 | 46-5 | per | 46-5 | per

MONEY—On call, easy at 4@5 per cent; last loan, 41; closed offered at 5 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6@8); per

STERLING EXCHANGE-Dull, weaker at

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 12

-The Drovers Journal reports: Cattle-Reccipts, 10,000; market steady; Christmas stock, \$5.10\alpha 5.30; shipping steers, \$2.70\alpha 4.90; stockers and feeders, \$1.90\alpha 3.15;

lower for heavy, others steady; mixed, \$4.80 665.25; heavy, \$5.0065.45; hight, \$4.5065.10;

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 1,000; market strong; Christmas mutton, \$5,00\alpha 5,60; natives, \$1,00\alpha 4.75; western, \$5,50\alpha 4.15;

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

The receipts of eattle yesterday were 463 head, the larger portion of which were butchers' stock. There were a few good steers and some fair cows. Twenty-four native steers sold for \$4.00. Prices ranged from \$1.00.

\$3.0064.00, according to quality. Prime stags brought \$1.2562.50. Prices on cows

ranged at \$2.05@2.75. Thirteen feeders sold

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs were light and the market opened with thirty-five cars in sight

at an advance of 5 cents on good hogs. Prices continued steady during the day and at the

load of 336 pound hogs brought \$5.27/2. The bulk of the sale were at \$5.00@5.20.

Sheep.
There was nothing doing on the market.

Official Receipts.

Prevailing Prices.

stock on the market:

Showing the prevailing prices paid for live

Choice steers, 1300 to 1500 lbs. \$4.00\(a\)4.25 Choice steers, 1100 to 1300 lbs. 3.75\(a\)4.25 Fat little steers, 900 to 1050 lbs. 3.65\(a\)3.75

Western cows 1.80a2.5 Good range feeders 2.30a2.6

Good native feeders, 900 lbs and

upwards. 2.50@3.00
Fair to medium native feeders, 900

1bs and upwards 2.25ca2.50 Stockers, 400 to 700 lbs 2.10ca2.60

Prime fat sheep. 3.25@3.50 Good fat sheep, 90@100 lbs. 2.75@3.25

 Fair to medium sheep.
 2.25æ3.00

 Common sheep.
 2.00æ2.25

 Light and medium hogs.
 4.85æ5.00

Good to choice heavy hogs...... 5.75@5.25 Good to choice mixed hogs...... 5.05@5.15

Representative Sales.

STAGS.

2......1235 1.75 cows. 9......908 2.05 4......1172 2.75 1155 2.25 7......1172 2.75

24 1356 \$3.75 22 1210 3.85 14 1235 4.60

10.....1216 4.00

1......1350 1.75 1.....1350 2.50 2.....1380 2.50 030

2......1145 1.50

Av. Shk. Pr.

160

..375

.273 .292 .273 .285 .316

..284 ..286 ..283

.288

..300

240 5.10

80 5.10 120 5.15

160 5.15

160 5.15 120 5.15 160 5.15

360 5.15 160 5.20

120 5.20 280 5.20 120 5.23

80 5.25 80 5.25

3.00 3.00

3.35

1590

..1043

.1152

1.....1510 1.25 2.....1220 1.75

1...,...1420 1.25 2

13.....1124 2.50 22...

No. Av. Shk. Pr. No. 122 ... 240 820 \$4.85 70. 47 ... 190 40 4.85 76. 44 ... 195 280 4.85 06.

.240 80 4.85 .180 80 4.85

280 360 4.90

4.85

5.00

76. ...247 160 5.0734 123....357 160 5.25 63....244 240 5.10 53....336 40 5.273

PIGS.

Live Stock Sold.

Showing the extreme highest and lowest rates paid for leading grades of hogs on dates

Date. | Heavy. | Mixed. | Light.

Dec. 5. 5 10 65 25 5 10 65 15 4 75 65 05 Dec. 6. 5 25 65 40 5 05 65 20 4 25 65 00 Dec. 7. 5 10 65 25 5 05 65 20 4 25 65 00 Dec. 8. 5 10 65 25 5 05 65 50 4 50 65 00 Dec. 9. 5 10 65 25 5 06 65 15 4 50 65 00 Dec. 9. 5 10 65 25 5 06 65 10 4 80 65 00 Dec. 10 5 10 65 25 5 06 65 15 4 75 64 80 Dec. 10 5 10 65 25 5 04 65 15 4 75 64 80 Dec. 11 Sunday. Sunday. Sunday. Dec. 12 5 10 65 274 5 05 65 15 4 85 65 05

Shipments,
Hogs, 2 cars, B. & M. Chicago
Hogs, 3 cars, N. W. Chicago
Cattle, 2 cars, B. & M. Chicago
Cattle, 2 cars, B. & M. Chicago

Live Stock Notes.

Very few shippers were at the yards yes

The receipts yesterday were light even for

The new addition to the yards is nearly

Dead hogs are the only stock that prices

J. E. Farrington, of Lyons, Neb., disposed of a lead of 20-cent hogs.

The quality of hogs on the market aver aged a little better yesterday.

Lyon Bros., of Lyon, Neb., were on the market with two loads of hogs.

G. E. Willard, of Columbus, stopped at the

tarket with a load of good, heavy hogs,

Isky Bros., of La Platte, were on the mar

ket with two loads of hogs which they mar-keted at a good figure. This firm is one of heaviest shippers to these yards.

Commercial Chips.

Heavy hardware remains unchanged usiness in this line is reported fair.

The receipts of game are very heavy. The ocal demand is light and the greater portion

of the supply is shipped cast.

Butter is in good demand and choice lines find ready sale. Dealers report their stock

of unusually exhausted very early in the day.

Potatoes are in good demand with a light supply of good, choice stock. Three car loads of prime Carifornia potatoes will be put on the market Thursday.

of prime California potatoes will be put on the market Thursday.

Poultry is picking up and the quality received is much better than formerly. Price

Hides and furs are dull.

are a shade higher.

Apples are quiet at present.

A few good cattle were on the market yes-terday.

Speculators
Local
Swift & Co.....

120 5.05

120 5.05 160 5.05

.180 80 .229 160

4....140 - 4.00

mentioned:

Hogs higher.

Monday.

on the market yesterday:

.391

..246

27......1136 3.60

close were steady with the opening.

Texans, \$2.50@3.75; lambs, \$4.00@5.85.

bulls and mixed, \$1.50@2.80; Texas

Receipts, 25,000; market 5@10c

\$4.81% for 60 day bills, and \$4.84% for de mand.

Written for the Omaha Bee. In the October number of the North American Review Stephen W. Dorsey makes what he calls a "rejoinder" to my article on "Land Stealing in New Mexico." I find it a palpable misnomer, for he does not even attempt a reply to the mass of facts which constitute my indictment against the rogues of this territory. A brief notice of his performance may, however, be deemed proper. In some respects Mr. Dorsey is a formidable antagonist. He once held a seat in the national senate from the state of Arkansas, where he will long be remembered as the genius who happily blended in himself the traits both of the carpet bagger and the scalawag. He has held high places and wielded large powers as a party leader. He has shown uncommor ability in exploiting the mail service of the United States, and in cluding the hand of justice. Probably no man in the union is so thoroughly acquainted with the whole business of "land steal-In this interesting field activity I believe he has a national reputation as an expert. His selection as the apologist and defender of the tribe of which he is the acknowledged chief, is therefore altogether appropriate; and their cause will have be abandoned as utterly hopeless, if he

is not able to defend it. Mr. Dorsey damages his case in the outset by his bad temper. His personal abuse is too fervent and emotional. should have remembered that the spaniel under the lash only yelps when it is touchingly applied. The article to which he pretends to reply was dis-passionately written. I only refered to individuals where my task made it necessary, dealing entirely in facts; and if Mr. Dorsey had kept cool, and applied himself honestly to the work of answering them, he might have had the sym pathy, if not the respect, of the public.

He also weakens his case by dragging party politics into the discussion. has done this without any provocation whatever. His effort to show that democrats as well as republicans are involved in the exposures I have made not a response to anything I said. I have no dispute with him on that point My article is thoroughly non-partisan. In overhauling the frauds connected with the Spanish and Mexican grants in New Mexico I struck right and left pursuing every ugly fact into its hiding place, without the least concern as to whether it would damage this party or that. I think the purpose of Mr. Dor sey in thus wandering away from the real issue is perfectly transparent. He has become tired of hanging on the outer wall of politics, and hopes to regain his lost place of honor in the republican party. I sympathize with him in his distress, but he will find himself utterly disappointed. The days of his political glory are past, because, as I am convinced, the leaders and the masses of all parties regard him as hopelessly pilloried before the nation as a star route thief. He smells of the penitentiary, and no fumigation is possible. To every honest man in the republic the mere mention of his name suggests the striped costume of the he e through the miscarriage of public jus-

Mr. Dorsey damages his cause still more fatally by his absolute reckless-ness in dealing with matters of fact. In attacking me personally he succeeds in missing the truth in every statement he makes. In pretending to give my pedigree, for instance, he says that nearly fifty years ago I was elected to office as a pro-slavery democrat, and that, defeated for re-election, I left my party, He also says that after I had posed as free-soiler I became a conservative whig. These ridiculous statements will only provoke the laughter of my old friends. He knows that after ning my political life as a whig I became a member and leader of the freesoil party in 1848, and so continued till it was merged in the republican party Showing the number of head of stock sold in 1856; and that I remained in that party till the Greeley campaign of 1872, when I joined its fathers and founders The tickets not being completed the cattle sales cannot be reported. in walking out of it on account of its shameless misdeeds, in which Mr. Dor-The following are the sales over scale

sey was disgracefully conspicuous. He says that in my eye "There was no public crime of which Ulysses S. Grant was not guilty," and that to his personal knowledge I denounced General Garfield at every cross-road in In-diana as a "thief," a "bribe-taker," : bribe-giver," and a "perjurer." extravagance of these statements de-stroys them, and Mr. Dorsey knew them to be base fabrications when he penned them. I have in past years criticized the administration of General Grant and some of the acts of General Garfield, but in doing so I did not appear in the role of a blackguard, in which Mr. Dorsey is always a very shining figure. refer to these and kindred fabrications about myself solely as illustrations of the marvelous bent of his mind towards the habit of lying, and not by any means in self-defense. In this case Mr. Dorsey is the defendant and culprit and I frankly confess myself hopelessly lost, if I need to be defended agains any conceivable charges emanating from such a source. They can only tend to enthrone me in the hearts of all hon-

He asserts that mainly through my exertions nearly four hundred citizens of New Mexico have been indicted for land frauds, and that every man tried has been acquitted. He says "there is not a grain or shadow of truth, that there have been, or are now, frauds committed to any extent in New Mexico under the homestead and pre-emption laws." Mr. Dorsey makes Gulliver re-spectable. As to his "four hundred citizens of New Mexico" (if there were so many) he knows that I had nothing whatever to do with their indictment and that this was the work of the grand juries, aided by the district attorney and the special agents of the govern ment. He knows also that quite a num ber of these men have been convicted and that nearly all of those who have been tried escaped only through the saving grace of the statute of limitations, which innocent men would not have pleaded. The proof of their guilt was ample, and no man knows this better than Mr. Dorsey, who is exceedingly familiar with the work acquiring title to public lands through the perjury and subornation of perjury of scullions and dummies employed for this purpose. In this prostitution of our land laws to the base uses of theft and plunder, I do not speak at random, but on the authority of ascertained facts. I shall refer only to the proceedings of single term of the United States court, held in Santa Fe last spring. On the trial of numerous

parties for perjury and subornation of

perjury in procuring land titles, and conspiracy to defract the government through the correct use of our land laws some telephty-eight persens availed themselves of the statute of subject in my article. limitations and thus confessed their "The area of this grant, according to guilt. The testimony developed the fact that very many of these men had been paid from \$5 to \$10 each to sign Mr. Dorsey, its claimant, was nearly 600,000 acres. It was reserved from settlement, and is so reserved to-day by the act of 1854; but when the forgery of

certain title papers and that they never saw the land and never attempted to occupy or improve it, while the rascal the grant was demonstrated in 1879 and he thought it unsafe to rely who hired them to swear falsely sold the that title he determined to avail him tracts to a cattle company. All this is self of the homestead and pre-emption well known to Mr. Dorsey, and that the men would not have escaped the penilaws. This he could not legally do, because the land was reserved, but the tentiary if the republican officials of the commissioner of the general land office territory had done their duty in securwas touched by his misfortune, and in ing indictments in season. But Mr. Dorsev says "there is not a grain or defiance of law ordered the land to be surveyed and opened to settlement. Mr. shadow of truth" in the charge that Dorsey, who was already in possession of thousands of acres of choice lands in land frauds have been committed in New Mexico "to any extent." In speakthe tract, at once sent out his squads o ing of an accomplished scoundrel of the henchmen, who availed themselves of the forms of the pre-emption and homelast century Thomas Carlyle says "there was not truth enough in him to make a real tie of." I suspect that Mr. Dorsey stead laws in acquiring pretended titles.

which were conveyed to him according to arrangements previously agreed upon. No record of this unauthorized But hear him further. In speaking action of the commissioner is to be found in the land office. What was of the right of citizens to take 160 acres of land and pay for it as designated by law, at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, he says: "The person entering this land must swear that he is doing it done was done verbally, and in the dark, and nothing is now known of the transaction but the fact of its occurfor his own use and benefit, and not with the view of selling it." This is rence; and the intimate relations then existing between Mr. Dorsey and the true; but in the cases just cited, which are mere samples of prevalent New commissioner and his chief of surveys Of course, he and his associates in this Mexican frauds, the men who prebusiness have no title to the lands thus tended to enter their tracts swore acquired, and their entries should be falsely, and the lands passed at once into the clutches of a cattle company. cancelled, not only because the land was reserved from sale by act of congress, but because these entries were just as Mr. Dorsey is well understood to have secured the title to his lands on fraudulently made, as will be shown by investigations now in progress." the Una de Gato grant. And he defends this disgraceful perversion of the

These are exactly the facts as shown by official documents. Now, how does Mr. Dorsey answer me? Upon investigating the title of this grant, he says he became satisfied that it was fraudu lent. When did he make this investigation, and reach this conclusion? The records of my office and of the interior department gives no answer to the question. They do not show that he even made an investigation, but the contrary. He says he wrote to the Hon Carl Schurz, then secretary of the interior, stating circumstantially all the facts in his possession regarding the grant, and asked him to send a specia agent to make a careful investigation. and turned over to the secretary all the papers in his possession. Unfortunately for Mr. Dorsey, these statements are unsupported by the records of the land departmant, and contradicted by them. They show that he persisted in his claim for years following the first agitation of the the first agitation of the validity of his title, and up to January. 1879, when the forgery of the grant was demonstrated. He did nothing whatever in investigating the inquiry which led to this demonstration, which inquiry was set on foot by Lewis Kingman and Henry M. Arms, in the year 1877. The papers show that he was much dis-pleased with their intermeddling with his title; and that it was solely at the instance of these men that the land office directed that an investigation to be made. In the light of these facts the reader can judge for himself as to Mr. Dorsey's reverence for the truth, when he says, "I exposed the fraudulent nature of the grant with which Mr. Julian attempts to link my name unfavorably. The audacity of this statement is fasc nating. It is charmingly saturic, and it settles the fact that Mr. Dorsey, in his way, is a genius.

But he says that he applied to the secretary of the interior to have the lands within the bounds of this fraudulent grant thrown open for settlement. ane that it was done accordingly. This is what I said in my article; but I stated further, that the land department had no power to do this. One surveyorgeneral had pronounced the grant valid, and another had declared it it to be forgery. Congress alone could determine the question, and the land was absolutely reserved by law in the mean-time. Secretary Schurz and commissioner Williamson knew this perfectly and for this reason, doubtless, no writ ten order for the survey and sale of these lands was made, and the business was done "in the dark ."

When such a man wanted the repub lican officials of the land department to violate the laws to enable him to appropriate a large body of public lands in furtherance of his capacity, they did not dare say no and the robbery "was done." Mr. Dorsey knows all this, but makes no defense. He admits the action of the land department in response to his request, but stands mute as to its illegality. He knows, and so do Carl Schurz and J. A. Williamson. that that action was totally unauthorized and sneakingly performed, and that the lands acquired by him and his allies under an illegal order now rightfully belong to the United States. In these statements I am supported by the records of the government, and no lawyer wil attempt to controvert them. In such dilemma as this Mr. Dorsey should have remained silent, both on his own account and in the interest of parties claiming title under him.

Mr. Dorsey concludes his paper with a digression upon the water supply of New Mexico, and its "physical phenomena of climate and topography," and he insists that with very slight exceptions the land is fit only for grazing and mining. This is not the conclusion of a disinterested explorer and devotee of science, after patient investigation, but the plea of a land stealer, seeking to make physical peculiarities of the country the scapegoat of his sins. The way faring man, though a fool, can see this If he could make the public believe that New Mexico is worthless for agriculture it would go far to exonerate him from the charge of robbing the government and plundering poor settlers through the machinery of the homestead and pre-emption laws. It would also tend to smooth his way to still more formidable schemes of robbery as a great cattle king, through which he and his confederates could trample down and crush out both the stockgrower of small mean and the homesteader, and thus bring the people of the territory more com pletely under the yoke of a grand broth erhood of thieves. The trouble with Mr. Dorsey is that he believes the people too stupid to see through game he is playing. It does not occur to him that owing to his unfortunate survival of his own conscience nobody will accept either his theories or his facts Although his reputation for successful and brilliant rascality is continental, he impudently takes the witness stand as if he expected the public would believe him. He is perhaps the most picturesque political reprobate now on public exhibition; but he seems wholly uncon scious of the fact that the interest felt in him is purely historic and post mor-tem, and that the people only desire to get some idea of his moral physiognomy, and what may be called the scenery of his career. I trust I have done them some service in this direc tion; but it has been the chief purpos of this paper to penetrate the dry rot of his self-complacency, and by a little help him catch wholesome vivisection

at least a glimpse of his real lineaments

as others see them, and as indelibly

painted by himself in the somber pig

ment of his evil deeds. If I have failed

in these friendly offices it will be Mr.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Dorsey's misfortune and not my fault.

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