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THE DAILY BEE.

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TO ADJOURN TODAY.

The first session of the fiftieth congress will adjourn to-day, and the country will hail the fact with no ordinary gratification. For at least two months past there has been no reason why congress should remain in session. During most of that time there has not been a quorum of either house, and what business has been done has been simply because there was no objection. This sort of legislation is not what the country expects or wants, and in giving it to the country congress has not only gone contrary to all precedent, but has offended against what the people regard as the proper function of their representatives.

A political sensation on the part of the administration is possible to-day, but it is not easy to conceive what may be that will have any effect to the advantage of the democracy. The attitude of Mr. Cleveland for theatrical effects is well understood, but there appears to be little probability for him to do anything at this last moment of the session of congress that would not naturally be regarded by the country as a studied scheme for effect, and which would therefore necessarily lose the influence it was expected to have. He can hardly be so blind to the situation as not to appreciate this, and therefore not to attempt any such sensational move as he is thought to contemplate.

The session of congress that will close to-day has been the longest in the history of the government, and in most respects it may be said to have been also the least advantageous. A very great amount of legislation has been proposed, but the practical results have been disappointing to the country. An unprecedented amount of bills have been introduced, and while there has been some legislation in the general interest, a very great deal that should have been done, and which the people had a right to expect of their representatives, has either failed or been postponed to the next session, which by reason of it being the short session may not be able to act.

As everybody knows the most important work of the session was the passage by the house of the Mills tariff bill and the introduction in the senate of a measure as a substitute for this bill. The BEE has repeatedly insisted that there was no probability of any tariff legislation at the present session, and the situation verifies the accuracy of its judgment. Both parties in congress have seen the impossibility of final action have wisely relegated the matter to the popular decision. This question was practically taken out of congress more than three months ago, and while it was unquestionably the duty of the republican senate to report a measure that should clearly define the attitude of the party respecting tariff revision and reform, nobody seriously expected that such action would result in practical legislation. It is absolutely necessary to await the verdict of the people on this question, and one party understands this equally with the other.

The session that will close to-day has not been entirely devoid of important legislation. The river and harbor bill and the Chinese restriction bill were measures of general interest, and a matter of no small importance was the amendment to the act of last year relating to the transmission of the electoral vote for president and vice president. There has been some other useful legislation, but the session will be chiefly memorable for the remarkable tariff discussion and for the fact that it was the most extended session in the history of the government.

KNOCKING AT THE DOOR.

The territories of the northwest have been knocking very gently at the doors of congress throughout the session, and whispering through the key-hole that they would like to be admitted as states. Idaho says that she is ready, that she has a population of more than 100,000 people who own taxable property to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, and that 400,000 acres of public land have been entered during the past year, showing the extent to which immigration has been directed towards a locality attracting little comment.

Wyoming has remarked in a local sweet voice that she has a population exceeding 80,000, that her coal fields alone are sure to be a source of wealth and of increased population, and that her agricultural development is keeping pace with her mineral productions.

Montana, perhaps, hangs a little back, but then she possesses the Yellowstone National Park, and tourists and travelers will help to develop her. As for Washington territory and Dakota, they are fully grown, and the latter is at this moment more than the peer of many of the states of the south. Yet both these communities, powerful in resources and population, must beg with bated breath and bended knees for the admission which is theirs by right of the American constitution, and from which they are debarred by a democratic house.

Even if the house had been inclined to show a gleam of patriotic feeling, or a sense of justice, even if Mr. Springer of Illinois had been as true to his duty as he has been false, it is to be feared that not one of these glorious territories of the northwest, that combine within themselves all the conditions of immense populations and continuous prosperity, would have been admitted as states so long as Grover Cleveland could sign a veto. This president of the United States has shown that he is a creature of the south, and that he recognizes the right of the south to shape the policy of the entire democracy. He is subservient to a degree that makes the nation blush for its ruler. The south is determined to oppose the admission of

these territories of the northwest, because as states they would give the north a marked predominance, and would presumably be republican. Hence the anomaly is presented of a territory like Dakota with a population of 650,000, and with immense taxable property.

There is a way to end this state of things. Every vote cast for the republican party is a step towards the admission of these territories, who are one with Nebraska in local interests and aims. Their exclusion is a national disgrace.

WHERE IS THE GAIN?

A gentleman named Jones, a native of the state of Kansas, is endeavoring to breed buffaloes. He has now a herd of 150 head, some of which are half-bred, and the remainder three-quarter bred. Mr. Jones is evidently an enthusiast who views his plan through the roseate hues of his own imagination rather than through the clear cold light of reason. There can be no possible prospect of profit to his venture, even if he should be as successful as he hopes. The problem in meat raising has been solved already with ordinary cattle on the ranges west of the Missouri river, and in the states of Nebraska and Kansas especially. The question is purely one of economy, the way to raise in the cheapest method steers that shall give in proportion to their cost the greatest amount of saleable meat. The method that has been found most profitable is to raise the steers upon the ranges and fatten them upon corn for market at points contiguous to packing centers. It is pretty certain that the enormous crop of corn raised this year in the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri will nearly all go into beef and pork. Clear demonstration of these truths with regard to Kansas is given by the beef packing houses of Kansas City, and that Nebraska occupies a still more favorable position for the raising of cheap beef than Kansas has been evident to every one for some years past. The establishment of a beef packing house in this city by Phil Armour was but to take advantage of a state of things that already existed.

The man who has the eye of a butcher has only to look at a buffalo steer to be convinced that Mr. Jones' idea is unsound. The creature is big where it should be little, and its hindquarters, where the best meat is located, taper in the most marked way. The question of domesticity was a minor one, but Mr. Jones thought it the only one. No one who knows anything about bulls of any of the best domestic breeds will assert that they are thoroughly tamed. Bulls, like circus elephants, are always dangerous, and must constantly be watched, or they will kill. Almost every farmer has a belief that his own bull is faultless, until the creature charges him. Every one is ready to believe that the attempt to domesticate buffaloes would be in a measure successful if it were possible to do so. But where is the gain? What the people cry for is cheap beef. No one, so far as heard from, is hankering for buffalo beef. And the demand for cheap beef has been answered gloriously by the farmers of this state and by those of the state to which the enthusiastic dreamer belongs.

A MINNESOTA MIDDLE.

In the river and harbor bill of March, 1873, there was a clause providing a grant of twenty-five thousand dollars for construction of a lock and dam in the Mississippi at Meeker's Island, provided that all rights to land grants made by congress to parties at different times for the prosecution if this same work should be fully relinquished to the United States before any of the appropriation should be expended. The parties holding the land grants have never made a satisfactory release and none of the money has been spent. But if releases had been obtained the work could not have been commenced for the simple reason that the money appropriated was insignificant for the preliminary test basins in the bottom of the river. The citizens of St. Paul since the development of electric lighting have felt very desirous that the work should be done, for an immense water power would be obtained which would be more than ample to light both St. Paul and Minneapolis. The calculation of the government engineer, who made the estimates in 1871, was that it would cost about a million dollars, or something short of that amount. And as everything was very much dearer in those days than now it is probable that the cost would not be more than six hundred thousand dollars.

This sum the municipality of St. Paul would probably have no objection in spending for the purpose, but matters are so muddled that it is difficult to take hold of the work. In 1857 an improvement company was formed for the purpose, and obtained a land grant and rights which were never utilized, except by sale for twelve thousand dollars to parties in St. Paul in 1859. These parties did not obtain satisfactory title to what they bought, because the original improvement company's charter contained various provisions which negated their rights if certain work was not done. They could only sell the rights they had. Consequently nothing will be done unless the purchasers of the improvement company's charter go to work themselves, build the dam, and then fight for the land grants in the courts of law. All prospect of federal assistance seem at an end, because one special grant of land has been accepted by the state of Minnesota on the express condition that it would make these improvements. And in the river and harbor bill of 1873 it was expressly stipulated that this grant, amounting to two hundred thousand acres, should be relinquished, as well as the title to grants of land held by private parties, in the event of their doing the work. The state of Minnesota has very properly declined to relinquish this land in view of the fact that the appropriation was so small that it could not be used. So the whole business is tied up.

The department of agriculture at Washington gives a table of the estimated production of corn in the United States for 1888. In this list Nebraska is credited with a crop of nearly one hundred and forty million bushels and ranks fourth in the list of the great corn producing states. Iowa leads the column with a crop of two hundred and forty million bushels, the greatest amount of corn ever raised in any one state. Illinois follows a close second with two hundred and thirty-one million bushels, and Missouri third with one hundred and ninety-three million bushels. The total corn crop of the country is estimated at two billion bushels. If this immense crop were disposed of at the nominal price of only two cents a bushel, the farmers of the land could pocket two hundred millions of dollars as their share of the season.

The Indian policy of the United States is a mass of absurdities and incongruities, and the effects fall of course upon the states and territories where the tribes have been located. The price of the Indian lands in Dakota is not the main consideration, as Secretary Vilas with picaresque economy seems to imagine. The fact that they are willing to depart from a locality where they are a hindrance and a nuisance is the great point, and it would be a good bargain to give them what they ask to get rid of them. It must be noted that they ask only what they have a right to ask.

INTELLIGENCE comes from Utah that a short road of twenty-five miles is to be built from Coalville to a point in the southwest corner of Wyoming Territory. There is already a branch of the Union Pacific which covers just those points. Parallel roads are a swindle on the community. Competition is always alleged, but combination is the certain end. All this was clearly brought out by the inter-state commerce commission but most unfortunately there can be no remedy for this state of things until every state has a strict law concerning railroad construction.

THE EXPLANATIONS OF THE MURDER OF MAJOR BARTOLLOTT.

The explanations of the murder of Major Bartolotto are increasing in number, but not in lucidity. It is now stated that he was shot dead by an African drummer of his own party with whom he was quarreling. This hogwash is given to the public to hide some very grave news, and the probability is that Tippu Tib has turned against the Europeans in central Africa, and that Bartolotto was killed by his orders.

A SANATORIUM is going to be established at Idaho Springs, Colo. Its failure is a foregone conclusion. The ozone of high altitudes is prejudicial to the mucous membrane, and the air is altogether too bracing for persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints. Santa Barbara in California, is the true home for the consumptive.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Chateau de Loos, near Apeldoorn, in Holland, is the scene which the aged William, king of the Netherlands, has chosen to die in. It is a structure dating back only two centuries, but the heavy brick tower, which is familiarly known as Dutch. The palace is by no means beautiful, it is surrounded by lovely gardens in the quiet old Dutch style, full of perfume-giving flowers, and with none of the modern colonades and arcades, and canteens, all whose beauties are in their leafage. Beyond the terrace where the flowers are stretched an expanse of lawn, the most beautiful in the world. The old king is wheeled from one room to another, and from his study to the terrace that he may feel the comfort of the sun. He is very weak, unable to sign his name, unable to feed himself, and is nursed and fed and washed and put to bed like a baby. Over the quiet of Loos lingers the grim shadow of the Prussian eagle, watching for the breath to leave the body of the monarch who is upon the little kingdom. So Louis XI watched for the death of Rome of Provence that he might add it to France. That kingdom was built up precisely as Germany is being built up to-day, and who now regrets that the independent kingdoms and principalities and duchies were suppressed when the outcome was the great homogeneous France of to-day? It is an intimation that the unions will not support the odium of the French letters attributed to Parnell. But his desertion is peculiar, for he read these letters in court when he opened for the English paper, and almost pledged his reputation for their authenticity. A more disgraceful state of things never existed in England's history. The collapse of the case will be a lesson to the powers of the Irish nationalists, and if they proceed with calm and dignified firmness they will win the autonomy which alone can secure to Ireland commercial and political fair-play. The struggle of the Irish nationalists has been for existence, and not for sentiment, as the English have asserted.

Good progress is being made, according to Irish papers, with the canal across the grounds of Corinth in course of construction by a French company. The Greek government has made liberal concessions of land, with the stipulation that no subsidy shall ever be asked for. The canal has to be blasted through four miles of solid granite to a depth of two hundred feet, with a width of one hundred and thirty-one feet. The expenditure has been fixed at six millions of dollars, but it must necessarily far exceed this. The company hopes to make money out of the land concessions, but it is difficult to see how those great expectations can be realized. There is no commerce there save the coasting trade of the Greeks, which is but a small one, and for the number of lateen-sailed vessels of all descriptions is large. But there is a wealth of cereals, and unless the company will take its tolls in olives, the coasters will sail round the Morea as heretofore. When will a stop be put to this frenzy of construction which for years past has been out of all proportion to the earnings of the producing elements? And all these developments are a tax upon production.

Portorio Diaz has again been elected president of the Mexican republic. His hold upon the affections of his countrymen is marvelous, and this is not to be wondered at, because he is a man of true pre-eminence. All Americans who come in contact with him have been impressed by the breadth of his views, by his insight into public life, and by the steady dignity of his manner. There was between himself and General Grant a strong and lasting friendship, and it may be doubted if any one in this country mourned the untimely death of the national hero more than Portorio Diaz. The one great aim of his public career has been to establish relations of the utmost amity between Mexico and this country. He has fostered American railroad enterprise and has been most liberal in grants of land and concessions for mining to Americans in Mexico. Under his mild and beneficial sway our neighbor has improved in population and in material strength. It is to be regretted that at no time since Cortez made a new city rise from the

only one, Don Pedro de Brazil, ever visited the United States, and that visit was such a specimen of imperialism that the sturdiest republican recognized that monarchs might be men. He traveled everywhere in this country for the illiked American railroads and he was fond of utilizing them. He lingered in New York; he was present at the opening of the Centennial; he dashed off to San Francisco; he came flying back and inspected the factories and breweries of California. When he went to Europe, he made a little tour in Spain and Portugal, his fatherland. When he returned to Brazil he used the information he had gained for the practical benefit of his people. He abolished slavery, and made many useful reforms, so that he became the darling of his people and the best beloved ruler of the time. It was, however, with constancy and real courage that Americans and Brazilians received the news of his being in a dying condition somewhere in Europe. The news was a gross exaggeration. He was seriously ill, but far from dying, and the strength of his constitution carried him through his malady triumphantly. He returned to Rio Janeiro last month and was received by his subjects with the most exuberant enthusiasm. His streets were decorated with great splendor, and there was tremendous cheering along all the line as soon as Don Pedro and the emperor appeared in their carriage.

The diplomatists of Washington are wagging their jaws over a rumor that Russia has been agreed to withdraw from her own exclusive use from Corea, besides some valuable commercial privileges. The English charges of defiance appear to be very exhilarated over the news, and this joy of theirs supplies a plausible explanation to the mystery why Corea should turn her back on the United States and all the other treaty powers. This is believed to be the state of the case, and it is not surprising that it has come to the conclusion that her best friend against the pretensions of both Japan and China, and more particularly China, is Russia. The English are most desirous of seeing the ear turn his energies away from the direction of India, and would gladly assist him in any views he might entertain against China. It is supposed that for this reason England last year ceded to Russia one of her many islands in the north Pacific for a coaling station. Russia may be imitating the policy of Sherman, whose antagonists never knew where he was heading until he got there, or may have come to the conclusion that India is an orange which has been speeched to dryness already. When Peter the Great made his famous will, the ear tree was a fact, but the English have not only shaken off all the pagodas, as the Hindus used to call the large gold coin, but they have cut down the tree as well.

Prime Minister Ploquet has assured American visitors that the new police arrangements with regard to immigration into France have nothing to do with the class whom the French denounce as rascals, which word expresses generally people who have an independent income. The new arrangements, it was explained, were directed solely against an influx of Belgian and Swiss workmen into Paris, and of Italian laborers into the mountainous departments of the west. The minister said that he was more than ever anxious to keep all the strangers within her gates, and to get more if possible, for she is well aware that they are the geese that lay the golden eggs, and she has remarked with chagrin a disposition nowadays to make Paris simply a resting-place for a week or so before going to Vienna, which is now the headquarters of pleasure for the well-to-do. Vienna has the great attractions of its own, and in these days of good railroad communication is within halting distance of Trieste and Cattaro and the easy-going capitals of Servia and Roumania—Belgrade and Bucharest. Therefore it can easily be understood that the Parisians would lay no restrictions upon the advent of those who still remain faithful to them.

Ireland triumphs, the green flag glitters, and the harp of Tara's hall sends forth a deep, resonant note from its lowest chord. The case of the Times against Parnell has virtually been surrendered, for the two leading counsel engaged by the Thunderer have thrown up the sponge. One of these is the general of Lord Salisbury's administration, and his withdrawal must be a reflection of government opinion. Lord Salisbury evidently has determined to discontinue the administration from the side of the Times. The other man who opened the case for the Thunderer is the regular bloodhound of the unionists, and that he too should have given up his fight is an intimation that the unionists will not support the odium of the French letters attributed to Parnell. But his desertion is peculiar, for he read these letters in court when he opened for the English paper, and almost pledged his reputation for their authenticity. A more disgraceful state of things never existed in England's history. The collapse of the case will be a lesson to the powers of the Irish nationalists, and if they proceed with calm and dignified firmness they will win the autonomy which alone can secure to Ireland commercial and political fair-play. The struggle of the Irish nationalists has been for existence, and not for sentiment, as the English have asserted.

Four men who have been running the "Lone Trapper museum" in Sioux City were arrested on charges of prostitution, girls under fifteen years of age. The treasurer's report of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, shows total receipts during the year of \$5,822.82, and assets in bonds of \$1,500, and cash \$601.19, making a total of \$7,924.01.

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ruins of Mexico-Tenochtitlan has there been so much enterprise and so much sound property.

Readers of The Bee who are acquainted with European politics, must smile at Mons. de Lavellay's programme for the reconstruction of national territories. He talks of Germany making war against Russia and reconstituting Poland as an independent kingdom, and an Austrian duchy. The extinction of Polish nationality is the one condition of the existence of Prussia as a nation, and well did Frederick the Great comprehend it.

Arithmeticians have ways that are past finding sort. In a recent number of the public debt of England and the United States, that of the latter was given as in round numbers sixteen hundred thousand dollars, and the English debt as about three and a half billions. This statement requires explanation, for it does the United States is actually less than a thousand millions, so that the English debt is three and a half times our own.

In Vienna a man's creature comforts are faithfully guarded, not only by a paternal government, but by scientists who do not consider such things as beer and tobacco beneath their attention. Not only does the government prescribe methods of brewing, but it takes especial care that its orders shall be obeyed. The consequence is that beer is brewed there scientifically, and then consigned to cool cellars, where it remains during six months, fining itself and getting fit for human consumption. And now Dr. Schuler, of Vienna, advises strongly that the beer should be drunk from earthenware mugs, not from glasses. He has proved that beer deteriorates rapidly when exposed to light, and therefore transparent vessels, though they may please the eye, are damaging to the stomach.

In England they are expecting a big strike in the collieries, where fifty thousand men are threatened to stop work. There is no doubt that they have real grievances to redress, but in the dreadful condition of agricultural labor from England's persistence in the discouragement of the producing elements, there must be three fifty thousand men starving for work. Strikes cannot succeed in England, because the dead weight of unemployed labor is too great for any system of combination or unionism.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Notings.

The rails of the Missouri Pacific are now laid to Crete. Hard coal costs \$15 a ton at Indianola, a distance of 150 miles last week. There is no doubt that they have real grievances to redress, but in the dreadful condition of agricultural labor from England's persistence in the discouragement of the producing elements, there must be three fifty thousand men starving for work. Strikes cannot succeed in England, because the dead weight of unemployed labor is too great for any system of combination or unionism.

George C. Close, a Bart county farmer, raised 327 bushels of millet from thirteen acres of