

The Omaha Bee.

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OMAHA PUBLISHING CO., Prop'rs E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

John H. Pierce is in Charge of the Circulation of THE DAILY BEE.

Down with the dust!

How Mr. Conkling does wish that legislature would adjourn.

SMALL-POX has made its appearance among emigrants from Liverpool.

CHEAP coal by barge down the Missouri is one of the possibilities of the future.

It is a serious question whether of the two, Bradley or Sessions, is the biggest liar.

OMAHA'S industrial boom is soon likely to be increased by the addition of several new manufacturers.

So long as the railroad highwaymen devote their energies to cutting their own throats the people will not complain.

It remains to be seen how injuriously that "Granger legislature" has worked against railroad building in Nebraska.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND men do business in New York city and live elsewhere. At least 10,000 reside in other states.

"BUCK" is the latest synonym for the Albany stalwarts. The coming lay out might be appropriately called a "Buck bier."

OMAHA proposes to have her streets sprinkled and close fitted chronics wont be able to defeat the wish of our merchants.

"TROGLODITES" has won his third race on the English race courses. Another inducement to Britons to invest in "American stock."

KANSAS has a monopoly on cyclones and prohibition just at present, and it is difficult to know which is most destructive to property.

PATTY wants \$400,000 for a three months' operatic tour in America. This is almost too rich a patty for the American stomach to digest.

The court martial has decided against Whitaker. The historic cars will now be pickled in some other place than the military academy.

The transfers of real estate on Omaha's streets are lively—so lively that pedestrians have to rush in doors for fear of being knocked down by them.

NEW JERSEY has passed a law against fishing on Sunday. It is not so much on account of the Sabbath breaking as a regard for the lying about the weight of the fish.

SINCE 1856, the United States has wiped out one-third of its debt and cut down its interest charge two-thirds. Every other national debt has increased in the interval.

ANOTHER pastor is responsible for a female hair pulling. It is Tony Pastor this time. He smiled on one of the female members of his troupe with the result of a general free fight.

THE Salt Lake Herald appears in a new form and a new and neat dress. It is now an eight-page paper and displays a commendable energy in collecting and presenting the news to its readers.

THE periodical denial of Anna Dickinson's engagement is going the rounds of the press. Of course Anna will remain single. The ordinary man gets enough lecturing without marrying a professional.

GOULD is about to take a hand in railroading in Nevada, and the San Francisco Chronicle congratulates the much oppressed people of Nevada that a man is coming among them who can make it lively for the Central Pacific monopoly.

A FEW months ago Josquin Miller wrote a long eulogy on Jay Gould in a California magazine. He has just lost all his property on Wall street on a "pointer" given him by Mr. Gould. Gould is evidently like Senator Cameron; he don't like "those literary fellows."

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES.

The attention which is everywhere being paid to the subject of electricity in its application to the practical business of life, is nothing if not marvelous. Every day chronicles new discoveries, and the scientists of every nation are devoting their energies toward the development of the resources of the electrical current. The electric light has become an old story, and "electric baths," and "electric belts" hold their place in the advertising columns of every well regulated newspaper. But at the present moment the electric railway at Berlin, which has proved an unequalled success in receiving the general attention, not only of the scientific, but also of the practical and common sense business world, Prof. Siemens's novel experiment has aroused the hope that the days of the locomotive, with its deafening noise, its disagreeable smoke and cinders, and its deadly habit of exploding are numbered, and that its place will soon be taken by the silent but none the less powerful electric motor. Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who has witnessed the operation of the Berlin electric railway, says that the adoption of electric motive power is "only a question of time," and that the greater economy of such a railway will force its use upon all capitalists who have any regard for good dividends and a cheap service.

The new Siemens' motor has now been in constant operation at Berlin for nearly two months. It has proved itself safe, economical and durable. It maintains with ease a speed of 30 miles an hour, and a car containing twenty persons proved itself under the most perfect control of the engineer. Such an experiment ought not to remain long without many successors, especially in America where railroads are so numerous and where cheap transportation is so essential to the commercial interests of the country.

The application of Siemens's discovery to transportation purposes will be greatly aided by Sir William Thomson's experiments which prove that electricity can be stored in reservoirs and laid away, as it were, for use in a rainy day. Professor Thomson has succeeded in storing a good quarter of a million foot pounds in a single Faure cell and has kept it for days. This invention will give ample security against the breaking down of any of the electromotors needed to keep up the current of electricity, for in case of any accident, a battery of Faure cells could be called upon to supply the deficiency and to furnish the necessary power.

It requires no stretch of the imagination to see a wide field of usefulness for the electric motor. Applied to our steam railroad system the new invention will require merely the ordinary track and rolling stock, with the exception of the locomotive, which will be much less expensive than steam and operated at a greatly diminished cost. Horse cars will undoubtedly soon be fitted up with the electric motor. Professor Siemens's car at Berlin glides to and fro along the streets of that city, carrying twenty persons at any desired speed. Just as soon as it is discovered that the cost of running a horse car by electricity is less than that incurred by the use of horse flesh the question will be forever settled. And why should the application of the electric motor halt at railroad transportation? An ingenious Frenchman, M. Trouve, rides at ease through the streets of Paris on a bicycle driven by stored up electricity, and inventors are already boldly predicting that within ten years there will be a revolution in the form and motive power of carriages and tracks. What in the past have seemed the wildest dreams of impractical visionaries have been later on realized and become part of our common life. One hundred years ago the locomotive, the telegraph, the telephone, and a thousand other inventions which are now so common that we have long ceased to think of them as novelties, would have been laughed at as impossibilities. Other equally surprising possibilities are within our grasp and a thousand brains are working to make them available as instruments for the advancement and benefit of mankind.

The gigantic windmill, the Freedman's Savings bank, has about \$100,000 waiting distribution to parties who do not make themselves known.

Russia seems honey-combed with revolutionists. An alarming discovery of nihilistic documents has just been made on board one of the ships of the imperial navy.

The monopoly hypocrites who are howling themselves hoarse over the chance of Dupue's election to the senate have little to boast of on behalf of Mr. Conkling and his relation to the present New York legislature. The legislature was elected by Mr. Conkling's machine, and both "Bucks" and stalwarts have proved themselves very able friends of the railroads throughout the whole session. While Dupue is decidedly objectionable on the ground of his record there is little possibility that any straight out and anti-monopoly candidate would run a chance of an election.

THE POSITION GENERAL RUSK WANTS.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Press. Washington, June 13.—J. M. Rusk, of Wisconsin, who was nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate to be charge d'affaires at Uruguay and Paraguay, is expected to arrive in the city tonight. General Rusk has declined the appointment, but he is being urged to reconsider his determination. The place for which General Rusk is an applicant is auditor of railroad accounts. For this position he is endorsed by the republican members of the Wisconsin delegation, Governor Foster, and others.

The office of auditor of railway accounts is not a mere sinecure. It is one of the most responsible positions within the gift of the president. It requires not merely a man of integrity, whom all the blandishments of railway monopolies cannot swerve from the path of duty, but it demands also special qualifications not the least of which is a thorough knowledge of the railway system and its relations to the national government. The auditor of railway accounts is not, as the name would imply, a book-keeper or accountant in charge of a national ledger in which entries are made of the debit and credit between the government and the railroads. He is in reality a commissioner of railways, clothed with extraordinary powers to compel the railways chartered and subsidized by congress to live up to the letter and spirit of their charters. The present auditor of railway accounts, Mr. Theophilus French, is eminently fitted for the position, and should, by all means, be retained. He is a man whom railway kings cannot buy or bull-doze. He has thoroughly mastered the railway laws and made himself familiar with all the intricate machinery of our railway system. He knows wherein our present railway laws are defective, and his experience will become an invaluable guide to congress in the final solution of the railway problem. We have no doubt that Mr. French is regarded with very little favor by the managers of the subsidized railroads who he has been compelled to antagonize in the faithful discharge of his sworn duty. That is the very strongest recommendation for his retention.

But we are told that General Rusk has set his heart on the railway auditorship. He comes backed by the state of Wisconsin and endorsed by the governor of Ohio.

But why does General Rusk insist upon this particular office? Is it on account of the salary which is very moderate or is it because the office affords peculiar opportunities for making himself useful to the railroads?

Why should the president retire a tried and trusty officer like Mr. French, who has superior qualifications, for the sake of gratifying the personal ambition of any politician, whether he hails from Wisconsin or Ohio. The fact that the whole country views the consolidation of our entire railway system under the control of three or four men with alarm and grave concern, should impel the president to make no change in the head of the railway bureau, unless Mr. French has declined to serve.

There is a genial manner about Billy the Kid, the notorious New Mexican desperado, which is peculiarly killing. "Do you work for John Chesnut?" he asked of a cowboy who was sitting at his meal. "I do," was the reply. "Then here's your pay," rejoined the desperado, shooting him through the heart; and after disposing of three of his companions in a like manner, he made his escape. When Billy is "kidding" with his cemetery promoter, good citizens come in out of the wet.

OMAHA could get along a good deal better without a belt line railroad for a few months longer than she can submit to buying wilted vegetables, rancid butter and wormy cheese at confounded currency prices. We need and must have a public market where poor working men can buy farm and garden products fresh and reasonably cheap direct from the producer.

CLERK ADAMS, of the house of representatives, has placed the name of George Q. Cannon, the Mormon delegate from Utah, on the roll of the house. Mr. Campbell, his opponent, who holds Governor Murray's certificate of election, has brought suit in the United States court at Salt Lake to show that Cannon is not naturalized. He proposes to spike the Cannon or die in the attempt.

VIRGINIA is not the only southern state where the democratic party is divided. The Mississippi democracy is split into two factions, and the question of interest to all loyal bourbon in that state is whether the Barkdale or Lamar ring shall secure the spoils of office.

The story that Garfield is opposed to any further punishment of Conkling reminds an exchange of A. H. Stephens's story of the Jew who said to the men who begged him not to punish the prostrate, "But dat ish de time to gouge a man, when he ish down."

WHEN Jay Gould gets through building that trunk line between Omaha and Atchison we hope he will pull down that magnificent cow-shed on the U. P. depot grounds and give us a respectable depot.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Pennsylvania legislature during its recent session passed a law which has been approved by the governor, placing primary elections on an equal footing with regular elections and punishing bribery at conventions. This is the third state that has enacted laws punishing frauds at primary elections. Ohio has had such a law on her statute books since 1871 and California followed next three years ago. The new Pennsylvania law goes farther than the Ohio law by extending its operations to political conventions. The first section provides in brief that any candidate for office who bribes an elector or in any way corruptly influences his action at any delegate election shall on conviction pay a fine not exceeding \$300 and be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months.

The second section deals with the person who receives the bribe or is corruptly influenced at such election, and for him a similar punishment is prescribed. The third section extends this punishment to an elector who corruptly offers to give his vote or influence at any nominating convention. The fourth section prescribes a fine of \$200 and three months imprisonment for any person who, being unqualified to vote at a general election, shall vote at the primary. The fifth section deals with the elected delegate who receives or solicits any kind of a reward for his vote in the nominating convention. His fine is limited to \$100, and imprisonment three months. A member of a county or executive committee, a judge or clerk of return board to count and cast the votes polled at a primary election, whose action in the premises is any way corruptly influenced, incurs the risk of \$100 fine and three months imprisonment, and any one who attempts to corruptly influence or to coerce these officers in the discharge of their duty shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$200 and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

An effort was made four years ago to secure the enactment of the Ohio law on primaries by the Nebraska legislature, but the bill having been introduced late in the session was smothered by the committee and never reported back. Last winter Senator Van Wyck introduced a bill modeled after the Ohio law and it was passed by the senate. When it reached the house the railroad monopoly henchmen, who make their living by corrupt manipulation of primaries and conventions, had the bill pigeon-holed.

This is not the end of primary reform in Nebraska. The systematic frauds and wholesale importation of non-residents at primary elections, which disgraced every important political contest in Omaha and Douglas county, have within the past two years been practiced in almost every county on the line of the railroads.

People are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of discarding primary elections as they are now conducted. They know that they do not voice public sentiment. They are regarded as a mere farce, and nobody feels bound to support nominations made by organized gangs of repeaters and hired bulldozers. The time is not very distant when Nebraska will follow the example of the older states east and west by enacting laws that will punish fraud and bribery at primary elections.

It is commonly believed that as soon as Gladstone has got through with the Irish land bill, if he ever does, he will retire from active political life and seek the rest he has so well earned in the dignified retirement of the peers. His health is now rapidly on the wane, and his appearance in the commons, except when under the excitement of hot debate, is said to be perfectly cadaverous, giving his friends the utmost uneasiness. Already the question of a successor to him in the leadership of the party is being discussed, a sure sign of the belief that his powers are near their end. Who the successor will be cannot yet be said with any degree of certainty. The liberals are opposed to the Marquis of Hartington for various sins he has committed in the past, and Mr. Forster, who to many seemed the most likely man at one time, has lost all chance by his mismanagement of Irish affairs.

Corporate Taxshirkers.

Some years ago our government, in its enterprise and magnanimity, gave certain grants of land to railroad companies, to wit: the odd section within ten miles each side of the track. Among the roads that received the donations were the U. P. and B. & M. Now as these roads run parallel to each other for quite a distance east of Kearny, and less than twenty miles apart, it must be patent to every reader that they both could not have the odd sections granted by the government, and as the U. P. was the first to claim the land under act of congress, they of course were the ones who got it. Then the B. & M. sent out a viewer, who selected the best land embraced in the odd sections that could be found in the unoccupied territory of the state, and among other selections they claimed several thousand acres of land in our county. Now it will be remembered that the U. S. attorney-general brought suit against the B. & M. to annul their title and the matter was kept in court for a number of years.

During this time the company refused to pay the taxes, for the reason, as they claim, that they should not be compelled to pay tax on land that was liable to be taken from them. Now, notwithstanding that the courts have decreed that this land was theirs from the first, yet they refuse to pay the tax, until at this time their taxes amount to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. And now they ask the county to give them from \$12,000 to \$16,000 for enough to pay the entire indebtedness of the county, exclusive of precinct, school house and other municipal debts. The question is, shall we do it? Shall we, because we are poor, allow a pure profit corporation to not the iron heel of tyranny upon our necks, after the farmer and mechanic have come to this county and borne the burden of taxation for ten years, and these lands have increased in value in proportion on account of improvements they have put around them? Shall we rebate two fifths of their taxes because the court has said that they were not entitled to the land? What is it that has made their lands valuable? Is it anything they have done? If not, then why should we donate two thousand dollars to this stupendous corporation? Oh, says one, we had better do it, than to law them, they own the courts and they will beat us. Yes, covering slave's suppliant foot. The court is, shall we do the Battle of an absolute monarchy, thy courage and independence would better become a sort of the dark ages than that of a free American! You say, yes, let us rebate this tax, and give them twelve or sixteen thousand dollars, simply because they are rich and powerful, while we are poor and weak. But we say no! If it were a man, of ordinary means, asking to have 40 per cent of his taxes rebated, before he obtained his patent on the ground that his title might have been defeated; we would laugh him to scorn. Is the B. & M. R. R. any better? We say no, and as long as this is a free government, we are a free people, let us not trundle to any institutions, however powerful it may seem, but maintain our independence and equality. We say make them pay every dollar they justly owe or spend what we have in the attempt.

OCCIDENTAL JOITINGS.

CALIFORNIA.

Some parties in Gilroy are raising pheasants. Tulare farmers pay one dollar per acre for heading wheat. The fruit, hay and grain crops were never as promising in Lassen county as now. A deposit of pipe clay has been found near Point Arena, which it is thought will be quite valuable. It is said that over 150,000 grape-vines have recently been set out in the foothills near Los Angeles. San Diego was lighted with gas on the evening of June 14th. Nearly the whole town turned out to see the display. The railroad contractors at San Diego find the Indians employed as graders superior to either white men or Chinese. A water company, to supply Fresno with water in the streets and houses, is one of the enterprises now in contemplation there. Work on the railroad extension at Wilmington is being pushed vigorously, and it is thought that in two weeks the track will have been laid to Palos Verdes. Over 100,000 feet of lumber has been hauled from Yuba to the mouth of the mines this season, besides large quantities furnished from Shasta county. This would indicate a prosperous season at the mines. The Hessian fly does considerable damage to crops in Solano county. On one farm the grain has been injured to such an extent that it can only be cut for hay, and on other neighboring farms the pest is industriously at work.

IDAHO.

A chemical wax factory will be started in Bellevue near Wood River county. A deposit of plumbago, said to be of a very fine grade, has been found at Wood River. Bishop Tuttle is making Episcopal visits through Oregon and Idaho. He has established new churches recently at Lewiston and Dayton. A heavy hail storm at Lewiston, injured fruit, vegetation and cattle, and killed fowls. The hail stones were from one to three inches in circumference. The fine iron bridge over the Snake river at Blackfoot has been swept away. It was 500 feet long and especially valuable to stockmen, who drive cattle across. The Idaho Enterprise claims to be credibly informed that the Utah Pacific railroad company has purchased a half interest in the town site of Soda, paying therefor the sum of \$10,000.

Returned Comstock miners tell dismal stories of the Wood River country. They say its name is a misnomer; that there is precious little timber in sight, as it is a regular sagebrush country like Nevada. All the camps are full of broken down prospectors, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the tender-foot capitalists.

ARIZONA.

Tombstone, A. T., is to have a theatre and a mining exchange. Arizona violets are usually known elsewhere as onions, and Arizona strawberries as blue beans. Coal of excellent quality has been found in Gila county, Arizona, near the wagon road from Globe to Tucson. The Tombstone (A. T.) Union publishes its total shipments of bullion for May at \$481,805, an increase of \$51,000 over April. An ordinance has been passed in Tombstone establishing fire limits, within the limits of which it is unlawful to project or place any structure through wood or canvas walls and roofs.

OREGON.

Burglars are operating extensively in Portland. Jackson county has suffered from a heavy wind storm. A large immigration is coming into Coos county, Oregon, from Finland. The wool clip of Umatilla county is expected to exceed by 200,000 pounds that of last year. The Willamette and Columbia rivers are both rising rapidly and the lower docks of the city of Portland are submerged. A salmon weighing eighty and one-half pounds, said to be the largest ever taken in the Columbia river, was caught by a fisherman the other day. Silver lake, Lake county, Oregon, has been steadily rising for two years, and is now higher than ever known before. The rise is attributed to the snowfall. Owing to the severity of the past winter in the Snake and Columbia basins, great numbers of cattle have been lost. One man lost 4,000 out of a herd of 6,000, and another firm lost 17,000 out of 24,000. Two men in Baker county, Oregon, found a dead California lion on Goose creek the other day, killing three and capturing one. The longest lion killed measured eleven feet in length. Several of the animals escaped. Cattle men report that an army of crickets, several miles wide, is traveling from

the vicinity of Goose lake, in Oregon, directly toward Modoc county. They move at the rate of two miles a day, and leave little vegetation behind them.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Rain has been general in Washington territory and good crops are assured. Direct railroad connection will soon be established between Walla Walla, Pendleton and Baker City. The time between Seattle and Portland has been reduced from 20 to 12 hours under the new management. Hon. P. B. Cheney has donated some \$15,000 to be expended in erecting an academy building at Cheney. The Umatilla wool clip this year is the heaviest ever known. The fleeces averaged from eight to eleven pounds. The Dayton depot building will require 60,000 feet of lumber, over half of which is at the mills awaiting the completion of the flume. One of the youngest church edifices in the United States has the oldest steeple. It is the Episcopal church at Tacoma, W. T. The building is of logs and the tower is a tall fir tree which has been cut off forty feet from the ground, on the top of which is a cross and a bell. The rings of the tree show it to be 300 years old. Citizens of Yakima are publicly denouncing the transfer of the Northern Pacific to Villard, and asking for the interference of the general government to compel the company to construct a road across the Cascade mountains at the earliest practicable time, and claiming that the development of this section depends almost wholly on the building of this road.

NEVADA.

Hamilton is to have a bank. The Wood River fever is subsiding. The coyotes are troubling the ranchers of Monitor Valley. Cherry Creek in the White Pine district is to have a co-operative store. One hundred car loads of cattle were shipped from Winnemucca last week. The Humboldt Sulphur works, at Rabbit Hole, Nev., refined 237 tons of brimstone last month. Austin has a genuine building boom. There are more houses in process of erection this season than during any season in the past ten years. It is said the Indians have learned to fish with giant powder, and that they use it extensively in catching trout in the Owyhee and its tributaries. Unless this is stopped the fish will be speedily exterminated in those streams. The ledge of terra sinia discovered near the Carson river has been tested by house and sign painters in Carson, and all pronounce it equal to the burnt sienna which sells at 22 cents per pound. The ledge is a blanket formation, and is eight feet in depth. The ravages of gophers in the vicinity of Newhall are almost beyond relief. A local paper declares that what was at one time a promising field of 5,000 acres of barley has been nearly all destroyed by gophers, fully 4,000 acres of it being made worthless. The mine owners in Lewis district some time ago reduced miners' wages from \$4 to \$3.50 per day. The miners struck, and two neighboring unions each contributed \$500 to the strikers. After using up the money the Lewis miners went to work for \$3.50 per day, and the contributing unions think that their money was wasted. More lumber will be manufactured this season at Lake Bigler, than ever before. The mills have commenced running at least one month earlier than in years past, and the wood business is increasing. Hundreds of men are employed at different points of the lake in cutting wood, most of which goes to Virginia City to timber the mines.

UTAH.

Provo wants a fire brigade. Silver Reef had a \$5,000 fire last week. Stockton, Tooele county, is electrically lighted. Provo is shipping ice to Salt Lake in large quantities. An extensive gold strike has been made in Snake Creek. The game law is being enforced in different localities in this territory. Millions of grasshoppers are swarming between Salem and Benjamin, Southern Utah. Carpenters are now commanding good wages in Salt Lake, Ogden and Park City. First class workmen are getting four dollars a day. A great deal of meadow land on the shores of Utah Lake has been overwatered to such an extent this season as to cut off the supply of hay from that direction. Over 200 teams from Davis county, Utah, are engaged in grading the Oregon branch of the Union Pacific from Granger. Nearly 600 teams altogether are engaged in the work. The Horn Silver Mining company ships, on an average, about eight car loads of ore every day, from the mine at Frisco to the smelting works a few miles south of Salt Lake. A very fine quality of black marble has been discovered within three miles of Salt Lake. The ledge is said to be 100 feet wide and the marble is susceptible of the highest polish.

MONTANA.

Bozeman is to have a steam engine. Large immigration is coming into the Bitter Root valley. An offer of \$750,000 in cash has been made for the Livingston mine. Fifty thousand dollars worth of bullion was shipped from Butte last week. Dillon has won the day in the contest for the removal of the county seat to Bannack. The trading Indians on the Yellowstone are getting the worst of it at the hands of the settlers. From the present prospects the pasturage on all the principal valleys of Montana Territory will be light. The season has been dry and the grass is heading out short. One hundred thousand buffaloes were slaughtered in the Yellowstone Valley, Montana, last winter, which, at \$2.50 each, means that \$250,000 will be distributed to the hunters. Seventy picked warriors of the Bloods have started from near Maudslow, Montana, toward the British line, with the intention of going to the Yellowstone to steal horses. The settlers are aroused. Track laying on the Utah and Northern line is being forced ahead with possible speed, and the terminus is now some thirty miles beyond Dillon, and but thirty-five or forty from Butte City, M. T. It will be but a few weeks before the road reaches the growing and prosperous city of Butte. A fine bed of marble has been discovered near Red Butte. Cheyenne's new Baptist church is completed. It cost \$7,000. A firm at Cheyenne will engage in the manufacture of moss agates. Cheyenne has raised nearly \$1,200 for a Fourth of July celebration. The survey for the Laramie, North Park & Pacific road is about completed. Red carbonate assaying in the thousands has been discovered at Rawhide Buttes. The Copperopolis mining district, sixteen miles west of Fort Laramie has been organized. Laramie county ranchmen will commence cutting hay by the middle of next month. Fears are entertained that Green river will overflow its banks. It is higher than it has been for four years, and is overflowing. Seventeen head of horses and three mules, stolen over a week ago from emigrants near Evanston, were recovered late Saturday.

COLORADO.

The government will build a telegraph line from the Uncompaghe agency to the Ute country. Iron and free gold is found in the iron and galena ore of the California mine, Custer county. Rich free milling gold ore has been discovered on Baldy mountain, in the Custer county region. The Granite mine at Rodita is reported as showing ten inches of ore that mills fifty ounces of silver to the ton. The Free Masons of Denver will celebrate June 24th, St. John's Day, and will lay the corner stone of the new court house. The Denver and Rio Grande company proposes to spend \$6,000,000 in building new roads into the mining regions of Utah and Colorado. A railroad official states that he would not be surprised if 45,000 tons of bullion were moved from Leadville in the year ending May, 1882.

Work is progressing vigorously on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, some 200 men being now employed. This road will leave both Greeley and Evans on the 1st of July. The Robinson Canalized officers state that the mine is shipping a higher grade of ore than usual, to fill a contract of 8,000 tons with the Anglo works, and that the mine is looking well at all points. At Silver City, one day \$750,000 of chanced hands in mining was made. It is stated that this sum was paid by New York parties for property that last season could have been secured at \$3,000. One stamp mill is running, and another will soon be completed that will be a large addition to the town. There will then be running seventy stamps.

WYOMING.

The policy of England for years has been to make a market for her manufactured products. She has made war and made peace, with that end in view. She has sought to make England at once the workshop and the trade mart of the world. A large portion of her own scanty territory lies idle in the form of parks and hunting-grounds, while her people die of bread away. Except three thousand miles away. Except as to iron, her factories work up raw material raised in the four quarters of the globe. This policy worked well for a time. While England had a practical monopoly of the markets of the world, she grew rich on her foreign trade. But the weak point in her policy is in the fact that at present she has to buy her raw material and manufacture in even competition with mills erected alongside the fields where the material grows.

grants near Evanston, were recovered late Saturday. Contractor Hubert was shot and badly injured on the 26th inst. at Carbon by a gang of drunken cow-boys. The assailants narrowly escaped lynching. The Zion's mercantile co-operative institution has a stock of goods valued at \$6,000 at Granger, for the benefit of the Mormon diggers on the new railroad. Since the organization of Johnson county, and the other northern county, Crook, is making inquiries as to the steps necessary to be taken to secure an organization of that county. The work on the Ames monument at Sherman is progressing rapidly, and it is expected to have it fully completed in one hundred days. The apex block is a solid stone weighing fifteen tons. The Upper Platt round-up passed through Rawlins Tuesday, and the Journal says they were all happy over the small percentage of losses. The winter, and the magnificent crop of new grass coming on this season. A very determined suicide, Frank non-Bitter Creek station, Colorado, West, a mile who had been employed at Rock Springs, deliberately threw himself on the rails before an approaching train and remained there until literally cut to pieces.

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Work is progressing vigorously on the Julesburg branch of the Union Pacific, some 200 men being now employed. This road will leave both Greeley and Evans on the 1st of July. The Robinson Canalized officers state that the mine is shipping a higher grade of ore than usual, to fill a contract of 8,000 tons with the Anglo works, and that the mine is looking well at all points. At Silver City, one day \$750,000 of chanced hands in mining was made. It is stated that this sum was paid by New York parties for property that last season could have been secured at \$3,000. One stamp mill is running, and another will soon be completed that will be a large addition to the town. There will then be running seventy stamps.

The New French Tariff.

Within less than six years from date, they new French tariff goes into effect. The statement made some time since, that it proposed a change in the method, rather than in the amount, of duties, is subject to some modification. Correspondents who have given the new tariff careful study, comparing the new systems of ad valorem and specific duties in practical operation, pronounce the new tariff an unequalled return on the part of France to a stringent protective system. It makes little difference to the United States whether the French increase their tariff or not. Our industries are in no way dependent on French markets. Our own protective tariff has prevented the importation of such goods in the quantities that would otherwise be poured upon us, and our export trade with France is not large. The close cultivation of the soil of France makes that country comparatively independent in the matter of agricultural products, and in many branches of manufacture France can beat the world. The government of France is always on the alert to serve the interests of her people. The cornerstone of its policy is that prosperity begins at home. Foreign trade is only an auxiliary, to be encouraged or disregarded according as suits the condition of the hour. England buys more of France than France buys from England, but in the adjustment of her new schedule of duties, the fear of cutting off her English markets does not seem to have been given much weight. English journals have described the means by which the English government might retaliate, but these menaces have not deterred the French from carrying out their purpose. One of these English Journals reminded France that the English were in no sense dependent upon France, as France upon the United States, and could consequently impose duties on French goods without disturbing the cost of staples in the English markets. The duty on French wines might be doubled or quadrupled without serious consequences, as the bulk of so-called French wines come from other European countries, and might be shipped direct, instead of through France. It is also intimated that the English ladies could get in a stress, English markets could not seem to have been given much weight. English journals have described the means by which the English government might retaliate, but these menaces have not deterred the French from carrying out their purpose. One of these English Journals reminded France that the English were in no sense dependent upon France, as France upon the United States, and could consequently impose duties on French goods without disturbing the cost of staples in the English markets. The duty on French wines might be doubled or quadrupled without serious consequences, as the bulk of so-called French wines come from other European countries, and might be shipped direct, instead of through France. 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