

BONANZA IN SAN FRANCISCO. The Million Dollar Dividends Things of the Past.

The market misses the million dollar dividends of the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, and is likely to miss them for a long time to come. These dividends will be remembered to show what has been done in the way of mining, rather than what can be done. We do not ever expect to see any more magnificent dividends of that sort disbursed monthly by single mines. It takes a great many small dividends to make \$1,000,000. But small dividends, if they are regular, are quite as encouraging as irregular ones on a large scale. It is gratifying to know that most of the mines which were paying dividends in the vicinity at the beginning of the year are still keeping them up, and it is hoped they will suffer no month to pass without remembering stockholders. Mines should start in as they expect to hold out, and then the business of mining will have more friends and fewer enemies. The following mining dividends have been disbursed, principally at San Francisco, during the first half of the current year:

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes Deadwood Terra, Eureka Consolidated, Father De Smet, California, Homestake, Idaho, Indiana Queen, Navajo, Northern Belle, Napa Consolidated, Ontario, Silver King, Standard Consolidated, Western, Total.

These fifteen mines, in the course of six months, have done a trifling better than the California and Consolidated Virginia used to do in one month. It is proper to remark that the Deadwood Terra, Father De Smet, Homestake, Indiana Queen, Napa Consolidated, and Ontario mines disburse their dividends very largely in New York and Boston.

The Temperance Question. New York Tribune. "What is your position on the temperance question, Dr. Woolsey?" "My physician advises me, in consideration of my age and state of health, to take two glasses of sherry daily, but I don't do it. I think I use about half a glass each day. But if I thought any one within the range of my influence likely to become a drunkard through my indulgence I should refuse to take even that," said the venerable scholar, with a smile.

Iron-Making in the West. The prospective opening of a blast furnace at South Pueblo, Colorado, with the announcement that it will be ready to turn out steel rails in a few months, is something more than an event in Colorado; it is a token of the vast system of iron manufactures that must grow up in the west in the next few years. Iron-making requires large capital and skilled labor, and for this reason the west has been backward in even attempting to turn to account its vast deposits of ore and coal. But this neglect cannot continue. Capital and skilled labor are becoming diffusive, they can be carried to remote points without difficulty; they can work with almost equal facility in Missouri and Colorado as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Besides, the increasing abundance of capital in the country has caused it to lose its traditional timidity and to become daring and enterprising. It ventures boldly to new fields to make novel experiments, because the future of the country is certain to bring success to well-founded enterprises and to rescue even foolish ones from disaster. The railroad building now going on in the west at such an amazing rate must be accompanied by the iron manufactures needed to supply the roads with materials for repairs. Every railroad built is a perpetual consumer of iron, and the consumption of iron is the gauge that measures a people's progress in civilization. The question is whether the immense amount of steel rails—for steel is to be the rail material henceforth—needed for the expanding system of roads in the far west shall be made in the east, or in Europe, and brought to the ground at great expense, or be made in the west near the points where they are needed. As there is an abundant supply of iron ore, perfectly adapted to the Bessemer process, in Missouri, in close proximity to the coals of Illinois needed to reduce it, and as there is an ample supply of good ore and coal on the headwaters of the Arkansas in Colorado, these facts supply an answer to the question; it is west of the Mississippi that iron-making must find its greatest development in the future. The freight charges on a ton of rails from Pennsylvania to the Mississippi are great enough to constitute a reasonable protective tariff; and the farther

west is the point where the rails are needed, the greater is the protection against eastern competition. The immense mileage of railroad we already have in the country and the rapid rate at which we are covering the unoccupied ground must increase enormously our consumption of iron and make it necessary for each region where ore is to be found to furnish its own supply of the material. This renders it certain that iron-making is to become one of the most active and prosperous of industries in Missouri and Colorado in the future.

Chinese Cheap Labor. New York Times. How cheap is "Chinese cheap labor?" The United States consul-general at Shanghai has been making a special investigation which enables him to throw some light on this interesting inquiry. Skilled laborers—artisans, workers at trades, etc.—live mostly in the cities, where all prices are higher than outside. Art and taste, although appreciated, are not paid accordingly. A painter may work in the cities, but during life he will be no better off than his neighbor who makes coffins. Painters of porcelain, designers and weavers of the most exquisite patterns of silks, and the artisan who makes wonderful pieces of enamel or "china," are satisfied if they put by enough for burial expenses; the butcher does as well as any of them. Gold and silversmiths, and others whose work is peculiarly responsible, do a little better; the weaver or spinner of silk is probably the best paid day laborer, getting \$1 to \$2 a day. The average pay of skilled labor is probably \$3 a week for a master, \$1.50 for a workman, and 50 cents for "youngsters or females."

The master lives generally at his workshop, having \$20 to \$30 worth of household goods; he pays \$72 a year for food, \$36 for rent and sundries, \$12 for clothing, and is rich with \$36 left. The ordinary workman, if married, lives with his parents or with some friend. His effects may be worth \$45, and he pays \$45, \$12, and \$8 for the three items above mentioned. Females and youngsters are assumed to eat all they can earn. On the farm, everybody must work, the children beginning at 6 years. Two and half acres of arable land, with a house built of mud and roads and thatched with straw, and a cow, a few fowls and pigs, and some very primitive tools, may constitute a well-to-do farmer's property. The soil will usually support the family, and 20 cents a day will pay for their food. Rice, or bread, with vegetables and common tea, varied by a little poultry or pork on festive occasions, makes their diet. Their bit of land may be worth \$400, their annual working expenses may be \$42, and they will produce about \$100, leaving about \$50 clear. In cotton, the land will average 1,600 pounds at 4 cents; cost of cultivation and tax, \$31, net yield, \$33, if the soil suits cotton. A woman weaves one piece per day of cotton cloth, 6 to 9 yards, 39 to 46 inches wide; she spins one-third of a pound of yarn, at 6 cents for labor; 6 working days convert the raw fibre into 1-1/3 pounds of cloth, worth 60 cents. The farm laborer gets 10 to 15 cents a day, or 70 cents to \$1.05 a week, in harvest time, besides his food, estimated at 10 cents a day; by the month, \$1.50 to \$2, and board; by the year, \$12, "and found." About \$2 a year will clothe him, and he does well if he saves twice that in a year. For coolie labor, comprising boatman, carriers, wheel barrowmen, etc., from 5 to 30 cents a day are paid; the carriers in West China, who carry for 20 consecutive days 30 to 400 pounds of tea on their backs over a mountainous country, are considered well paid at 25 cents a day. The ordinary coolie earns \$4.50 a month, and spends \$4. Coal is mined entirely by hand, and sells at the pit's mouth for \$1 a ton. Gold-diggers on the Han river, in 1870, were earning 5 to 15 cents a day; seven men were estimated to wash 20 tons of gravel a day, yielding 3 to 4 cents to the ton. The Chinese soldier costs \$67 a year.

Popularity. Thomas' Electric Oil has obtained great popularity, from its intrinsic value as a reliable medicine, in curing hoarseness, and all irritations of the throat, diseases of the chest, etc. For these it is an incomparable pulmonary. Edw.

P. T. Barnum's Tale. From the Cleveland Leader. "Elephants are the cutest and most sensible animals in a menagerie. They must be well taken care of. At Louisville recently we lost a valuable elephant, which died of chills. The only remedy used when they get these chills is whisky. Several years ago two of our large elephants were seized with chills and died within two gallons of whisky between them. In a short time they rallied and gave evidence that their drunk pleased them. The next day the keeper's attention was called to the same two elephants shaking and acting as they did the preceding day. The keeper eyed them both, and with a knowing wink told them to stop their nonsense, that they would get no more whisky. This was bad news for them, and they stopped shaking instantly."

Cured of Drinking. "A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it." From a leading R. R. official, Chicago, Ill. Times. Aug 15-sept

Worthy as France. As a rule we do not recommend patent medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, than we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend to all.—[Ex. Sold at 50 cents a bottle Ish & McMahon. (4)

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A. W. NASON, Dentist. Dexter L. Thomas, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

DOANE & CAMPBELL, Attorneys-at-Law. S W COR. 10TH & DOUGLAS STS. OMAHA.

RESOLUTION ORDERING SIDE WALKS. Be it resolved by the City Council of the city of Omaha:

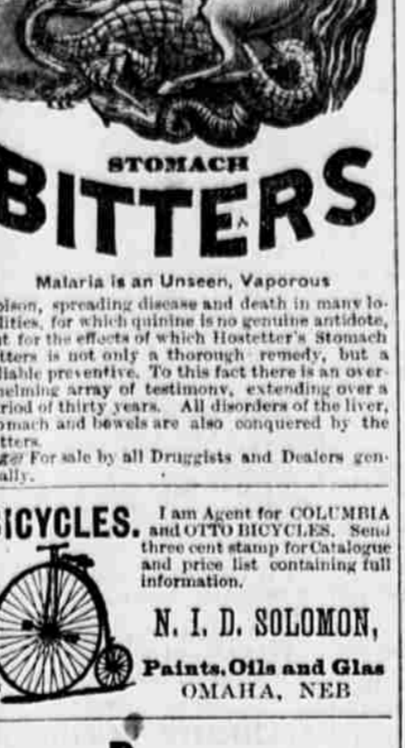
PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING CROSS-WALKS. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned till Monday, the 15th day of August, 1881.

J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk.

Nebraska Land Agency DAVIS & SNYDER, 1605 Farnham St. Omaha, Nebraska 400,000 ACRES

C. F. MANDERSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 42 Farnham St. Omaha, Neb.

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