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Call for Republican State Convention.

The Republican electors of the State of Nebraska are hereby called to send delegates from the several counties, to meet in State Convention at Lincoln, on Wednesday, October 13th, 1881, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz:

One Justice of the Supreme Court.
Two Regents of the State University.
And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several counties are entitled to representation in the State convention as follows, based upon the vote cast for George W. Collins for Presidential elector, giving one delegate to each one hundred and fifty (150) votes, and one for the fraction of seventy-five (75) votes or over. Also one delegate at large for each organized county.

Counties, Vts. Del.	Counties, Vts. Del.
Adams..... 1447 11	Johnson..... 1068 5
Antelope..... 577 5	Kearney..... 550 5
Boone..... 671 5	Kelso..... 32 1
Butte..... 1186 9	Kimball..... 558 5
Burt..... 1010 8	Lancaster..... 3307 21
Butler..... 958 7	Lincoln..... 377 4
Cass..... 1801 13	Madison..... 670 5
Chadron..... 318 2	Merrick..... 819 6
Cheyenne..... 232 2	Nance..... 199 2
Clay..... 1517 11	Nuckolls..... 594 5
Colfax..... 685 6	Nemaha..... 1473 11
Chase..... 508 4	Nebraska..... 1918 14
Cuming..... 508 4	Payne..... 1181 9
Custer..... 290 3	Phelps..... 428 4
Dakota..... 328 3	Pierce..... 76 2
Dawson..... 347 3	Polk..... 943 7
Dodge..... 1439 11	Platte..... 854 7
Douglas..... 9230 23	Red Willow..... 284 3
Fillmore..... 1401 10	Saline..... 1741 13
Franklin..... 383 3	Sarpy..... 401 4
Frontier..... 133 2	Seward..... 1212 10
Furnas..... 606 5	Sherman..... 308 3
Gage..... 1726 13	Sioux..... 180 2
Gardner..... 136 2	Stanton..... 180 2
Greeley..... 182 2	Thayer..... 834 7
Hall..... 1150 9	Valley..... 392 4
Hayes..... 977 8	Washington..... 1190 9
Henderson..... 907 7	Webster..... 118 2
Harrison..... 678 5	Wayne..... 118 2
Hitchcock..... 135 2	Webster..... 1006 8
Holt..... 334 3	York..... 1444 11
Howard..... 632 5	
Jefferson..... 1009 8	Total..... 441

It is recommended—First, That no proxies be admitted to the convention except such as are held by persons residing in the counties from which the proxies are given.

Second, That no delegate shall represent an absent member of his delegation unless he be clothed with authority from the county convention or is in possession of proxies from regularly elected delegates thereof.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.
JAMES W. DAWES, Chm'n.
Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 31, 1881.

STATES are easy to make but sometimes even easier to break.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is fifty-one years old to-day. He was born October 5, 1830.

THE struggle in both political parties in New York is to shake off the bosses.

NEBRASKA's railroad boom is at present directed to all points of the compass.

THE eastern trunk line war may be fun to the managers but it is death to the stockholders.

ANOTHER drop in wheat is recorded on the Chicago board, together with a corresponding dropping of dollars by reckless speculators.

THE Herald is very confident of electing the entire democratic county ticket. Don't count your chickens until they are hatched.

THERE is great excitement in Missouri over a discovery of gold. We presume they have struck a mine salted by the train robbers.

THE numbers of the devoted democrats in the city will continue to increase until after the decision of that convention. Then there will be a general scattering.

THE Atlanta Constitution thinks that all Ohioans will have become rabid stalwarts. Next Tuesday's election will show that they have become more rabid republicans than ever before.

THE New York Sun is greatly agitated because no preacher was called to attend President Garfield during his last illness. No person was in need of a minister than Gen. Garfield, who immediately after his shooting expressed himself as prepared to face death.

PRESSING engagements will keep Senator Mahone from attending the extra session of the senate. Mr. Mahone does not propose to fall between the bourbon and readjuster stools, and therefore wisely decides to take no part in the wrangle over the secretaryship of the senate.

IMMIGRATION.

CHIEF NIMMO, of the bureau of statistics, reports the total immigration for July and August as 113,350. It is now certain that the immigration for 1881 will be greatly in excess of 600,000 and that the total figures will make the present year the greatest year of immigration in the history of the United States. How vast is the population which seeks new homes on our shores may be comprehended from a consideration of the fact that the immigration of 1881 will be equal to more than a hundredth part of the entire population of the republic. Germany still leads the list, furnishing us with 18,430 immigrants in August against 11,918 for the corresponding month of last year. England and Wales contributed 15,711 during July and August, and Ireland 10,728. It is noticed that fewer emigrants are leaving Ireland for America than in former years, while other nationalities are crossing the water in increasing number.

The addition made by this foreign population to the national wealth cannot be estimated accurately, but the average has been computed at \$1,000 per immigrant, which would make an addition of six hundred millions to the aggregate wealth of this country during the present year. A much greater proportion of these newcomers are strong and able-bodied than was the case some years ago. The larger share of them are Germans, who come by no means empty-handed. They are of the description which the German government dislikes to lose, and the path of the American emigration agents in Germany is not altogether a pleasant one. In spite of the discouragements which are thrown in the way of the departure of their subjects by the home authorities, the exodus is more likely to increase than diminish.

The bulk of these wealth producers makes their homes in the northwestern, more especially the northwestern, states. It is claimed that this is largely due to the fact that people in changing their habits cling to their respective lines of latitude. Making due allowance for this tendency, there is still very much due to the efforts of the state agents. Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa and other northwestern states have reaped ample returns from paying diligent attention to this source of their prosperity. The operations of state and railway agents commence in the mother country, and continue until the immigrant reaches his destination. It has been found that this labor and care yields productive returns, and they are consequently systematically sustained.

It is to be regretted that Nebraska has neglected her opportunity to secure her legitimate share of this immigration. Unlike Kansas, Minnesota and Iowa, our state has failed to make any provisions for encouraging immigrants, and the last legislature refused to vote money enough to print pamphlets embodying the desired information about the resources and advantages of Nebraska. While this paper opposed the appropriation of money for traveling agents, we urged liberal provisions for advertising through the proper channels. It is to be hoped that the legislature, if an extra session is held next winter, will rectify their error, and put Nebraska on an equal footing with other northwestern states in the effort to secure her share of immigration.

THE conduct of Mrs. Garfield since the funeral of the late president has brought into still stronger prominence her admirably well balanced character and heroic fortitude. Refusing to give way to excessive grief, she at once retired to the privacy of her home at Mentor and devoted herself to the duty of settling her husband's estate and completing his plans for the education of his children. The boys were at once sent back to Williams college, to continue their studies. Private Secretary Brown, who will be retained by Mrs. Garfield as her business manager, was dispatched to Washington to dispose of General Garfield's residence in that city and the old home at Mentor will soon receive all the relics of the dead president which were left at the time of his death at the national capital. Mrs. Garfield will make her home at Mentor and spend her winters at Williams-town, Massachusetts. She is bearing up under her great loss with a bravery and resignation which will still more endear her to the American people.

THE Iowa election takes place on the 11th instant, when the people will be called upon to vote for a governor, lieutenant-governor, superintendent of public instruction, judge of the supreme court, part of the state senate and a house of representatives. The next legislature will elect a senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Kirkwood, which vacancy is now filled by Hon. P. M. McDell. The canvass for the senatorship has been unusually active, with Jim Wilson and Governor Gear as the leading candidates, and McDell and John A. Mason as the dark horses. From present indications Mr. Wilson has a

good lead, and shows a majority of instructed members of the legislature. Secretary Kirkwood's retirement may put a different complexion on the matter and bring him to the front as a candidate who would secure all the anti-Wilson forces, and a sufficient number of others to elect him on the first ballot.

OUR western exchanges are greatly excited over the numerous railroad surveys now in progress across Colorado, Utah and Nevada, all pointing to new transcontinental roads, independent of those now in operation. Both the Denver & Rio Grande and parties ostensibly connected with the Union Pacific are locating lines due east and west, and rumor has it that the following is the route selected by Jay Gould for an outlet to the Pacific coast, independent of that by way of Ogden and the Central Pacific. The Denver & South Park road, which has reached a point near Gunnison, will be extended through to the Utah Central. The Salt Lake & Western new in process of construction into Nevada will be joined at Crystal Springs, Nevada, by another road into San Francisco. It is claimed that this system would shorten the distance to the coast over two hundred miles.

It is high time that the attention of the authorities of Omaha should be directed to the dens and hell-holes which disgrace the Third ward of this city. Scarcely a night elapses that some stranger is not slugged and robbed in this locality, which has long been a stench in the nostrils of every respectable and law-abiding citizen. One of these sinks, a variety theater of the lowest and most disreputable class, should long since have been swept out of existence by the officers of the law. It has no authority for existing, and every consideration of public policy calls for its prompt suppression. Patronized by the vilest elements of our population, and conducted by a gang of sharks who prey upon every victim who comes to hand, its record in police annals needs only to be examined in order to afford the strongest arguments for its immediate suppression by the police.

THERE seems to be a disposition at Washington to shelve Secretary Kirkwood in some obscure office as a sop to the feelings of Iowa republicans. The latest proposition looks to placing Mr. Kirkwood in the chair now occupied by Gen. Fremon as governor of Arizona. There is no probability of his acceptance of the position. Such an office will do very well for a broken down politician, but it is no field for the proper exercise of such talents as Secretary Kirkwood possesses. The old war governor, experienced United States senator and able secretary of interior is not likely to accept a pension as governor of Arizona. If his retirement becomes a political necessity, the people of Iowa will see to it that he does not starve.

PROF. SAMUEL AUGHEY has been interviewed by a Wyoming reporter upon the artesian well question and was convinced that the experiment of locating such wells in desert regions would be a success. As a well excavation Prof. Aughey will be in his element. He is a gigantic bore. But the question is, does Samuel Aughey draw pay as professor of the Nebraska state university while he is exploring for artesian wells in Wyoming?

ONE of the vacancies to be filled by President Arthur when the senate convenes next week is the auditorship of railways, from which the late Mr. French was summarily ejected by President Garfield, when discovered that he had been tampered with by the Central Pacific monopoly. The position is one of great responsibility, and it is to be hoped that somebody will be found that cannot be approached with a bribe.

ACCORDING to the New York Tribune's estimate, the republican state convention that meets in New York to-day will stand 282 anti-Conkling, 166 Conkling, 23 on the fence and 24 contested. Now that Mr. Conkling has decided not to enter the convention, there will probably be no test vote to show the factional division of the convention.

Now that \$50,000 in bonds have been secured from the gullible Lincolnites, the Lincoln and Fremont construction ring are concentrating all their influence on Wahoo and Fremont. Although they have already bound themselves to Lincoln to build this road, they think the people of Wahoo and Fremont will vote mortgages on themselves for their benefit.

GOVERNOR NANCE evidently labors under the delusion that all democrats are the direct descendants of Saint Peter. That is doubtless why his excellency has selected the three fish commissioners out of the democratic ranks.

THE Herald still continues to maliciously slander the policy of President Garfield. The Herald's policy is jobbery, corruption and soft soap, whether they have "defended and avowed" it or not.

The Railroad War.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The war of the Eastern trunk railway companies does not appear to be any nearer solution than it was a month or so ago. The situation presents a rather difficult problem. The local and general business of the New York Central is so great that it can afford to carry freight at rates which wipe out the profits of the other roads, or cause them actual loss. The effort of the other roads has, therefore, been to combine with the New York Central and keep rates upon a basis which will enable them to pay dividends, and the New York Central to make a great deal of money. When the last-named road has broken from the agreement, for any reason, and lowered the rates, knowing that their only salvation rested in restoring the old order of things, and thinking that if they failed they would die for sheer loss of traffic, reduced the rates, below the point at which the New York Central could comfortably pay its dividends. At such times large amounts of trade have been diverted from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore, and general dissatisfaction has prevailed. The effect has hitherto been what was desired by the less wealthy corporations.

Doubtless Mr. Vanderbilt would have been content to keep up rates to the required figures indefinitely, had his road not been threatened with a competing line right along by its side throughout its entire length. If rates are sustained, as the managers of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and Erie roads desire, the profits of the New York Central will be so great as to invite direct competition in its local and through traffic. The only way that this can be prevented is by placing rates so low that there will be no room for competition. President Garfield, of the Baltimore and Ohio, contends that Mr. Vanderbilt ought to permit this competing line to be built, and the through freight rates to be kept at a point where all the roads could make money. The people will scarcely sympathize with this view. Mr. Vanderbilt certainly will not. His opponents, therefore, proceed to cut down rates, and threaten to divert trade by so doing from New York to Philadelphia and Baltimore, hoping thus to arouse public sentiment in New York against the conduct of the New York Central. Mr. Vanderbilt tells them to go ahead.

It looks very much as if Mr. Vanderbilt was master of the position. A persistence on the part of his opponents will ruin their roads. The New York Central can starve them out, although it may have to skip some dividends in the operation. Perhaps it may not even have to do that. The other roads are fairly beaten in the competition, and the fear of new competition forces the New York Central to keep down prices. The question naturally arises: Shall the immense traffic between New York City and the west be taxed in order to enable certain railroads to pay dividends when other roads can afford to do the business for less money? In other words, is the public to be denied the natural advantages of business competition to secure certain railway corporations? Mr. Vanderbilt, in his present stand, will certainly be supported by popular sentiment in general, however much New York City may be frightened at a temporary diversion of trade. The values of all kinds of property are liable to be damaged by competition, and the public, as a rule, is not required to make up the losses of the injured owners. There are certain kinds of vested rights which, in this cruel world, have to take care of themselves.

It may be inevitable that the worsted roads will have to content themselves with what they can make out of the situation. Their own local traffic is large, and it is not improbable that, taking the actual cost of the roads into consideration, there is still a margin of profit left for them. If there is not it is their own misfortune. It is a healthy indication that Mr. Vanderbilt has so much respect for competition as to adopt the policy of keeping rates within reasonable limits. It is altogether likely that this influence will not relax. People have got into the habit of improving all the opportunities that exist for building railroads in these days, and, as we see in the present case, it works well with respect to combinations against the public pocket.

Important Vacancies.
New York Tribune.
Apart from the reorganization of the cabinet, which some of the newspapers hasten to take for granted will soon be made, President Arthur has to fill a number of important posts now vacant or shortly to become so. The country will therefore have an early opportunity to see what wisdom he is able to exercise in the appointing power. The vacancy on the bench of the supreme court caused by the death of Justice Clifford, of Maine, will doubtless be supplied by an appointment sent in to the approaching extra session of the senate. As the deceased justice was New England's only representative in the court, we may conclude that the appointment will be made from that section. A second vacancy practically exists through the disability of Justice Hunt, of this State, who has not been able to perform his duties for nearly two years, and it is said never expects to be able to resume them. He has not served long enough, however, to take advantage of the retiring act, and is naturally disinclined to give up his salary. Perhaps Congress will think it proper to pass a special act to meet his case. The country will not grudge him his retiring pay, though he lacks a year or two of the prescribed length of a service.

No appointments which a president is called upon to make are so important as those to the supreme bench. The judges of the highest national tribunal are the guardians of the constitution, the interpreters of the laws, and the administrators of justice in its noblest functions. In considering the qualifications of those whom he may have in view in connection with the present and prospective vacancies in the supreme court, President Arthur should be sure of two things—first, that they have excellent reputations as jurists in their own states, and second, that they are of such age and such condition of mental and bodily health that at least fifteen years' hard service may reasonably be expected of them. The experiment of elevating a lawyer from the bar directly to the

supreme bench, without any judicial experience has been tried and not successfully, but it will hardly be claimed that the precedent is a good one to follow. The rules should rather be to recruit the highest tribunal in the land from among the most eminent judges of the State or lower Federal Courts. As to the consideration of years and health, it is an important one. A justice of the supreme court has a laborious position, and to endure long the strain put upon him needs a strong brain in a sound, vigorous body. Frequent changes in the Court are to be deplored, as diminishing its efficiency and making it liable to be less steady and conservative in its opinions. A model appointment to the supreme bench would be a man of about fifty, in robust health, accustomed to hard work, with an excellent reputation for clearness, breadth, accuracy and judicial temper, gained by service upon the bench of one of the state or federal courts. We need not say that he should also be well-grounded in the republican ideas of citizenship and of the relations of the nation to the states.

There are two first-class foreign missions to be filled. The German Mission was made vacant several weeks ago by the return of Mr. White, who resigned to resume his duties at home as president of Cornell University. According to a recent dispatch from Vienna, Mr. Phelps has informed President Arthur of his desire to be relieved from the Austrian Mission as soon as his successor can conveniently be appointed. In filling these two high diplomatic posts, the country expects that President Arthur will go above the grade of the average successful politician who gets into congress by a gift of stump oratory or skill in managing conventions. The new appointees will be compared, both at home and in the countries to which they are sent, not with the inconspicuous men among their predecessors, but with the famous men who have filled the posts just before them. There need be no trouble in filling both places well if the president consults his own judgment, but the pressure upon him will be pretty sure to be in behalf of men whose fitness for diplomatic station is apparent to no one but themselves.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Diego has a Mexican circus in full blast.
San Francisco is to have another gay company.

Excursions by steamer are still maintained at Lake Tahoe.
The ship "Alice Buck" was lost on the Marin shore last week and eleven sailors were drowned.

A slide at the Blue bank hydraulic mine in Nevada county last week caused \$200,000 damage.

Red Bluff, claims buildings and improvements in that city during the last year to the value of \$128,850.

The Southern Pacific company has purchased 100 stand of arms for use of the employees of the Arizona division.

A force of over 200 men is engaged in constructing a levee on the west bank of Feather river, below Yuba City.

The conference to consider state division met last week in Los Angeles. Another meeting will be held in February.

The drainage act has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and over a million of dollars will be saved to the people of California by the decision.

The whaling season at Monterey so far has not been a propitious one for the whalers, as they have not caught a single whale although several have been noticed outside the bay, feeding.

Timber experts say that there remains in the Truckee Basin 5,000,000 feet of timber and 10,000,000 cords of wood, in localities available to market, with present facilities for transportation and fluming.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Colfax streets are to be lighted at public expense.

One and five cent nickels are being put in circulation at Colfax.

Nineteen hundred dollars have been secured for enlarging Colfax academy.

Seattle will be supplied with water by a company to be known as the Spring Valley Water Company.

J. S. Davis, living about five miles south of Dayton, harvested over one thousand bushels of wheat from twenty-five acres of hill land. The wheat was tall and sound.

The shipments of coal from Seattle to San Francisco during the first eight months of the present year aggregated 548,336 tons, an increase over the shipments during the same period last year of 175,431 tons.

The Oregon Improvement Company have opened four branch offices in the eastern states for the sale of lands in Whitman county. Samples of grain and other products raised in the Polone country will be exhibited at these offices.

OREGON.

Yamhill county is having a "dreadful" epidemic of diphtheria.

The Umatilla Indians have raised 20,000 bushels of wheat this year.

Work has been commenced in earnest on the Oregon Pacific railway.

A high wind last week destroyed the 250 feet span of the Oregon railway company's bridge across the Santiam river.

A large force of Chinamen commenced the work of filling up a tract of low land lying in the southern end of Portland, belonging to the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. This tract of land is over a mile long and one-quarter wide, and will have to be filled to a height of fifteen or twenty feet. The estimated cost is \$800,000. It is the purpose of the company to use the ground for machine shops, depot and warehouses.

WYOMING.

Building is lively at Green River.

The Douglas creek placers are panning out well.

The unknown district near Laramie has been organized.

The corner stone of the new Methodist church at Rawlins was laid last week.

A survey is to be made from Ft. Bridger to the new post in the Uintah agency.

Subscriptions to the Green River road to Fort Snornburg are coming in rapidly.

A brakeman named Andrew Wetzel had his leg crushed last week in the U. P. yards at Cheyenne.

Thomas Gillera, of Kanston, has been found guilty of the murder of Anton Solker. He will hang.

Persons who are well posted say that the new Central Pacific line from Ogden or Corinne to Yankton, Dakota, will be pushed through without delay.

The owners of the Silver Crown mining property, which is only four miles ride from Cheyenne, have been offered 500 per cent more for it than it costs them.

Mining experts are becoming interested in that part of the Silver Crown mining district that lies near Table mountain. About a dozen other new discoveries have been made there during the past week.

A S. Blackburn came in last night with a piece of ore, which he says came from the Muddy, near Douglas, which is just

"lousy" with large pieces of virgin gold. It is a wonderful specimen.—Laramie Boomerang.

The Oregon branch of the Union Pacific has let contracts for bridge building as far west as America falls on the Snake river, which is 300 miles west of Granger. All the country between Granger and the falls is full of track-layers, graders and railroad laborers of all kinds.

NEVADA.

A mining boom has struck Ward.

There are about 110 acres of land planted in cotton near Pioche this year.

The mining records of the Robinson district have been destroyed by fire.

The mining excitement at the new district of Safford near Pilsade, still continues.

The indications are that next year there will be great activity in the desert Nevada in the mining of niter, borax, soda and such like minerals.

Some of the timber fires in the Sierras are said to be five or six miles in length. A large amount of good timber is being destroyed in some places.

The south drift in the Eureka tunnel is looking very encouragingly. Some exceedingly high grade ore, regular black metal, has been encountered. The extent of the body is not yet known.

Some workmen at the Eureka Con. were engaged the other day in cleaning out an old coal heap of screenings, at the furnaces which has not been used for five or six years. They found in the very center of the heap a bed of smoldering coals, which has undoubtedly been burning for years within itself, as no fire has been communicated to the heap for a period of five or six years.

UTAH.

Park City has a candy factory.

The territorial fair is now in progress.

The liquor war in Salt Lake City continues.

West Steber has organized a farmer's protective movement.

Salt Lake's daily bullion shipments aggregate \$20,000 daily.

A fine body of high ore has been uncovered in the Stormont mine.

The Provo mills manufactured \$100,000 worth of woolens last year.

Bears are very numerous in Logan Canyon and vicinity and are working down towards Cache Valley.

All the mills and smelters in the territory are not reporting their production. By reason of this the grand total of bullion production falls short about \$50,000 every week.

It is reported that no less than three lines of railroad will reach the vicinity of Iron Springs within a year—a public line, the California Central and the Denver & Rio Grande. These roads are all evidently aiming to trap the coal and iron deposits of that favored locality.

IDAHO.

Bellevue's building boom continues.

The Little State Creek placers are a success.

Nevada county has a taxable valuation of \$1,108,418.

A drove of seven bears were seen in Fish Creek, Wood river last week.

The Kamiah Indians will raise about 20,000 bushels of wheat this year in that valley.

Ore is taken out of the Overland mine on Wood river of late which assays 300 ounces and upwards.

In Smiley gulch everything is being put in readiness for winter. The town of Vienna is building up rapidly and will be a prosperous town within the next year. Great improvement has taken place in Sawtooth and is still going on vigorously.

MONTANA.

The Helena Fire Department is \$9,300 in debt.

The cabalistic sign of the vigilantes is visible at various points in Helena.

Surveyors are correcting the boundary line between Wyoming and Montana.

Butte is to have two more banks, one of which will have a capital of \$500,000.

The Western Union telegraph wire will be extended to Butte within two weeks.

There is more developing work now going on in the Butte district than in any other mining camp or district in the country.

The Belle of Butte has been bonded to an English company for \$150,000. This mine was purchased last spring for \$25,000.

In Helena, Montana, the news of President Garfield's death created a "corner" in grape, the article rising from 10 cents per yard to fifty.

Sixty electric lights have been subscribed for in Helena, and it looks as though the city would soon be lighted by the Brush system.