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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

Republican State Convention.

The republican electors of the state of Nebraska are hereby called to meet in convention at Omaha on Wednesday, September 20th, A. D. 1882, at 7 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following named offices, viz:

Governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, superintendent of public instruction.

And to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several counties are entitled to representatives in the state convention as follows: based on the number of electors: Adams, 14; Boone, 14; Cass, 14; Cedar, 14; DeWitt, 14; Dixon, 14; Fillmore, 14; Franklin, 14; Grant, 14; Harlan, 14; Holt, 14; Howard, 14; Kearney, 14; Keith, 14; Kimball, 14; Lancaster, 14; Lincoln, 14; Logan, 14; Madison, 14; Nemaha, 14; Nelso, 14; North Platte, 14; Otoe, 14; Pawnee, 14; Pierce, 14; Platte, 14; Polk, 14; Rock, 14; Saline, 14; Saunders, 14; Scott, 14; Sherman, 14; Thomas, 14; Trego, 14; Union, 14; Wallace, 14; Webster, 14; York, 14.

County	Representatives	County	Representatives
Adams	14	Jefferson	14
Antelope	14	Johnson	14
Boone	14	Keary	14
Butler	14	Kimball	14
Cass	14	Lancaster	14
Cedar	14	Lincoln	14
DeWitt	14	Logan	14
Dixon	14	Madison	14
Fillmore	14	Nemaha	14
Franklin	14	Nelso	14
Grant	14	North Platte	14
Harlan	14	Otoe	14
Holt	14	Pawnee	14
Howard	14	Pierce	14
Kearney	14	Platte	14
Keith	14	Polk	14
Kimball	14	Rock	14
Lancaster	14	Saline	14
Lincoln	14	Saunders	14
Logan	14	Scott	14
Madison	14	Sherman	14
Nemaha	14	Thomas	14
Nelso	14	Trego	14
North Platte	14	Union	14
Otoe	14	Wallace	14
Pawnee	14	Webster	14
Pierce	14	York	14
Platte	14		
Polk	14		
Rock	14		
Saline	14		
Saunders	14		
Scott	14		
Sherman	14		
Thomas	14		
Trego	14		
Union	14		
Wallace	14		
Webster	14		
York	14		

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.
JAMES W. DAWES, Chairman.
JOHN STEEN, Secretary.
LINCOLN, Neb., July 6, 1882.

The success of the new hydrogen gas engine has infused new life into the Omaha Republican. That concern has a large supply of hydrogen gas in store in its editorial rooms.

The corporation editors have a good deal of advice to lavish upon the farmer's alliance and anti-monopoly league. It is always safe in politics to discard the advice of your enemies.

This house of representatives has virtually decided in favor of admitting Cabell and Reed from Virginia and Maine and Smalls and Leo from South Carolina. That will end the various contested election cases.

The judge advocate general, Swain, has decided that the proceedings of the Mason court martial were irregular and illegal. This, we suppose, will liberate the old sergeant who is covered with wounds received in the service of the country.

The reason that the old soldier, who fought through the rebellion, or the poor native laborer or the hardy emigrant has to go hundreds of miles away for a homestead is because all the land not already pre-empted or homesteaded has been gobbled by the land grant monopolies.

The government auditor of railroad accounts, Mr. Armstrong, is about to make his official tour of inspection of the land grant roads, and forthwith the railroad companies put at his disposal a special car, fully stocked with cooks, porters and champagne—which he accepts, including his allowance for traveling expenses. Is this bribery, or what is it?

Valentine's clerk says that his patron saint, Valentine, has a reputation among his colleagues for frankness, manliness, bravery and ability. Valentine's Nebraska colleagues, Saunders and Van Wyck, have found him to be treacherous, untruthful, dishonest and destitute of every attribute of a manly man.

The citizens of Denver have been fighting the Union Pacific for years with all their might and main. Now the Union Pacific comes forward with a donation of \$10,000 toward the Denver exposition. Omaha has stood by the Union Pacific and treated that great corporation with princely liberality, but the oldest inhabitant does not remember when the Union Pacific ever subscribed even \$5,000 toward any exhibition in Omaha.

the campaign plan of the corporation managers is beginning to develop. They know the people opposed to the rule of monopolies are largely in the majority in Nebraska; hence they are proposing to overcome the people by dividing them. They propose to divert attention from the vital issue of the campaign by forcing to the front side issues that will distract the people and give the monopolies an easy victory. Eighteen months ago, when the legislature was in session, they resorted to the same tactics. They gave silent but active support to the woman's suffrage agitators, and brought about a desperate and exciting struggle over prohibition and high license, which was kept up to the end of the session, and crowded back and shelved railroad legislation. Church Howe, the chief espee of the Union Pacific, introduced the prohibition amendment, and Slocumb, a B. & M. attorney, became the champion of the high license bill. While these two measures were pending, John M. Thurston and other railroad politicians kept up their trade and barter with Finch & Co. on one side and the distillers and brewers on the other until it became too late for any railroad legislation.

The same programme is to be carried out in the present campaign with variations. Down at Lincoln the railroad strikers are working up a prohibition boom. Up in Omaha Dr. Miller through the Union Pacific democratic organ is trying to rouse the liquor dealers, brewers and distillers into a counter attack. That cunning and crafty capper of the monopolies, J. Sterling Morton, was in Omaha not many days back setting the pins for the diversion for which prohibition in Iowa has furnished the plausible pretext. Thus the various forces of the railway monopolies are operating in conjunction to force side issues upon the people, while they are preparing to capture another lease of power for the next four years. But these corporate minions are not likely to succeed. The people of this state will not be diverted by side issues during the present campaign.

They are resolved to deal with the railroad issue now. They propose to take the government of Nebraska out of the hands of the monopolies, and take charge of it themselves. They insist that the railroads shall no longer be exempt from their share of taxation. They demand discrimination and extortion shall be prohibited by law, and they know that they cannot secure such laws if they divide on any other issue. Whatever their individual views may be on woman's suffrage, the liquor traffic or other questions, they do not propose at this time to allow themselves to be distracted from the main issue. When the main issue has been fought out, and the state redeemed from the misrule of imbeciles, jobbers and corporation attorneys, it will be time enough to grapple with other questions.

It will be safe for every Nebraskan who desires to overthrow the domination of the monopolies to fight shy of all side issues.

There is a certain opposition to the renomination of Judge Valentine, but it is not indigenous to his district. It springs from the fabric but active brain of that element of the republican party which is least capable, least deserving and most contemptible.—Republican.

Mr. Valentine's clerk has a good deal more time than we have to rummage in the dictionaries for high sounding words. We do not know whether those who refuse to endorse Val. for a third term are indigenous, heterogeneous or homogeneous. There are a good many of them, however, to the square mile, and they are, perhaps, fully as capable, deserving and respectable as the crowd of corporation henchmen and political barnacles for whom Val's clerk is a mouth piece. Could there be anything more contemptible in this wide world than the miserable wretch who barbers away his convictions and principles for place or pelf? Could there be anything more infamous and debasing than the charlatan who hires out to a corporate monopoly to write rogues up and honest men down at their bidding? Any man with a spark of manhood in his soul would rather clean sewers or cart night soil than lend himself to such execrable works.

It is now almost certain that this session of congress will last through the whole month. It has by no means been a barren session for corporations and jobbers. Among the many measures enacted during this long session there has on the whole been very little law making for the people. Nearly every important issue has been met with studied evasion or the creation of a commission. Most of the time has been given to private claims and huge jobs. Millions upon millions have been recklessly squandered while the country at large is ground down with taxation and clamors for speedy relief. The temper of the members seems to grow worse with the heat. Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, in a dispute with Mr. Cox, of New York, managed to reach a depth of grossness which leaves all competitors out of sight. And yet the house, instead of expelling him, accepted a

apology; and it is alleged that his conduct will not injure him with his constituents. If this is true, Butterworth represents a constituency that is principally made up from the slums. It is becoming apparent that the national constitution must be amended in many important particulars to relieve congress from much of its work and put a stop to the system of jobbery that is now so prevalent. We must relegate all private claims to the courts, stop omnibus legislation and empower the president to veto any single item in an appropriation bill which he deems contrary to the public interest. As it is now nearly all the appropriation bills are held back until the last days of the session, and the most villainous jobs are attached to these appropriation bills. The president has no option. He must either approve the bill just as it has passed with all its iniquities or cripple the government by vetoing bills that appropriate money to maintain the army and navy or the civil branches of the public service. The result is that the president is compelled to sanction the most gigantic robberies, and there is no remedy until omnibus legislation is forbidden by constitutional amendment.

EXPEDITING PACIFIC MAILS.
Congress and the postoffice department are wrestling with the problem of expediting the Pacific mails. The problem is to shorten time between Washington and San Francisco one day. Now, if this is their honest object, there is already a route whereby the desired saving of time can be effected without increasing the cost of mail carriage to the government. The time tables of the trunk lines between Washington and Omaha by the way of Chicago, as compared with the time table of the line between Washington and Omaha by the way of the Ohio & Mississippi and Wabash system, shows a difference of twenty-four hours in favor of the latter. In other words, without expediting the speed of any train or adding any trains to the existing system of transportation, the Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia mails can be laid down at San Francisco by way of Cincinnati, St. Louis and Omaha in six days, whereas it takes seven days to transport the mails from Washington to San Francisco by the trunk lines that center in Chicago. Those who handle the Pacific coast mails, as now transported, are well aware that it takes six hours longer to deliver these mails at the Missouri river by way of Chicago, than it does to lay them down at the same point by the way of Cincinnati and St. Louis over the Wabash.

The delay of six hours breaks the connection with the overland mail train and thus detains the mail eighteen hours at the Missouri river, while the other train by the way of the Wabash system makes close connection, and therefore makes a round saving of twenty-four hours.

On the other hand, the Pacific coast mail going east reaches Omaha at 3:30 p. m., lays at the Missouri river transfer two hours, reaches Chicago the next afternoon, and is delivered at Washington by no train earlier than after nine p. m. the next night, which is literally after delivery hours, and makes it no better than if it reached there the following morning. By the Wabash system the mail from the Missouri river will reach Cincinnati in twenty-five hours, and is landed at Washington at one p. m. the following day, which gives ample time for its delivery in the city, and is a saving equivalent almost to eighteen hours or a business day. It is a matter of fact also that the bulk of the overland mail originates at Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and could if the postmaster general would designate the proper route be landed at San Francisco twenty-four hours sooner than it is now, without expediting any mail, by simply putting the postal service on the line between Omaha and St. Louis. But if the object of expediting or "star routing" for which such a clamor is made is simply to increase the earnings of the trunk lines that run into Chicago, then, of course, the search after a fast mail train is undoubtedly legitimate. We take it, however, that congress has no such design, and that Postmaster General Howe simply desires to give the most efficient service that can be had for the least expenditure. In such a scheme localities must be left entirely out of the question. Whether Chicago derives great benefit or whether St. Louis gets an advantage is immaterial, so the service is performed by the most expeditious route for the money already appropriated. For our part we cannot comprehend why congress should appropriate vast sums in addition to the present expenditure, when, by an ordinary exercise of business tact with the existing service, the same results can be obtained. While we know that the Wabash route or system belongs to Jay Gould, and this paper is not inclined to further Gould's interest, we are willing that Jay Gould shall have the benefit of his route if it is the shortest and if by its use the government can save money and improve the postal service.

THE "BOSS" FRAUD.
The bill in congress to consolidate the Pacific roads has started the country. The manner in which it was introduced, under the disguise and cover of another innocent measure, has excited the public suspicion and opened the eyes of the people to the ceaseless ambition of the great railroad kings. Gould, Huntington & Co. want all they can get above and below here and want it about 4,000 miles long, from New York to Mexico, taking in the whole country from sea to sea on both sides of any where.

Just stick a pin on this fact, to-wit: the government gives to the Texas Pacific 14,309,700 acres of land such as the Union Pacific sells at six dollars per acre. Now the road through New Mexico, Arizona and California is 668 miles long, and, at a big estimate, will cost not more than \$20,000 per mile, or \$13,760,000.

In other words, the government takes the land which belongs to the people, and gives it to these millionaires to build a road, and then gives them the road and over \$72,000,000 for doing the work. In the name of justice and right, where will this end? Why don't the government build the road itself and save the \$72,000,000 to pay the debt and reduce the taxes, or why does congress not let the job out by contract to the best bidder? But to take land that actually does not belong to it and give it to men who are richer than kings already, to furnish them the means to build a railroad and then pay them \$72,000,000 for the work, when these same men would have been glad to build the road for the right of way and other privileges, as an investment of surplus cash which they had no use for, is simply public robbery. If millionaires can go into congress and buy \$85,000,000 worth of land, besides such a charter, with another little book like Ames, the irrepressible conflict that Carl Schurz predicts in the dim future is much nearer than he ever dreamed of.

A Will of His Own.
Senator Van Wyck has a will of his own, and we are pleased to note the fact that he has never been afraid to express his opinion upon any measure since his election to the United States senate.—Grand Island Independent.

Looks Like Johnson.
We learn that there is to be a conference of the members of the Anti-Monopolists and Farmers' Alliance, of this Congressional district, at Norfolk, August 10th. This begins to look like business, and will make old political "Hacks" look sour.—Neigh Republican.

An Imposition.
H. C. Stryker had a horse shipped him from Iowa this week. Arriving at Council Bluffs the U. P. Co. refused to receive him until Mr. Stryker had signed a paper, releasing them from all liabilities. As it could not be done here, Stryker boarded the morning train for Omaha, but swears that he will ride the horse down from Omaha and thus cheat the company out of the anticipated \$20 for freight down to this station.—Rising Independent.

A Conundrum.
I believe the Chronicle is not in the habit of publishing a puzzle department, but I would like to propound one conundrum: If it takes "our Val" and Fred Nye four months to convince the Interior department that Peter Schwenk is honest, how long will it take M. S. Bartlett and O. Selch to convince F. R. Ryan, John Nelson and a host of others, who were obliged to pay seven dollars for their certificates when they proved up on their homesteads, of the same great central truth? Answers solicited from the West Point Republican and Norfolk Journal.—Madison Chronicle.

They are Remembered.
Hon. Church Howe, of Nemaha, Windham, of Cass, and Moore and Parry, of Otoe, stood firmly with the rural and western counties in the late apportionment, without whom it would have been impossible to pass the bill. For their assistance they should be remembered by our people.—Franklin Echo.

Yes, and they will be remembered by the people of the first district in a way they will not fancy.—Falls City Journal.

And other greedy monopoly agents in the second district will be treated in like manner when the people put their little slip of paper in the ballot box.—Hampton Journal.

NEBRASKA WEATHER.
Bulletin for June, 1882.

The weather for June was warm and wet. The number of rainy days and the amount of rainfall were unusually large.

RAINFALL.
The average by sections was as follows: southeast 4.73; northeast 8.99; southwest 3.74; north west 3.71; average for entire state 5.29.

TEMPERATURE.
Average of all noon observations was 79. The mean temperature of the air was 71.89. The following are some of maximum and minimum temperatures: Omaha, maximum 103.10; minimum 45.7; North Platte, 83.3—38.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.
Max. Min. Mean.
Omaha..... 87 3 46 69 6
North Platte... 87 51 0 71 8
De Soto..... 85 5 36 78

WIND.
Prevailing direction, from southeast. Miles traveled: Omaha, 9,747; North Platte, 7,109.
Highest velocity per hour, at Omaha, 36 miles; at North Platte, 53.

MISCELLANEOUS.
On the 25th of June occurred a severe storm of about thirty minutes, with severe thunder and lightning and heavy rain. At Sutton half the crops

were destroyed by hail, but it extended only over a limited area.

TABULATED REPORTS.
Stations reporting temperature from three observations.

STATION	OBSERVER	M	A	P	D
Omaha	Alex. Pollock	71	72	70	70
Lincoln	E. P. Boyd	74	74	73	73
Nebraska City	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77
Beatrice	J. E. Henton	79	77	77	77

Stations reporting only noon observations.

STATION	OBSERVER	M	A	P	D
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6
Beatrice	M. R. Wilcox	6	6	6	6

R. S. THOMPSON, Director.

LIFE INSURANCE.
Citizens of Red Cloud Pay for Policies but Receive None

RED CLOUD, Neb., July 19.
To the Editor of The Bee:
During the month of March a man giving the name of S. W. Johnson, and representing himself as the agent of the Northwestern & Milwaukee insurance company, put in an appearance at Red Cloud, Neb. He said that he was from Lincoln, and had been in the employ of the company for some time. He talked life insurance to the business men of Red Cloud, and succeeded in making a few converts. In April he made another visit to the town and took a number of applications for policies. The policies were to be delivered within fifteen days. Some of the parties agreeing to take out policies, made the first payment at once, while others gave their notes for the amount, payable in thirty days from date, that is fifteen days after the time set for the delivery of the policies. Johnson disposed of as many of these notes as he was able, selling them to parties in the vicinity. He also paid expenses incurred by him while in the town with these notes, saying that he had not received any money, and was a little short for the time being. After completing his work he left the town and nothing has been heard from him since that time. After waiting a reasonable period for the policies and not receiving any, parties interested, wrote to the insurance company regarding the matter. The company replied that they had turned the matter over to Mr. Moffet, the state agent of Nebraska, and that is the last that has been heard of it. Parties have written to Johnson at Lincoln but have received no reply. As return envelopes were issued it is plain that some received the letters, as some of them have been returned. The notes, as many as were sold in the vicinity have been presented and paid by the parties giving them. The notes taken away by Johnson have not been presented. Altogether Johnson must have taken about \$150 from the town of Red Cloud.

From the facts given, one of two things is certain, either Mr. Johnson is doing business in a very careless and unbusinesslike manner, or else he is a fraud of the worst character. If he is the authorized agent of an insurance company let him come forward and deliver the policies or refund the money paid for them; or at least let him write and explain the cause of the delay. He has had two months in which to deliver the policies he promised within 15 days. If Mr. Johnson is a fraud and a swindler, let the facts be made public and have detectives put on his track.

I take it that The Bee is not in favor of keeping such transactions quiet, and allowing swindlers and confidence men to escape only to practice the same thing on other parties, nor should The Bee refrain from censuring agents or companies that do business in such a loose manner and failed to fulfill promises, even if it is done in a legitimate manner.

OCCIDENTAL JOTTINGS.
COLORADO.
St. Luke's, at Fort Collins, think of building a large church.

About August 20th, the Leadville militia will go into encampment. Telephone connection between Rico and Silverton is now an assured fact.

Not a single case of sunstroke has thus far occurred in Colorado this summer. Frank H. Crank, a Pueblo cripple, was robbed of \$1,150 while asleep one night last week.

A mining camp on the summit of Engineer mountain, rejoices in the appropriate name of Blue Blazes.

Mr. S. Greenway, living on the Divide, El Paso county, has raised this year 1,300 lambs from 2,500 ewes.

The new masonic temple at Denver will be 50 by 100 feet in dimensions, with four stories and a basement.

S. B. Stewart's tie boom of 45,000 railroad ties will be banked at Laporte. Another of 36,000 is expected.

Daniel Harrington, a Leadville miner, was killed on the 13th by a cave in the mine where he was at work.

Two Central City hoodlums, indicted for assault on a Chinaman, were tried on the 12th and will probably go to the pen.

John Sullivan, at work in the chain gang at Gunnison, attacked a policeman with a shovel on the 13th and was shot dead by the officer.

After being in existence about one year and failing to defray expenses, the Pueblo street car company has pulled up its track and gone out of business.

At Central City, on the 15th, Mr. Osborne tried to blow up his daughter and her husband, Stephen Hoskins, with giant powder, but only took off a corner of their house. Family difficulties.

Ben Dunnie, brother of the man who married Mrs. Guitaus, lives in Leadville and has had bad luck ever since he went there—a month ago. Three of his children have died, one by one, and to cap the climax his house burned down on the 10th, involving a loss of \$1,500.

Max D. Egan, J. W. Williams and O. V. Wilson, managers of the Knights of Pythias hall, recently held at Salda, have

been sued by a Miss Lillian Browne who attended the hall, and was ejected on the ground that she was not a decent and respectable person. Lillian has brought suit for \$20,000, and says she will be able to prove that she is a bright and shining light of respectability.

As the Denver and Rio Grande passenger train from Leadville was passing Carlyle, 18 miles from Pueblo, on the 10th, it ran into a large boulder on the track, throwing the engine and baggage car down an embankment into the Arkansas river. Fortunately these cars were detached and the whole train would have been derailed and the result more disastrous. As it was the engineer, named Cleary, was killed.

CALIFORNIA.
From three to four thousand men are engaged in the salmon fishery along the Sacramento river and the adjacent bays.

A boy at Biggs Meadows, the other day started to get a big haul of fish by stung them with a dynamite cartridge. But the cartridge exploded, hefted it in his hand, and his funeral followed.

A land slide occurred last week about a mile beyond Palisade, at a place where there is a small cut about two hundred and fifty feet long. The earth from the mountain above came down and completely filled the cut, making it necessary to dig the entire mass out before trains could pass.

A Mercet paper says that ex-Senator Sharon has purchased large tracts of land in Mercet county and will attempt the reclamation of many thousand acres of swamp and overflowed land included in his purchase. Sharon proposes to irrigate something over thirty thousand acres of land.

George Ruoff, living at Plymouth, recently tried to raise a sick horse that had made its bed beside the house. After coaxing the animal some time, he tried to force it to rise. Instead of getting up the horse raised its foot and struck Ruoff in the abdomen from the effect of which he died in a few hours.

Glenn's wheatfields in Colusa county cover an area of twelve square miles. To protect his fields from birds, Glenn employed forty men armed with repeating rifles, who patrol his acres and send bullets after every flock of wild geese that appears. In foggy weather when the guards cannot see the geese have the advantage and do damage in proportion to its duration. The cost of keeping the guards is \$11,000 a year.

IDAHO.
Gov. Neil is making a tour through the northern part of his domain.

The territorial republican convention will convene at Boise City, August 22.

Belleuve had a wholesale jail delivery on the 7th, but all the prisoners were soon recaptured.

Lake Pen d'Oreille, forty-five miles long and six miles wide, raised fifteen inches in twenty-four hours recently.

Nearly a half million railroad ties have been cut above Hailey, and are piled along the river bank ready to float down for the Oregon Short Line.

The Salmon river is alter owned by Capt. C. B. Rustin and other Omaha parties, located at Kinnikinnic, has been idle for a long time, but they expect to start up August 1st for a sixty days' run.

NEVADA.
Bellville had a foot race by lamp light last week.

The Reno Journal says there are 2,600 goats within six miles of that town.

The insane wards of the state have been removed from Stockton, Cal., to Reno, at a cost of \$1,800.

There is a water war in Wickenburg between the water company and the authorities, in consequence of which the water has been turned off from the court house, and the trees and grass on the lawn are withering for want of water.

OREGON.
Lee and Graham, two convicts confined in the Oregon penitentiary, made a break for liberty on the 10th. They were ordered by the guard, who ordered them to halt. No attention being paid to the demand he fired at Graham, killing him. The other was caught.

The work on the middle channel of the Columbia river bar is progressing favorably and a depth of eighteen feet has been obtained and it is intended to increase it to twenty-four feet. The south channel is filled up.

UTAH.
A new evening paper is to be established at Salt Lake.

One sheep owner in Utah has lost two hundred lambs this spring by eagles carrying them off.

The Denver & Rio Grande road is now building at the rate of two miles a day, and will close the gap between Denver and Salt Lake in December.

A twelve-month-old child of Mr. Woodbury of Salt Lake, died of a quantity of candy in a can of concentrated lyre, and then ate of it. Immediately afterward she was taken sick, and died in great agony the following day.

At Salt Lake, on the 10th, while a stranger named H. C. Kino was riding in a carriage in the lower part of the city, he was halted by a robber, who shot him in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound, and was then relieved of a purse containing \$300.

Never Give Up.
If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general ability, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a chronic nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be invigorated with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by C. F. Good-man.

KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER.

It has specific action on the most important organs, enabling it to throw off torpidity and cleanse, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, have the chills, see bilious, nervous, constipated, head-ache,