

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65 TRINITY BUILD-
ING.

Published every morning, except Sunday.
The only Monday morning daily published in the state.

TERMS BY MAIL.
One Year, in Advance, \$2.00
Six Months, " " 1.00
Three Months, " " .50
The Weekly Bee, Published every Wednesday

TERMS, FORCASH.
One Year, with premium, \$2.00
One Year, without premium, 1.50
Six Months, without premium, .75
Three Months, without premium, .40
One Month, on trial, 10

CORRESPONDENTS.
All communications relating to News and Editorial
matters should be addressed to the Editor of the
Bee.

ADVERTISING LETTERS.
All business letters and remittances should be
addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA.
Drafts, Checks and Post office orders to be made pay-
able to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
A. H. Fitch, Manager Daily Circulation,
Omaha, Nebraska.

The wooden sidewalks on the principal
business streets must go.

The Mexican editors have not yet vi-
sited Omaha. They don't know what they
have missed.

When Dr. Miller and Charles Francis
Adams get their heads together perhaps
we shall have a new set of shops on the
belt line—or in Denver.

Is Mr. Charles Francis Adams to take
an interest in torpedo-boats or is there to
be another "divvy" with eating-house
keepers and contractors for freight
transfer?

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS to a *Republi-
can* reporter: "I regret not having the
opportunity of seeing him (Dr. Miller.)"
Charles Francis Adams to Dr. Miller:
"I will 'see' you later."

The Chicago *News* says that Senator
Manderson, who opposes the admission
of Utah as a state, deserves thanks for
his effort to keep Stephen W. Dorey out
of the United States.

The police department needs a patrol
wagon, and the city council ought to take
immediate steps to secure such a vehicle,
which can be made useful in a dozen
different ways every day in the week.

The Canadian house of commons has
unanimously voted \$20,000 to General
Middleton as a reward for suppressing
the northwest rebellion. He is anxious
to do the suppression act over again at
any time at the same price.

The Western Union could greatly im-
prove its unsightly poles in this city by
painting them white, and the company
ought to be compelled to do it. Its poles
in their present condition are a disgrace
to the city.

A MONTANA paper suggests that the
Pall Mall Gazette ought to establish a
branch office in Utah and open its bat-
teries upon the polygamists. Utah
affords an excellent field for such enter-
prising papers as the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

LOUIS RAUME, the lunatic who cap-
tured a Wabash train a few weeks ago
and killed a Chicago policeman, has been
permitted to go to Michigan in charge
of his relatives. After he has killed two or
three more persons the authorities may
come to the conclusion that the proper
place for him is in an insane asylum.

The Canadians have no more use for
the Chinaman than have the people of
the United States. Following our ex-
ample, the Canadian senate has passed a
Chinese restriction bill, which, if it be-
comes a law, will in connection with our
restriction law give John Chinaman a
very slim show of landing upon Ameri-
can soil.

There are upon the principal business
streets of Omaha, numerous valuable lots
that are covered with wretched wooden
buildings, in front of which are still
more sidewalks. If the owners of these
valuable lots will not erect respectable
buildings, they should at least be com-
pelled, as they can be, to put down new
sidewalks of durable material and in ac-
cordance with the regulation specifica-
tions.

The United States authorities have
bagged three more big guns of the Mor-
mon hierarchy—Bishop Sharp, Bishop
Young, and Henry Danwoody—on the
charge of polygamy, to which they plead
not guilty. Additional penitentiary
room will soon be needed in Utah if the
conviction of Mormon polygamists is
kept up at the present rate. The result
of the prosecutions so far shows that the
Edmunds law can be made very effective
in weeding out polygamy. All that is
necessary is its strict enforcement.

The twenty thousand Hungarians, who
by their cheap labor have caused as much
trouble among the working men of Penn-
sylvania, will probably migrate in a body
to the northwestern part of Canada.
This movement will be a great relief to
Pennsylvania working men who have been
unable to compete with the Hungarians,
as they could not live as cheaply as
these foreigners. The Hungarians are
working in the coal and iron mines at
present, but as they were farmers in their
own country they prefer to till the soil and
live in the country than to be employed
in the coal and iron mines. They are
being transported free to their destination
in the Qu-Appelle district.

MILLER AND ADAMS.

When the inter-state commerce com-
mittee was in session in Omaha, Dr. Mil-
ler, who was not on the list of invited
witnesses, put in an appearance less than
an hour before the committee adjourned,
and in the august presence of Charles
Francis Adams and the Union Pacific
magnates made a dramatic exhibition of
his subservience to railroad monopolies
which was recognized and accepted as an
open bid for further Union Pacific pa-
tronage.

Just before Mr. Adams left Omaha
on Sunday last he delivered himself of
the following spontaneous tribute to the
worth and genius of the champion advo-
cate of monopoly, through a reporter of
the *Republican*:

"What can you tell me about railroad af-
fairs, Mr. Adams?"

"Nothing, my young friend, except to say
that I had the pleasure at the meeting of the
inter-state commerce committee in Omaha a
few weeks ago, of listening to one of the
best and strongest presentations of the rail-
way problem that I ever heard. The
speaker was Dr. Miller, of your city. I am
sorry to say that I do not know the gentleman
personally. His argument was to the effect
that competition would always best com-
bination, and that it was of no use for men to try
and regulate natural conditions. He must
have made a study of the subject, for it was
certainly an able and forcible presentation of
the bottom principles and facts of the knotty
question. It was so much better than I could
think of doing after long, active work in the
business, that I regret not having the oppor-
tunity of seeing him."

For candor that is childlike and bland,
commend us to Charles Francis Adams.
If the great railway manager had only
kept Dr. Miller from giving himself away
in his anxiety to pose as the mouth piece
of Mr. Adams, his assurance that he does
not know the great doctor personally
would have caused some surprise. Like
a devout Hindu the doctor had publicly
prostrated himself before his idol, and
made open confession of his faith in the
infallibility of his railway monopoly gods.
Mr. Adams stood in blank amazement
and gazed at the prostrate mamon wor-
shipper. Mr. Adams was on the point of
embracing and drawing him to his
bosom on the spot, but he repressed his
emotions for prudential reasons.
Since that memorable incident Mr.
Adams has only been able to commune
through the telephone with the profound
student of the railway problem. After
spending a life-time as a railway commis-
sioner and manager of railways, Adams
was candid enough to admit before the
committee that to him the railway prob-
lem was still an enigma. But for the
genius of Dr. Miller, who probed the
knotty question to the bottom, from the
inside of a railroad job printing office,
with eating-house and freight-transfer
perquisites, the country would still be in
the dark as to what is best for the
railroads and their patrons.

After deep and profound study the doc-
tor had come to the conclusion that it
was no use for men to try to regulate
public carriers, and that the only solu-
tion of the railway problem is to let the
railroads have their own way, charge just
what they please, accommodate whom
they please, and rob whom they like, not
even excepting their stockholders. This,
of course, does not apply to the Pullman
monopoly, one of whose hirelings dared
to charge the doctor two dollars for a
seat, just the same as he charged ordi-
nary people. That unexampled extortion
probably did not recur to the doctor
when he was before the committee, or he
would have ventilated it as bitterly as he
did in the *Herald*.

The forcible presentation which Dr.
Miller made before the committee of his
own peculiar conclusions has captivated
Mr. Adams, if it does not capture some
more railroad job-work for the *Herald*,
and henceforth the *Herald* and the doc-
tor will be the recognized mouth piece of
the Union Pacific as much as in the
good old days of the Jay Gould re-
gime when the doctor was never at a loss
for pointers and perquisites. Although
Mr. Adams says that he has never made
the personal acquaintance of Dr. Miller,
yet the eminent railroad journalist an-
nounces that he now "speaks by the
card" in regard to the present policy
and future schemes of the Union Pacific.
What will transpire after Adams and Miller have been for-
mally introduced to each other we cannot
attempt to predict. It may be that
Adams will feel very much like using the
expression credited by Victor Hugo to
Camborne at the battle of Waterloo
when that hero was asked to surrender
the imperial guard.

The *Republican* is now shedding cro-
codile tears over Mayor Boyd's partisan-
ship. If we remember right the *Republi-
can* supported Mr. Boyd last spring
with all its influence, and urged republi-
cans to vote for him. Mr. Boyd was just
as much of a democrat last spring as he
is now. He was the Nebraska member
of the national democratic committee,
and an avowed candidate for United
States senator. How does the *Republi-
can* propose to explain away its political
treason? There was a regular republican
candidate for mayor in the field, and no
charge of corruption or incompetency
could be brought against him. Does the
Republican imagine it can hoodwink the
party by howling about Mr. Boyd's parti-
anship at this late day?

Why is it that the board of education
perpetrate in amending its rules and regu-
lations in order to provide places for in-
competent poets and scribes? If the
rules are to be suspended every time a
favorite of some particular member is to
be put on the pay-roll without an exami-
nation the board may as well abrogate
all its rules and be done with it at once.
Because the board has a large sum of
money at its disposal there is no good

reason why it should be squandered on
teachers who do not know how to teach
and peddle's whose only specialty is to
draw pay without giving value received.
We dislike to be personal in this
matter, but unless the board
revisits its resolutions and refutes the
useless favorites for whose special benefit
the rules have been suspended we shall be
compelled to go into details and show
the patrons of the schools how they have
been imposed upon for years. It is about
time, in our opinion, that all pets and
favorites, who cannot stand an examina-
tion, together with all ornamental super-
numeraries, should be retired. We have
no pension bureau for this class of
barnacles. The school fund should be
honestly and faithfully expended for
school buildings and competent and effi-
cient teachers.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The present dullness of trade is inci-
dental to the mid-summer season. As
yet there is hardly any perceptible
movement in the way of purchases for
the fall trade, and no material improve-
ment is looked for until sometime next
month. Dealers generally, however,
expect a brisk business during the fall
season. Last week's failures in the
United States and Canada numbered 225,
as against 185 the previous week.

It is noted that in wool the manu-
facturers have been operating more
freely. The volume of business in this
line in Philadelphia last week exceeded
that of any previous week since the last
of January. The country wool markets
have advanced beyond a parity with re-
served prices, and as the ease of the
financial situation is favorable for growers
who are unwilling to part with their clips
at the figures dictated by eastern dealers,
there is little doubt but that the
equality of values will be restored by a
gradual advance in the eastern markets
rather than by a decline in the west. It
is this view of the situation that promp-
tly more active buying last week at the
relative low rates now ruling on the re-
served. Cotton prices have declined 1/2
to 3/4 of a cent per pound under free sell-
ing by speculators and actual holders,
which has been encouraged by unfavor-
able reports from Liverpool—the foreign
political news and continued promising
condition of the growing crop. Legiti-
mate demand has continued very low.

While the dry goods trade is quiet,
there have been some special sales for the
fall season to that have been in demand among
purchasers from distant markets. There
has also been considerable call for staple
cotton and woolen fabrics on back
orders. As a rule, however, buyers are
holding off as long as possible, and pur-
chases are only made to supply immedi-
ate wants. Country stock are being re-
duced to the lowest possible limit, and it
is expected that when purchasing for the
fall season begins in earnest the eastern
dealers will be surprised at the volume
of trade that will roll in upon them from
all quarters.

The anthracite coal trade shows no im-
provement. Consumers have no appre-
hension of higher prices, and order only
for pressing requirements. The iron
trade as a whole continues quiet. There
is a fair business in small lots, but few
large orders are being received. The in-
quiry for bridge and building iron is very
fair, and there is a good demand for tubes
and pipes. The Philadelphia *Record* in
its weekly review of the grain market
says:

A strong feature of the wheat situation
is the determined attitude of wealthy specu-
lators, who, having carried their holdings in
the face of the recent sharp decline in prices,
are now more than ever inclined to await
the improvement which they believe to be only a
question of time. At the present level of
values the market is very sensitive to favoring
influences, and the windfalls hasten to
cover their outstanding contracts on the first
indication of an advance. This has been sub-
stantially evidenced by the rise of two to three
cents per bushel that took place on the an-
nouncement of renewed political uneasiness in
Europe, and though the latter advance pre-
viously created has prevented more than a
partial reaction from this advance. As com-
pared with this time last week prices are one
to one and a half cents higher in all markets.
The natural bent of the market under exist-
ing conditions of supply and demand is in the
direction of lower prices, but this tendency is
liable to sudden check by the aggressive
movements of speculators or any unexpected
developments concerning harvest prospects in
this country or in Europe. Bersebam reports
a probability that the yield of wheat in
most European countries will be below
the average, but from other sources the crop
news is generally encouraging as to England
and France, though less favorable as to Aus-
tria and southern Russia. There has been a
further decrease of over 2,000,000 bushels in
the amount of wheat on passage from all
ports of the world to Great Britain and the
continent; but much of the reduction in
float stock is due to the fact that the wheat
has arrived in the United Kingdom, where it
is now pressing on the market and preventing
any material advance in values. Owing to the
early harvest in Virginia and Maryland there
have been large receipts of new wheat at Bal-
timore, but the movement of new crop to
other centers both east and west is yet very
moderate. Corn prices have declined one
cent per bushel, as a result of larger ship-
ments from the interior to western centers
and larger arrivals on the seaboard. Fears as
to the keeping quality of a portion of the sup-
ply have contributed to weaken the market.
At the decline there is a much better inquiry
for export. Speculation has been a little
more active than in recent weeks, and there
has been a well sustained and good demand
for home consumption.

The successor of Brete Haris as consul
to Glasgow is also a "literary fellow." His
name is Francis H. Underwood, and he
hails from Boston. He is credited with
having been one of the prime movers in
starting the *Atlantic Monthly*, of which
he was for a time editor, a postoffice which
he filled very creditably. Among the
works that he has published are "A
Handbook of English Literature," "The
True Story of the Exodus," "Clouds of
the

tem," a novel called "Lord of Himself,"
and a "Life of Whittier." In addition
to these works he has written numerous
magazine and newspaper articles of a
high order of merit. Besides, he is
said to be a good business man, which is
always the case with a person who has
literary talent and inclinations.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Some interesting information concern-
ing the Sandwich Islands is contained in
a recent report received at Washington
from our consul at Honolulu. The cen-
sus of the Hawaiian kingdom, the main
features of which are given in this re-
port, shows that Kalakaua is the mon-
arch of 80,000 people, or about 20,000
more than are under the jurisdiction of
the mayor of Omaha. Of the 80,000
persons who inhabit the Sandwich Islands
44,000 are natives, 4,000 of them being
half caste, so that only half of the
population is composed of pure natives.
The figures show a very large increase of
foreigners since the last census was taken.
The foreigners, however, have been
imported mainly from China, and so
rapidly did they come that the govern-
ment was finally compelled to pre-
hibit further importation. These Chinese
men have not only corrupted the
natives to a large extent, but they have
managed to secure a great deal of land
and other property, and have made
themselves quite wealthy and powerful.
They have also largely obtained control
of the business of the islands, and if
there were no restriction placed upon
Chinese immigration it would be only a few
years before Hawaii would be nothing but
a Chinese colony. Having stopped the
Chinese from coming, the government
around and invites the Japanese to come
to the islands. This has been done in
response to the demands of the sugar-
planters, who must have cheap labor, and
it is believed that the Japs will
prove more acceptable to the
people of Hawaii. The Japanese
government has hitherto refused to per-
mit any such emigration from its domain,
and it is rather singular that it has made
an exception in this instance. Between
4,000 and 5,000 Japanese laborers are ex-
pected in Hawaii under this arrangement,
by means of which the sugar-planters
will be enabled to proceed with their
business. Had they been unable to ob-
tain this cheap labor it is claimed that
they would either have been obliged to
suspend operations or go into bankruptcy.

With this reinforcement from Japan,
the sugar planters of Hawaii, with wages
at ten dollars per month per man,
will be able to produce more
sugar and make more money than ever.
It is estimated that they will produce
80,000 tons of sugar this year, which will
be an increase of 10,000 tons over the
yield of last year.

A ROYAL FEAST.

A London cablegram announces that
the king of Dahomey and his army have
captured one thousand Frenchmen, whom
they propose to eat. The Dahomans are
evidently epicures, and are bound to
have a square meal. Frenchmen on
toast is a delicious dish indeed, and it is
not often that the king of Dahomey has
the good fortune to capture such rare game
for his royal table and his loyal legion.

People who are satisfied with port-
house steaks, mutton chops and other
meats usually found in a modern first-
class butcher shop, and who are not ac-
quainted with the king of Dahomey and
his subjects will naturally inquire what
kind of persons they are anyhow
that delight to feed upon the festive
Frenchman. Dahomey is a kingdom
in Guinea, in West Africa, where the
principal animals are the lion, the tiger,
and the elephant. The people are
pagans, numbering about 180,000, and
the tiger is their chief fetish—the prin-
cipal object of their superstitious worship.
They are a bloodthirsty and courageous
people, but in the presence of their despot
they are very abject and approach him
by crawling with their faces in the
dust. The monarch once a year
sprinkles his ancestors' graves with
human blood. No one can take a
wife except by gift or purchase from the
sovereign. At the death of a king the
multitude of wives in his seraglio set
butcher one another, and the bloody
carving match is kept up until stopped
by the dead monarch's successor. The
king has a standing army of 6,000 female
warriors, and it is into their hands that
the unfortunate Frenchmen have fallen.
It strikes us that here is a people that
needs the attention of our foreign mis-
sionary societies.

A LIBEL ON DR. MILLER.

The Denver Tribune speaks of Dr.
George L. Miller, of Omaha, as "a veteri-
nary surgeon who failed to get a place in
Cleveland's cabinet, to which some of his
horse friends led him to believe he was
entitled." This is maliciously untruth-
ful. Dr. Miller is not a veterinarian; he
knows nothing about horses—probably
he could not tell the difference between
a case of glanders and an ordinary cold.
Dr. Miller is a journalist and a good one.
At a remote period—for his career has
been protracted as well as useful—he
studied medicine, and we presume there
are graveyards that will attest to his
skill as a physician. But that was many
years ago; as far back as the history of
western journalism goes, Dr. Miller was
an editor, and he deserves credit for the
great and good work he has done as an
editor. He was a candidate for a place
in the Cleveland cabinet; he was offered
the first assistant postmaster-generalship.
He declined the offer. Would any other
western democratic editor have done as
much? Certainly no Denver editor,
whatever his politics might be.

Senator Manderson on New Mexico.
Kansas City Journal.
Senator Manderson gives good reasons
why New Mexico should not be admitted
as a state. The illiteracy of the people
must be removed first, and they must be
Americanized before becoming citizens of
this great country. And as long as the

admission of D-kota is delayed, it will
not do for democrats to talk about the
admission of New Mexico.

Reckless Use of Latin Words.

We find a western paper referring to
Omaha as a terminus of the Union Pacific
railway. We don't know that a reckless
use of Latin words isn't to be expected of
a locality where old man Tabor's ruffled
night-gown and diamond cuff buttons
are popularly regarded as the hallmarks
of American liberty.

WESTERN NEWS.

DAKOTA.

The population of Day county is returned
at \$6,000.

Yankton reports home grown green corn in
that market.

The Indian population of Dakota is esti-
mated at 31,000.

The assessment of farming lands in Coding-
ton county aggregates \$300,000.

A Valley City tough has sixty cases against
him in the present court docket.

The Yankton coal prospectors believe they
are within 100 feet of a six foot vein.

Sturgis, Deadwood and Spearhead horsemen
are combining to form a racing circuit.

The assessor's valuation of Hutchinson
county is said to be returned at \$2,000,000.

Aurora county has sixty-three school houses
and will build twelve more the present season.

Business in Deadwood is said to be the
dullest ever known in the history of that
camp.

Coddington county gathered in a premium
of \$120 on \$10,000 worth of bonds recently
placed.

Dakota farmers get \$2 per acre for all trees
planted and kept in good condition for the
next three years.

Aurora county owns sixty-three school
houses, rents seven and will build twelve new
ones this season.

The population of Beadle county is 10,380,
of which Huron is 2,791. In 1881 the popu-
lation was 10,380.

Huron expects to entertain over a thousand
soldiers at the coming encampment which
that city believes it has secured.

The proposition made by Yankton to aid
with a bonus the construction of the North-
western road from that town to Centerville,
it is thought, will prove almost unanimous
at the coming election.

The Uncle Sam mine, inuster county, is
one of the few mines in the Black Hills that
has paid its way. It began with hand mortar
clean ups, next came a two-stamp mill, and
now a sixty stamp is being erected.

Gilbert, one of the murderers of Gus Lenz,
in Lumons county, recently captured in
Manitoba, has been returned to Bismarck.
When captured Gilbert had in his possession
the watch and gun of the murdered man.

The Pine Ridge Indian agency has been
divided into four farming districts, with a
practical farmer in charge of each. There are
said to be 1,000 good log houses on the reser-
vation; to what use they are put is not
stated.

Bishop Marty, on a recent visit to Rome,
presented the pope with a handsome buffalo
robe on which a nephew of Sitting Bull had
painted various scenes, among others Custer's
last fight with the Sioux on the Rosebud.

The census returns give the population of
the important towns of Northern Dakota as
follows: Fargo, 7,041; Grand Forks, 6,355;
Bismarck, 5,157; Jamestown, 2,336; Lakota,
1,700; Wapeton, 1,349; Ellendale, 573, and
La Moure, 358.

WYOMING.

Laramie was engaged with railroad prom-
ises, and he had to leave town last week.

The grounds to the G. A. R. reunion near
Cheyenne are being put in order.

The Rawlins plant mines are to be worked
more extensively than heretofore by the
Union Pacific company.

Seven thousand two hundred wetters were
shared in the current of Laramie last week.
The wool thus secured weighed 73,702 pounds,
or an average of 101 pounds per fleece.

COLORADO.

Silverton ships over \$60,000 worth of ore
every week.

Wise Brothers, the Montrose county sheep
men, harvested 7,000 lbs. of wool last week.

Denver has postponed the proposed silver
procession until the railroads offer more favor-
able rates.

Colorado expects to raise corn enough this
season to feed 30,000 sheep—say 1,250,-
000 bushels of corn.

The output of silver and lead ore from the
Leadville mines for the month was 21,547
tons, or about 829 tons for every working
day.

The recent advance in the price of lead has
stimulated an industry in the mining regions,
which has been profitable in the past two
years.

The statement of the treasury shows that
San Francisco owes \$107,533.03, at an
average rate of interest of a little less than
nine per cent.

Father Brennan, a Denver clergyman of
the Catholic church, was arrested in Ireland
last day of a summer resort with the
mercury 105° in the shade and not seen to
reappear.

No clue has yet been discovered to the per-
petrators of the late dynamite outrage in the
yards of the Denver & Rio Grande. A re-
ward of \$1,000 has been offered by the railroad
company.

The state census this year shows no marked
feature. There is a notable falling off in the
population of the mountain districts, and a great
gain in those where agriculture is the prin-
cipal interest.

A gentleman in Denver writes that there
are just now a thousand vacant houses in that
city. Mining interests, upon which many of
the western towns mainly depend, are very
dull at present.

The mercury climbed so high in Denver on
the 13th that step-ladders were in demand.
The location of a summer resort with the
mercury 105° in the shade need not be seen to
be appreciated.

The Cottonwood Springs hotel six miles
from Victor, Va., burned down on the
morning of the 16th. The thirty-five guests
in the building had a lively scramble for
cooling quarters. Loss \$40,000.

The total amount of ore shipped out of the
upper end of Clear Creek county during the
month of June made about eighty-five car-
loads, valued at \$152,180. Of this, seventy-
five car-loads were shipped at Georgetown,
the ore of which was valued at \$138,180.

The mountains at this season of the year
are very pretty, with their growth of small
shrubs and pines, small mountain flowers,
and strawberry patches, they are delightful to
the eye—especially at early morn when the
sun is peeping over the mountain tops and tip-
pling the cliffs with its rays and lighting up
the green-crooked surface of grass and timber.

MONTANA.

Gov. Hauser took the oath of office at Hel-
ena on the 14th.

The Montana fair will be held at Helena,
beginning September 25th.

Last week the Helena land office received
\$5,937.50 for final entries on agricultural
lands.

E. D. Reynolds, of Butte, lost 500 feet down
the Allen shaft. His family will realize
\$10,000 from the accident insurance policy on
his life.

A carload of coal from Harry Hott's mine
at Chinleah has been tested at the Helena gas
works with satisfactory results, as to its gas-
producing capabilities.

Capitalists at Missoula, Mont., are agitat-
ing the project of building a \$15,000 irriga-
tion ditch which will reclaim about 5,000 acres
of land in that vicinity.

Small pox prevails among the Indians at
Fowler River. The red men are perfectly
ignorant of the disease and its place in every
direction. It is feared the dread contagion
will spread.

CALIFORNIA.

The state printing office will soon be in run-
ning order.

There is a toll road in Sta. county, forty

miles long, which charges \$21.75 for a six-
horse team; one horse \$2.17. The annual
report of Postmaster Frank-
lin, of San Francisco, shows that 5,841 dogs
were impounded during the year. Four thou-
sand of these were killed.

The skeleton of Frank J. Robinson of De-
troit, Mich., was found recently in the Yon-
kers Valley. Every shred of flesh on the
body was eaten by grasshoppers.

The honey crop in Ventura county this year
is pretty much a failure. The rains did not
come just right to make the sage blossom out
—or rather, it did blossom out, but the flow-
ers contained no honey.

The so-called grasshoppers have disappeared
from Northern California, but are still doing
considerable damage in Nevada,