

BOZEMAN

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Avant-Courier

JOSEPH WRIGHT, Editor.
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1873.

Democratic Ticket.

For Councilman, Fourth District,
HON. S. J. BECK, of Gallatin.

For District Attorney, First Judicial District,
HON. R. P. VIVION, of Gallatin.

GALLATIN COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
CHARLES P. BLAKELEY.

For Treasurer,
LEWIS P. COWAN.

For Clerk and Recorder,
ARCH GRAHAM.

For Probate Judge,
S. W. LANGHORNE.

For Commissioner,
F. A. LUND.

For Surveyor,
S. M. REED.

For Coroner,
A. D. McPHERSON.

For Assessor—Second District,
ROBERT KELLER.

LOCAL ISSUES.

The old game of the Republican party, where it had not sufficient strength to insure success in the election of its candidates to office, in giving gratuitous advice to the people to ignore politics in local elections, has been practiced in this county since its organization, and the rulers of that party have always, when they desired it, secured the co-operation of a few disaffected office seekers, claiming to be Democrats, in making up what they termed a citizens' or people's ticket, hoping thereby to elect a few Republicans and to ultimately control the political affairs of the county without the assistance of their former friends. It is not so, however, in those counties where they are in the majority. There is no affiliation there, but they put forth a straight Republican ticket, and their organs give clamorous for unity and action. And we claim that it is right for them to do so. Our local politics, as affecting the immediate vital interests of our people, are of more importance to them than a general or Presidential election. It is political parties and party lines are necessary in the latter, as every enlightened statesman has acknowledged, to curb and put down corruption that will certainly follow the unopposed sway and power of any political organization, are they not equally necessary, although the sphere is more limited, though not lessened proportionately, in the former.

We believe that, to the Argus eyes of opposing political factions and to the searching inspection which they bring to bear for the protection of their respective interests, the country is much indebted. Although the factions may be moved by jealousy or malice, there is nevertheless so much of selfish intelligence in their actions, that they exercise a healthful and restraining influence upon legislators, executive and even the smallest officers elected by the people, moderating into wholesome enactments and an honest administration of their offices, schemes which would else run into excess; and insuring the enforcement of those duties by watching with pertinacity for culpable infractions of their provisions.

While honest opposition should be encouraged by every good citizen, the earnings of action-mongers should be regarded as the weeds of the field of our politics, and as deserving to be cut out as weeds and as weeds they are. There is not an intelligent voter in Gallatin county who believes that what is known as the People's ticket, now in the field, was conceived and nominated in any other spirit or for any other motive, covered than a selfish desire for office, on the part of those nominated.

They bring no issue to bear in their favor, claiming ostensibly to be governed by no political principles, or to be actuated by no higher aspirations than to obtain votes, the People's ticket will be quietly ignored on the day of the election by every honest voter of both parties who is governed in political affairs by principles. The people have not yet attained that degree of excellence, nor do they seekers that stand a day of virtue as to sacrifice their political convictions to gratify the selfish purposes of the latter and place them in an unstrained possession of their most vital interests.

THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

We copy the following from the "Northern Pacific," published in Philadelphia, in regard to the navigability of the Yellowstone River: "Of the many noble streams which bisect the line of Northern Pacific Railroad follows or crosses, and which mark the 'Valley Route' to the Pacific, the Yellowstone is one of the finest. Little has been known of its lower reaches until recently, because its fertile valley has been monopolized by the Sioux Indians and the numerous herds of buffalo, on which the latter subsist. The river is known to be navigable for some distance from its junction with the Missouri in Western Dakota, but it was quite uncertain to what extent it could be navigated. At Key West Falls, near the mouth of Powder River, two large locks, of moderate size and easy to be removed with proper appliances, obstructed the channel, and as the object of the expedition had been accomplished, the steamer returned, making the descent in the days, although the river was at its lowest stage. It was ascertained, however, that by removing the rocks along 80 miles further up, and persons acquainted with the upper river state that it will certainly prove navigable nearly 200 miles above the point where the General Forsyth, or more than 500 miles from its mouth. The river was found to be broad, usually deep, dotted with wooded islands fringed with timber, and having gravel banks that do not wash and discolored the water as in the case of the Missouri. The valley is from two to twelve miles wide, and generally arable. Back from the valley proper, low hills fall away into grassy table-lands, which furnish the perpetual pasturage for the buffalo and antelope.

These developments respecting the navigability of the Yellowstone and the value of the country flanking it, are of the utmost importance. The route of the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Yellowstone not far below the mouth of the Powder, and thence it ascends the Yellowstone Valley to Central Montana. The navigable character of the stream will greatly facilitate and cheapen the construction of the middle division of the road, enable few troops to do what many a temporary police against the Indians, and when the road is finished, will add greatly to its traffic by bringing in the trade of a rich adjacent region.

The desperate efforts now being made by some of the nominees of the late so-called People's Convention to displace themselves as the most desirable County officers are diametrically opposed to the letter and spirit of their address "To the Voters of Gallatin County," issued before the convention, which emphatically said that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. These patriots are decidedly on the "back" in fact, that is their business.

THE SITUATION.

If we except the presence of grasshoppers, which are beyond the control of human power, the prospective of this portion of Montana was never more flattering than at the present. It is true, at this time the purses of our people are not as plenteous as they would wish, in consequence of a lack of market for last year's products, and the general stagnation of the money market; but most of our farmers have full granaries, which we are convinced will, in the near future, command a remunerative price. What damage the army of grasshoppers now among us will do to the present crops is merely a matter of conjecture. They seem to be migrating west, and so far as we have been able to learn at this writing their ravages have been limited. Should they destroy the entire crop of the valley, while it would bear heavily on some, especially those who have disposed of their last year's crop, it would not seriously affect those who have still full granaries. Consumers only would suffer, as the supply would not then be in excess of the demand, and prices would be materially advanced.

While croakers and subsidy men are still decriing and misrepresenting the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, that gigantic enterprise is being pushed West with a rapidity never before equalled in the annals of railroad construction. The financial condition of the Company is better to-day than it has been since the inauguration of the great enterprise. They have money sufficient without further sale of bonds to guarantee running expenses, construction and interest for above two years at least. Take this fact in connection with the recent statement of Superintendent Mead, that he intended to grade fifty miles of road this side of the Missouri river this summer, and put his men to work next winter in getting out ties and timber so as to be able to build three hundred miles of road next season, and the reader will observe that our fertile valley will be reached within two years by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The argument used by the friends of subsidy against the early completion of the Northern Pacific was a lack of capital. The recent advance of \$3,000,000 by a New York Syndicate places the financial ability of the Company beyond a doubt.

On the 24th ult., three large steamboats were loaded with Indian goods and government supplies at the terminus of the Northern Pacific road on the Missouri river at the mouth of Powder river, which is only about two hundred miles distant from Bozeman. The military expedition which ascended the Yellowstone from Fort Reno, on the Missouri, ascertained the navigability of this great tributary of the latter stream eighty miles above the mouth of Powder River. In the present year, when the Spring waters were lower than at any period in the last three years, this place Bozeman even at this time in close proximity with a great channel of commerce, which only requires the opening of a practicable wagon road to the head of navigation on the Yellowstone, to be utilized to great advantage not only to Bozeman, but to the whole Territory.

The latest advices we have from the Stanley expedition accompanying the Surveys of the Northern Pacific road were of a most gratifying nature. They were meeting with no trouble from the Indians, and were confident of reaching the Yellowstone by the first of August. There is no doubt but that the road will be permanently located this season, and that fact alone will be sufficient to inspire our people with hope and confidence in the general prosperity which is promised in the near future.

OUR NEW ARRANGEMENT.

When the new postal law went into effect requiring the payment of postage on all matter passing through the post office, we conceived the idea of saving our subscribers, as far as it was in our power, from this extra burden. Hence, we had arranged a little post office of our own, and retained in the printing office, the papers that had heretofore been delivered from the Bozeman post office, about one hundred and sixty-five in number. We imagined it would be as easy for subscribers to call at the printing office for their papers as at the postoffice, the former being more centrally located. Besides, we have a desire to become acquainted with our subscribers, and this arrangement will enable us to meet them in person, and obtain much interesting local news that we have missed heretofore. However, we find many who would rather pay postage on the paper (which is twenty cents per year, and must be prepaid quarterly), and have it pass through the hands of the Postmaster than to call at this office for it. While it entails considerable extra trouble on us we would prefer having subscribers call at the printing office for their papers for various reasons, among which we will mention that some have complained of not having received their papers regularly through the post office. This will, by the new arrangement, be obviated. Many change their residence without notifying us or the postmaster, and their papers are continued indefinitely to their old address. And last, though by no means least, those in arrears will probably call to mind their indebtedness by more familiar intercourse with us, and if not we will have a better chance to remind them of the fact.

The Democratic County Convention of Deer Lodge was held on Tuesday last in the city of Deer Lodge. The following ticket was nominated: For District Attorney, A. E. Mayhew; for Joint Councilmen, L. R. Mallette and F. R. Bill; for Sheriff, John H. Rodgers; for Treasurer, R. T. Kennon; for Clerk and Recorder, H. S. Clark; for County Commissioner, Thos. Stark; for Probate Judge, C. E. Irvine; for County Superintendent of Public Instruction, Addison Smith; for County Surveyor, J. H. Batterson; for Coroner, Thos. Straub.

DON'T GO.

We hear of a goodly number of persons who have either left, or contemplate leaving, Montana for other Western Territories and States. Of course they have better things to do elsewhere, but it is a pity that many of our best men are thus lost to us. We would recall the experience of a large majority of the present settlers of Montana, who left Colorado, Nevada and other Territories who they were passing through the same or probably a worse ordeal than Montana is to-day. On the latter it is useless to waste words. They are never satisfied unless on the move, and should they accidentally determine to permanently locate in a community, they will not be a much to the contrary of the latter. When Colorado and Nevada first commenced experiencing a reaction which follows the working out of the rich placer diggings of every new country, where gold has just been discovered, the golden state had just commenced rising in Montana. Men who had good farms, and comfortable homes, and miners who had extensive all day promising leads, abandoned everything and came to Montana. The gold fever continued about six years, and the yield of the precious metal from the many rich placer mines rewarded many for their honest labor. Prosperity was universal in the Territory, although the necessities of several years of a dearth of minerals, and the fact that it is the most productive country either East or West. While the unparalleled success of our farmers has rendered the supply of home products in excess of the demand, and consequently brought down prices to a remarkably low rate for a new country, it has also decreased the price of general merchandise to about the same extent. The cost of living in Montana to-day is not greater than in the Eastern States, and we believe it is less than in many of the Northwestern States.

It is the universal sentiment of those who have been North, South, East and West, that Montana is in better condition than any of the States or Territories they have visited. The financial press that is now being sent and in some instances being sent in Montana, is not exceptional, but extends throughout the country. Our neighbors of Utah are now and have been the past year enjoying a degree of financial prosperity, through the development of their mines by foreign capital, that will soon be exceeded by Montana. The most intelligent men who have left Montana the past two years for Utah are returning daily, expressing their firm conviction that the quartz of Montana is more extensive and richer than that of Utah, and that a few years of patient waiting will demonstrate the fact.

Ask any of our people who left Colorado when they supposed she was going to the dogs, and they will tell you that it was the greatest mistake of their lives. If they had only remained a year longer they would have been worth thousands. A few years of darkness obscured the horizon of that now prosperous Territory, but the sun light of prosperity steadily dawned upon it, and Colorado stands to-day free from debt, free from burdensome taxes, and is now enjoying the most successful progress in all the elements of civilization. Montana occupies at this time the position in Colorado a few years ago, although we are in every way better fixed, and we can see in the near future a prospective brighter than has ever yet dawned upon the people of any new country.

The Republicans of Lewis and Clark County, following the old dictatorial spirit which has ever characterized the people of that county, assumed to instruct the Republicans of Jefferson County as to whom they should place on their ticket for Councilman. This piece of effrontery was very properly rebuked by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we the Republicans of Jefferson County, in Convention assembled, do hereby instruct the Republicans of Lewis and Clark County, in which they say, by way of recommendation and detraction, that the nomination of Wm. E. Grinnell to the position of Councilman would be acceptable. We look upon this as gratuitous and wholly without precedent, and the expression on their part of a desire to interfere in our local politics, and to wrest from us one of our inherent rights. Not, however, but what we cordially endorse Mr. Grinnell as a Republican of good standing and a gentleman eminently qualified in all particulars for the position named; but we do most emphatically assert and maintain that the nomination of a Republican Councilman from this county exclusively belongs to the local Republican voters of this county.

On the 24th inst. we understand that H. S. Maguire, Esq., the nominee of the monger convention for Probate Judge, has taken the stage. Mac is a good talker, but he is being a fortune hunter. Every day the people of Gallatin county are becoming more disgusted with this so-called People's ticket. We have recently heard many Republicans declare their intention to vote the straight Democratic ticket, rather than vote for the pseudo Democrats on the People's ticket. The friends of Maguire are all snoring under the defeat of their favorite candidate for nomination for Sheriff in the late convention, and claim that his defeat was the result of unfair means. As a consequence, John W. Marshall, one of Maguire's most ardent supporters, has announced himself as an independent candidate for Sheriff.

Proceedings of the Fourth Council District Democratic Convention.

The Fourth Council District Democratic Convention was convened at the court house in Diamond City, on Tuesday, July 15th, 1873, and was called to order by T. E. Collins, Chairman of Meagher County Democratic Central Committee, who stated the object of the convention to be the selection of a candidate to represent the Fourth Council District in the Eighth Legislative Assembly of Montana.

On motion the chair appointed B. F. Bull, S. J. Beck and Owen Carrigan a Committee on Credentials, who reported as follows: Mr. Chairman—Your Committee to whom was referred the credentials of the members of the Fourth Council District Democratic Convention, beg leave to report the following persons entitled to seats in the Convention: GALLATIN COUNTY—Joseph Wright, (T. E. Collins proxy), J. W. McAdow, (S. J. Beck proxy), G. W. Moore, (J. E. Harvey proxy), J. S. Watkins, (W. H. Sullivan proxy). NEVADA COUNTY—T. E. Collins, B. F. Bull, H. S. Connor, (T. E. Collins proxy), J. S. Watkins, (W. H. Sullivan proxy). CHRYSLER COUNTY—Not represented. All of which are respectively submitted.

On motion the chair appointed B. F. Bull, S. J. Beck and Owen Carrigan a Committee on Resolutions, who reported as follows: Mr. Chairman—Your Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the members of the Fourth Council District Democratic Convention, beg leave to report the following resolutions: Resolved, That the members of the Fourth Council District Democratic Convention be authorized to publish in the Rocky Mountain Gazette and the Bozeman COURIER.

A New Movement of the Granges.

[St. Louis, July 5.] The members of the Executive Committee of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry—Capt. W. M. Price, of Saline; J. C. Gill, of Barton; and A. J. Stewart, of St. Louis. The object of this meeting was to make inquiries as to the possibility of making business arrangements with merchants and manufacturers of the State, in furtherance of the work of the organization. The granges propose to their organized capacity, to abolish as far as possible the system of middlemen, and to purchase supplies for their own consumption or use. The idea is to deal through the officers of the organization directly with manufacturers, or to be independent of any middleman at first hand as practicable. In order to carry out this idea it is intended that every transaction shall be for cash, paid at the time before the meeting of the granges. The committee found some difficulty at first in obtaining credence. The proposition to deal only for cash, and to effect in the future the purchase of supplies, and to take over from the intending purchaser, instead of from the seller, is a utterly novel that old business men appeared doubtful of the success of the proposition. Especially as they appear all, or nearly all, to be anxious to keep themselves posted as to the progress of the organization. Finally, however, a light began to dawn on the gentlemen, and the committee were enabled to make arrangements which rendered them perfectly satisfied with the result of their labors. For prudential reasons, the question of the purchase of supplies was not reported to the public, but the members of the granges will be informed of them by private letter.

SPOTS AND CORRUPTION.—It is stated that the estate of the late Chief Justice Chase is not worth more than \$200,000, probably a good deal less. He was an orthodox member of the party, and a member of the Treasury Department under Mr. Lincoln, and in this day of official degradation, it is worthy of note that, although during the organization of national banks and the issuing of millions of greenbacks, he could have easily secured for himself the largest personal fortune in the United States, he nevertheless retired from the Cabinet no richer than when he entered it. But a reputation so unsullied is of more value to his family and his country than all the greenbacks and bonds issued under his direction, and all the honors he could have secured in the public service, and more the pity.—State Rights Democrat.

Mrs. Stanton counsels women to quit working for character and benevolence, and go in for their own redemption from the tyrant man. "Ma-e a social revolution," she exclaims, "carry the war, if you can, into your own families; let the husband, the father, the brother, the neighbor, the home without care, until the man give in. When they find their comfort depends on allowing as the ballot, they will wheel in time and give it to me." "I am enough for us. We would surrender in advance before it got half that bad.

NATIONAL PARK.—It would now seem that the both Bohemian and Virginia are determined to take active measures to ward building a good substantial wagon road to the National Park the present season. Already the engineering of the eastern metropolis have completed a carriage way to White Mountain (75 miles from Bozeman), a government lease of which is or is about to be obtained. We learn, by our Bohemian friend Henry Horst, and one of two touring parties have already taken advantage of the route. We are pleased to note this manifested interest on the part of our sister city, and to assure the business men of Bozeman (the expenditure will be amply repaid by increase of the transient trade of tourists. The wagon road to the Madison is now passable as far as Sawteed's and by the 15th of August will be completed to the Tower Geyser Basin. If our survey is correct, the route will be a business men will come promptly to us. Eastern people who desire to visit the Park first inquire as to the means of getting there, and when told they can go in wagons from Virginia or Bozeman, will not hesitate to undergo the travel. We now say to those having the matter in charge, both here and at Bozeman, hurry up the completion of the road. You have a self-interest at stake, and cannot afford to wait another year, or the slow movements of the Government in the matter.—Montana.

Two lively fist-fight skirmishes occurred on the 24th and 25th evenings.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

The Sunday School children of Deer Lodge were treated to a fine picnic on Saturday last.

Judge Wade delivered a lecture in Helena on Monday evening last for the benefit of the Bible Society of that place. Subject—"The Influence of the Bible on Civil Government."

Mr. N. J. Davis, who met with a severe accident at Cherry creek recently is rapidly recovering.

A new mining region is being opened up in the Boulder country. Several companies have commenced operations there, and the prospects are good for a rich mining camp.

The chickens of Deer Lodge are being rapidly taken off by a singular fatal disease, supposed to be chicken cholera.

A seminar is to be established at Virginia City, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

It is stated that Madame Anna Bishop, who has been giving highly commended concerts in Salt Lake City, is about to return to her native land, and will be succeeded by Miss M. A. Bishop.

The Rock Creek mines, in the southeast part of this county are attracting considerable attention at this time. There are some 25 or 30 men mining at that place, and are doing well.

Hank Sutton and George People were up from Horse Plains a few days since, and say the inhabitants of the Plains celebrated the Fourth by forty-eight hours dancing. Talk about the old time celebrations, what do you call this?

T. M. Chisholm, formerly connected with the Methodist church in the Yellowstone, and who will probably bring up at Clark's Fork, as he has prospecting on the bank, that he may strike it rich is our earnest wish.

The citizens of Stevensville are anxious to enter a town site at that place, and will do so as soon as the matter can be put through.

Mulder and party were near the head of Fish Lake a short time since, and say that they will find mines before they return. We hope they will.

Bismarck on the Situation.

New York, July 18. A correspondence of the World under date of Berlin, June 28, makes public a most remarkable conversation with Prince Bismarck, in which the Emperor, after giving expression to his sentiment of Berlin is made as follows: "The truth is there are not half a dozen men in Germany, on our side I mean, who clearly comprehend the real meaning of the conflict in which we are engaged, and in which, notwithstanding our success thus far, I do not believe we shall be beaten. The Emperor does not understand it; if he did he would change sides in a moment. The Crown Prince, perhaps, does understand it, but he will not admit it on the other side, if indeed he is not already there. The fight is the Emperor against the church. It is a fight of the State, Empire, Monarchy, or Empire against God, and in this fight the State will get the worst of it, unless it succeeds in destroying the idea of God and placing itself in His place. Men say they must have something to worship, well, then, let them worship the State, let it be all in all; let it take the place of the family as well as of the deity, and in two generations, if we find the field wholly to our side, we could so obliterate the idea of God and of imaginary rights bestowed on man by Him as His Creator, that the substitution of the State in His place would be effected and the State, as the Pagan Rome, be all in all. The correspondent, in giving his own language the spirit of the continued conversation with Bismarck says, the seminal idea of the whole was, that as the aspiration for liberty grew out of a belief in God; that it would be impossible to make a people without a God, people out of men imbued with dogmas of Christianity, and that while all forms of Christianity were alike fallacious, he cared to war against none but the religion which I found to be the reason that it alone was formidable. He said: Nothing has amused me more than the praises which I have received from the Protestant churches of England and America. I have wished to crush Rome and might crush Christianity. They praise me for my services in the cause of what they call Reformed Christianity. If anything could console me for the oblation which I would be to witness the annihilation of the good friends of mine when they understand the truth. But understand it they never will.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, July 18. The Attorney General has decided that no particular form for the presentation of a bill file claim to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for refunding taxes illegally assessed, is necessary to prevent the statute of limitation running against it, but that the presentation of a claim to the Collector of Internal Revenue is not a presentation to the Commissioner within the meaning of the statute. The Attorney General has also decided that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no right to open for readjustment any of the accounts of his predecessors, because in his opinion such predecessors erred in judgment, there being no new evidence or facts in the case.

New York July 18.

The Committee of the Police Commission have recommended the formation of a brigade of five hundred police, armed and drilled as a military body to be called on in cases of emergency, in aid of the civil authorities. Commissioner Dugard has certified to Mayor Havemeyer that 8,000 breach-loading rifles, 1,500 blunderbusses, and other military equipments are necessary to enable the police to effectually protect the public and private property of the city. The Mayor has signed a requisition on Governor Dix for these arms and stores. This military police is intended to reduce the necessity for calling on the military in cases of disturbances too serious for the strength of the ordinary police force.

A Wonderful Gold Mine.

New York, July 17th. A Buenos Ayres correspondent narrates the particulars of the discovery in a province of the Argentine Republic of a wonderful gold mine, said to be the richest in the world. One half of the site of the mine has been sold, according to the narrator, for one hundred million dollars.

The Estate of Oakes Ames.

Boston, July 16. An inventory of the late Oakes Ames filed in the probate office at Taunton, shows as follows: Real estate, \$488,500; personal estate, \$4,788,754; this does not include the interest in the Works at North Easton, which is now contingent and cannot be ascertained.

Corinne Items.

From the Reporter of the 16th we glean the following: Waldron's dramatic troupe are playing at Salt Lake City.

Branches of the Patrons of Husbandry are to be organized in Utah, with a grange to this county.

Reverend N. McLeod, of Salt Lake is telling the Californians what he knows about the mines and Mormons of Utah.

A mile dash for a hundred dollars is to be run on the west end track next Saturday, with prizes entered by J. C. Orem and S. L. "Beals."

The movement to build a hotel in this city on the joint stock plan, is gaining favor every day with our capitalists, and we expect shortly to see the enterprise get into active shape.

One week from tomorrow the Mormons celebrate the twenty-sixth anniversary of the settlement of the Territory. The principal place of meeting will be near Logan, where the festivities will continue for three days.

The Salt Lake papers announce that the favorite wife of Brigham Young has deserted him for a life among the ungodly. Mrs. Young, that was has had her abode in one of the hotels, where she will no doubt be the sensation until a score or more of the remaining hundred throw of their allegiance. In the days of homestead and rustic cheer the old man had a good thing of it, but now, alas! the fastidious and polished heathenhood break down the bolts and bars of our peculiar institution. Tithing went first, and now polygamy goes of its own accord. So much for it.

The Military Commission began the trial of the Moores on the 7th inst. Biddle's name and others were called. Captain Jack killed Conby; that Schomlin shot Mashburn; that Boston C. Gray shot Dr. Thomas, and that Hooks Jim tried to kill Dyer. The Commission have received experts not to try the Indians on military charges, but to try them and it is thought they will be turned over to the Courts of Jackson county.

The papers are full with accounts of drought and floods from all parts of the country. In the Western States crops are soaked; in the East, and especially in New England, they are scorched and dried until the farms look like miniature deserts. And this is not all. In many places the grasshoppers have ravaged what fields and the best gardens in a few hours.