

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of November, A. D. 1887. G. H. Tschick, Notary Public.

DAKOTA has declared for local option. Though she is only a territory she is still capable of giving old states points on state legislation.

EDISON says only one-fourth of a ton of coal is used. The rest goes up the chimney. Edison is wrong. The rest is left at the coal yard.

PECULIAR Mr. Riddleberger is to be retired, but Mr. Leland Stanford and Mr. Henry B. Payne will continue to occupy pews in the American house of lords.

THE Chicago reporters have manufactured more bombs than all the anarchists could throw in an average life-time.

ONE of the vessels of Uncle Sam's navy came in collision with a coal barge last week and was badly used up. Private crafts should not be allowed to recklessly injure the toys of the secretary of the navy in this way.

NEW YORK democrats claim to have already elected Grover Cleveland to a second term. There was once a woman who saw a rabbit. She said: "If I had that and one more I should only lack three of having five rabbits for my kettle."

LEAVENWORTH has three coal mines in operation and will probably have three more by next summer. It is claimed that these mines will soon be able to supply railroads and manufacturing in unlimited quantities.

WHILE the Republican is talking about mixed tickets in the last Waterloo of the yellow dog idea, it might tell us what disposition should be made of those "tradesmen's tickets" upon which Estelle had his name inserted in place of Donne on the one and Hopewell on the other?

A SALE of "Boecher Relics" is on in New York. The most valuable relics left by the lamented Brooklyn divine, were his teachings in the cause of diseased humanity. Without money and without price, every man in the world may appropriate them to his own use—and with profit.

THE latest bit of gratifying information from Washington concerning the fisheries question is to the effect that the United States is handicapped. And this time rank suckers and wall-eyed pike are devastating the forests of America, while the world goes mad on the anarchic question.

A BEATRICE contemporary says: Omaha is spreading out in the matter of slaughter houses, and expects to be ready to handle three thousand head of hogs, daily, in a very short time. Omaha is going rapidly to the front, as a commercial metropolis.

Yes, more than this. Omaha's slaughter houses will require from 10,000 to 12,000 hogs per day, commencing the first of January. And when the beef packing houses now in course of construction are completed and in operation, Omaha will partially rob from Chicago the laurels now proudly worn, as being the great hog center of the new world.

GENERAL SHERIDAN gives very good reasons why the order of the secretary of war, limiting the period of staff service to four years, should be revoked. The order has been objected to from the first, and finally General Sheridan has filed a protest against its further enforcement. Among his reasons he states that the relations of staff officers to their chiefs are necessarily of a confidential nature, and there should be no rule to govern their selection or period of duty. He objects to the enforcement of the order as it would compel him to be deprived of the services of a tried and efficient assistant and take an officer in whom he could not have confidence. The force of this is apparent, and it will unquestionably be endorsed by every general in the army. So far as we are aware the secretary of war gave no reasons for his order. It was simply the arbitrary act of a man who knew almost nothing about army requirements. The president should direct the revocation of the order, and very likely will.

Mr. Thurston's Position.

Three days before the election Mayor Bronch issued an order to the chief of police to serve notice upon all retail liquor dealers in Omaha that he proposed to enforce the law which requires the saloons to be closed on election day. The mayor's action has been very severely criticised by certain republican politicians as a stab at party success. Mr. John M. Thurston, a prominent partisan, is quoted in the Republican as follows:

"There is already upon the statute books a law for the closing of saloons on election days. Now it is presumed that everyone will obey the law, and there is no more reason for the mayor of Omaha to issue an order closing all bars on that day than there would be for Governor Thayer to notify Sheriff Coburn that murder in Douglas county on Sunday is strictly prohibited. The issuance of such an order presupposes a lawless state of society, and a very turbulent community."

Coming from Mr. Thurston, this expression is taken as law and gospel by many active republicans, who are berating the mayor for his uncalculated interference. Now Mr. Thurston is an able lawyer, and he certainly belied his honest convictions when he declared that it was none of the mayor's business to enforce the law, or to notify liquor dealers that he proposed to enforce it.

As the chief executive of the city the mayor is bound to enforce the law, so far as it lies within his power. The charter which the mayor has sworn to execute expressly requires the mayor [section 136] to take care that the provisions of this act and the ordinances of the city are complied with.

The fact that ex-Mayor Boyd ignored his sworn duty with regard to the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on election day does not justify Mayor Bronch in following the example. While the closing of saloons on election day was an innovation in Omaha, it has for years been enforced in other leading cities of the country. It was enforced on the same day in the city of New York by the democratic mayor, Abram S. Hewitt.

Mr. Thurston's plea that the law which makes murder and stealing a crime every day in the year, enforces itself without any official notice to murderers and thieves, is mere pettifoggery. The comparison is a stupid slur on the liquor dealers, who appreciated the notice by the police and refused to take advantage of the city council's law-defying and law-nullifying resolutions.

The fact that only ten saloon keepers and one druggist out of 246 licensed dealers ignored the mayor's order, speaks louder than Mr. Thurston's plea. Grant, if you please, that the mayor is not obliged to notify crooks and murderers that the law would be enforced, would it not be manifestly the mayor's duty in case of threatened disturbance or riot to issue a proclamation notifying law-breakers to desist from their purpose?

Suppose Mayor Bronch had served no notice on liquor dealers, previous to election day, and on the day after election two hundred or more of them had been arrested and arraigned before the police court for selling liquor on election day, and their licenses had been revoked after conviction as the law provides. That might have been satisfactory to Mr. Thurston and the politicians of his stripe, but it would have justly laid the mayor liable to the severest denunciation by the saloon keepers, and all those who desire fair play.

Mr. Thurston has of late been in the habit of opening his mouth and putting his foot in it altogether too often. Lamar and Sparks.

There have been reports for some time past that the official relations between the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office were somewhat strained. These reports have acquired credibility from the fact that most of the decisions of the commissioner have been overruled by the secretary, the effect of which would necessarily be to provoke the displeasure, and perhaps the resentment, of the subordinate official. Ever since the case of Miller and the Northern Pacific railroad was passed upon by the president, sustaining the view of Commissioner Sparks, there has apparently been a growing disposition with Secretary Lamar to disparage the opinions and efforts of the commissioner. In this he has been encouraged and assisted as far as possible by the clique of newspaper correspondents in Washington who for reasons not far to seek have been unfriendly to Sparks ever since he declared his determination to ferret out the frauds against the government and the people by the land grabbers and the corporations. It is easy to understand, also, that it was very nearly impossible for Mr. Lamar to sympathize with a policy which was at war with his whole course while in the senate. It is a matter of record that the railroad corporations had no safer or more zealous friend in congress than the present secretary of the interior, and it is hardly to be supposed that he has forgotten his obligations in that direction. Since Mr. Cleveland proclaimed the policy of the administration with regard to the public domain Mr. Lamar has shown a better disposition than before to protect the interests of the people, but his support of Commissioner Sparks has been by no means cordial at any time. It has been evident that the earnest desire of the commissioner to guard the public domain against further ravishment and to restore that which had been obtained by fraud, has not had the hearty sympathy of Secretary Lamar.

The cause of the rupture which may require the interposition of the president is said to be an issue between the secretary and the commissioner regarding the adjustment of the land grants of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad. The commissioner decided that a portion of these lands had been forfeited and the secretary reversed the decision. The commissioner protested, and the secretary in an arrogant reply, judging from the fragments quoted by telegraph, tells the commissioner that the point has been reached when the president must determine whether he or the secretary shall retain in office, announcing that he would submit this alternative to the president, which he

has very likely done. Under ordinary circumstances it is not doubtful that the president would decide favorably to the head of the department. Assuming, however, that he intends to appoint Mr. Lamar to the supreme bench, he will very likely find a way to adjust this difficulty without permitting either of the parties to it to withdraw from the public service. There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is fully in accord with the policy of the commissioner, and he ought to know that it has the very general approval of the people. It is not questioned that Mr. Sparks has made some mistakes, but the fact stands to his credit that whenever he has erred it was due to his solicitude to subserve the interests of the government and the people. The president cannot permit Sparks to be driven out of the land office, because he has protested against what he fully believes to be a wrong to the people, without damaging himself in popular estimation, and Mr. Cleveland is not at this time disposed to take chances which might produce this result.

As to the merits of the controversy, we are not prepared to express an opinion. But we conceive it to be the right and the duty of the commissioner, in a case where he believes a mistake involving a wrong to the public has been made, to submit a protest and his reasons therefor. He would be unfaithful to the requirements of his office and to his obligations to the public if he failed to do this, regardless of who is responsible for the mistake. With this view of the matter, the letter of Mr. Lamar, implying that the commissioner has no right to call in question a decision of the head of the department, and that, having received a command, it is his duty to obey unquestioningly, even though he be convinced that law and justice are to be contravened, must be regarded as arrogant assumption, wholly unwarrantable in the circumstances and intolerable under any conditions. The commissioner of the general land office is one of the most important positions under the government, and to say that its incumbent shall be deprived of the right to present opinions and arguments in a matter pertaining to his office, which conflict with the views of the head of the department, is a proposition that will certainly not receive the popular endorsement. It is not the general idea, as it evidently is of Mr. Lamar, that Commissioner Sparks is simply a clerk. As the chief of a bureau in the business of which the people are deeply concerned, he is commonly thought to be clothed with duties and obligations of a very important nature, not the least of which is to see that the laws relating to the public domain are faithfully carried out and the government and people protected against fraud. In fulfillment of that duty we think he may make suggestions of a respectful protest even to the secretary of the interior when he believes that official has committed a mistake. It will be interesting to note the view Mr. Cleveland will take of the matter and his action regarding it.

Dangerous Combinations. Another combination of manufacturers has been formed for the purpose of creating a monopoly of their product. It is a combination of the makers of paper bags. Many of the patents which have heretofore protected the manufacturers of this product have expired and the enormous margin between the cost of production and selling price has disappeared by reason of the springing up of small factories where a smaller profit was deemed sufficient. The large paper bag manufacturers have heretofore united and have induced the small concerns to join in with them for the purpose of increasing the profit of the industry. The example for all the "trusts" that have been organized within the past two years was furnished by the Standard Oil company, which for years has monopolized the refining of petroleum in this country, and by the American Cotton Oil Trust, a combination of the cotton seed oil mills of the south. Recently other industries of every variety have combined in this manner. There is a combination of type foundry, of envelope manufacturers, of India rubber producers, of whisky distillers, of sugar refiners and a hundred other branches of industry, the free and untrammelled exercise of which is of the greatest importance to the people.

However base or questionable have been the methods of the Standard Oil company it has to its credit the fact that through its influence the price of refined petroleum has been reduced from 60 cents a gallon to a merely trifling cost so that every family in the land may use it freely in the household. All these other trusts, however, propose an opposite result. It is their purpose to raise the selling price either by fixing arbitrary figures at which the products shall be sold or by limiting the amount produced per year and thus affecting the supply. Nothing has ever yet been said by the companies entering into these combinations of the great benefits to come to the working man therefrom. No intimation was ever made that the increase in the income of the companies was to be followed by a raise in the price of labor employed. In fact one of the reasons for combining not confessed, but well understood, was that the demands of labor for increased pay could thus be more effectively resisted. No one has ever yet witnessed a combination or trust for the purpose of advancing the wages of the employed or reducing the cost of products to the consumer.

The rapid multiplying of trusts must inevitably result in legislative restriction of their powers and functions. As now organized the trust is a combination designed to obstruct the natural channels of trade and raise the cost of products by destroying competition. Their very organization is against public policy.

The Haste to Get Rich. Jay Gould recently said that the chance for a young man to make a fortune with no other capital than his brains, was about one in a million. The "Knight

of Black Friday" is good authority on financial matters. It is evident that the metropolis is the pie it once was for Plum-Extracting Jack Horner. One thing should be remembered—Gould himself has lived there for a quarter of a century.

The past two decades have been the greatest money-making era in the history of the world. Never before have such colossal fortunes been made in so short a time. It is not likely that such opportunities will occur again for another century and it may be just as well if they do not. It is not all of life to accumulate a fortune. The mind of the coming generation has been perniciously inflamed with the desire to get rich in haste. With so many examples of easily acquired riches before them, a distaste for honest, thorough work has been implanted in the mind of the youth of the land. The object of life has come to be a rapidly acquired fortune so that "good times" may follow. But happiness is not to be found in that manner. The good of life consists rather in having a life-work that is congenial and in which one is successful.

The question whether labor is a curse or a blessing is much discussed in these days. It cannot be answered in the affirmative or in the negative for mankind generally. It admits only of individual application. To some work is a curse because they have unwisely made it so. To others it is their salvation. It is a congenial work toward a definite goal in the future that gives the individual the most happiness in life.

Gould gives good advice when he admonishes young men not to go to New York or other large cities in search of fortune. The search after sudden riches is not a laudable enterprise in itself, and, besides, no well-balanced person will spend much time in that direction on a chance of one in a million.

John Sullivan and the Queen. The event of the season occurred when John L. Sullivan stepped ashore on English soil. The papers are full of it and the Atlantic cable is kept hot humming special Sullivan dispatches. One of these states that he had a cigar in his mouth when land was first sighted. At the rates charged for cablegrams this information comes high, but if anyone had the impression that the champion smoked cigars with his nose or his ears it had been effectually dispelled.

Buffalo Bill's career in London is over now and John L. reigns in his stead. London society is falling down before him; that is, in a metaphorical sense as yet. His interview with the queen has not been generally published, but will doubtless reach America in due time.

THE profits of the Fall River cotton mills for the past year have been entirely satisfactory to the manufacturers. It is assumed that this has been the general experience of this well protected industry. It is gratifying to note prosperity in any department of business, and in the case of the cotton manufacturing industry the gratification is somewhat lessened when one is compelled to reflect that the labor which produces the satisfactory profits is largely done by women and children, at wages but little above the starvation point. A committee of the Massachusetts legislature not long ago found a most deplorable state of affairs among the laboring population of Fall River employed in the factories. Men had been almost entirely driven out of employment in order to make way for women and children, whose labor could be had for a fraction of the wages paid to men. The result is the rapid growth of illiteracy among the children of that section and an increase of immorality inevitable to such a condition of affairs. Indigent parents forced their children into the factories in disregard of the law prohibiting the employment of children below a certain age, perjuring themselves in order that their children might become wage earners, the managers of the factories encouraging this unlawful practice by their connivance. Necessarily the whole working population of that region was found to be deteriorating, and the impression conveyed by the report of the committee was that in no other civilized community of equal numbers could there be found more degradation or a larger percentage of illiteracy than at Fall River. It would seem that an industry protected to the extent of over forty per cent should be able to make satisfactory profits without employing almost wholly the ill-paid labor of women and children, and with consequences that shame civilization and are a reproach to the country.

WITH the Hon. Buffalo Bill just retired from a continued season of social lionizing and wild bronches, in the honor of the greatest city of England—Hon. John L. Sullivan, of Boston, is now the social bear of London town. These two celebrities will give England a chance to contrast the difference between the effete American east and the rowdy American west.

POLITICAL POINTS. Thomas P. Oehlrich is credited with secret designs on another seat in congress. Roosters don't look well in a newspaper, except in years ending with even numbers. Virginia makes formal provision in her code for the expatriation of any of her citizens who may desire to relinquish citizenship. The result in Massachusetts is not a surprise. When Ben Butler came out for a democratic ticket everybody knew "his eyes was set." High license is the product of high intelligence. It means larger security, fewer run shops, and lower taxes on legitimate interests. The republican victory in the Second Congressional district of Rhode Island gives that party control of a majority of the states in the lower branch of congress. Says the Philadelphia Press: One of the finest political humors of the time is the struggle that Congressman Randall has to keep a voting place in Philadelphia. Political parties which seek to live by bribery will surely be destroyed in the end as will men who make bribery the ladder by which they hope to reach official positions. In the press of graver matters, it may be well not to forget that in the Oregon election prohibition has received one more defeat.

Constitutional prohibition is about ready for the assault.

While many are disposed to doubt the strength of Robert La Follette as a presidential candidate, there are some straws which show pretty strong evidences of a sentiment in his favor. Mr. Higgins, on the whole, is doubtless pleased with the result of the election. The reformers in Maryland were defeated, and in New York, where they supported Mr. Nicolli, the managers were snowed under.

If there is any deficit in the amount promised to General Gordon by the democrats for his speeches in Ohio it will undoubtedly be paid by the republicans of that state most cheerfully on presentation of the bill. The personal liberty movement, as managed by the New York and Pennsylvania saloon element, seems to have deflected every effort of party leaders to prove that it is not an issue in the campaign. Its advocates will learn something after awhile.

Fred Grant made a mistake when he thought that his name and the memory of his father would count for something in New York. It should have needed no election to teach him better. His father's neglected grave should have been enough to do it.

THE Present Incumbent Does Not. Experience teaches that it is a wise New York quarantine officer that knows a cholera microbe from a collar button. The Champion Autograph Album. Governor Oglesby's autograph album will drive half the school girls distracted with envy before the week is out.

Make Him President. A New York judge fined a man \$100 for going to the pump with a milk can on his arm. Such a judge would be immensely popular in places out west. The Signal of Distress. The Jackson-Davis jubilee indulged in the recent Georgia outing has raised a rumpus in the democratic family. Nobody can be in doubt as to who is waiving the bloody shirt now.

A Toy He Will Not Get. Editor Grady of the Atlanta Constitution, has been presented by his admirers with a \$200 silver service. It pleased him much, but even a little tickled vice presidential silver would have been more acceptable to the discoverer and patentee of the "New South."

Thrashed Into Prominence. A prominent colored man of Fort Valley, Ga., boasts of the fact that when he was a boy he was severely thrashed by Jefferson Davis. He is one of the few democratic negroes of his town, and an example of the virtues of whipping. What Makes "Jake" Laugh. Sick as he is, Jake Sharp must have laughed when a poor man in New York was sent to Sing Sing the other day for stealing a blanket. There was no stay in the proceedings, because the blanket man had no money to clog the wheels of justice with.

High License in Ohio. High license is having the same success in Ohio as in other states. One of the Cleveland newspapers says that it has proved a genuine check upon the sale of liquor; that it has driven out of existence many of the vile dens of the state; that it has cleared 300 tons of all liquor traffic, and has raised an income of more than \$2,000,000 from a class of citizens who would otherwise bear no share of the public burden.

Lo Comedy. While a number of Indians were taking a ride on the platform of a mail car, near Pocatello, Utah, recently, the trainmen noticed that one of the redskins was slumped by all the others. The grinning of disgust bestowed upon the ostracized member of the party led to an investigation, which revealed that the lonely one was a tramp disguised as an Indian in order to get free transportation.

The Land of Rest. Beyond the valley lies low, Through which our feet some day shall go, Beyond the high hill's purple haze, That stretches far beyond our gaze, There is a plain more restful and bright, Which here we call the Land of Rest. A land with hills and valleys fair, And many of our loved are there; So silently, and one by one, They went the lonesome journey on; But with white banners on their breast, Went out into the Land of Rest. I long that happy hours to see, I long to know how it will be, When first these eyes of mine behold The land of which the prophets told; O my ambition, cease to grieve, When shall I reach the Land of Rest? O blessed land! O time so slow! Not with reluctance I shall go, But on my lips a happy song, That it, the day looked for so long, Has come to take me to that bliss, That peaceful land, the Land of Rest.

Dropped Dead on the Street. Death came to Fred Kenney, an employe of the Union Pacific, in rather a sudden manner yesterday. His company with two companions he was just returning from the stock yards, and stopped at Howell's lumber yard to get a drink. As he was raising the cup to his lips, he fell senseless to the ground. His comrades lifted him up and carried him into the yard, where he expired almost immediately. The coroner was notified and a jury was impaneled, which rendered a verdict of death by apoplexy. Kenney seems to have no friends or relatives here, but a letter was found in his pocket from J. H. Galop, Chicago, in which he requested a telegram apprising him of Kenney's sudden end. As yet no reply has been received. He is a man of forty-five and is believed to have a wife and children in Chicago.

Praying For Temperance. The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the world have appointed yesterday and to-day as a special season of prayer for temperance all over the globe, and the W. C. T. U. of Omaha are most devoutly observing the days in such a manner. K. of L. Ball. Local Assembly No. 7525 of the Knights of Labor, held a ball last evening at Wolff's hall, on the corner of Cumming and Twenty-second streets. There was a large attendance and a general good time was enjoyed. Supper was served at 12.

A Former Omahan's Misfortune. J. Taylor, of Antioch, Cal., for a number of years a resident of Omaha, when he was in the employ of McCord, Brady & Co., had a hand badly shattered a few days ago by the explosion of a shell, which he was removing from a gun while out hunting. A Bomb in Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 12.—A dynamite bomb was picked up by a night watchman on Fourth street between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues this morning. It was a gas pipe, over a foot long. At one end was a fuse, which evidently had been lighted. The bomb was sent to Dodge, professor of chemistry, who refused to analyze it without official authority. It was then given in charge of the police, who will ascertain its nature by an attempt to explode it. The find occasioned much excitement on the streets.

LEFT THE CITY IN DARKNESS.

Terrific Explosion and Fire at the Gas Works.

THE BUILDING BADLY DAMAGED.

Gallant Efforts of Brave Firemen Prevent a Serious Catastrophe—Repairing the Damage—The Douglas Street Blaze.

It Might Have Been Worse. Yesterday afternoon about 8 o'clock a terrific explosion occurred at the gas works and the frightened people for blocks around rushed into the street to discover the building a moment later a sheet of flames, the fire alarms were sent in and in a few minutes all the fire companies in the city were on the scene combating the devouring element. Thousands of people gathered and watched the flames roll near the great tank full of gas, the explosion of which would entail terrible destruction. The two valves opening into the tank were securely closed and the firemen turned nine streams of water upon the building and did all in their power to stay the progress of the flames.

The explosion of gas pipes and the ignited casing of gas made the fire a most difficult thing to fight, and it was over an hour and a half before the flames were fairly under control. During the course of the fire it was found necessary to open the tank of naphtha on the north side of the building to prevent it from exploding. The escaping fluid caught fire and the flames leaped up in a startling manner, causing a general stampede among the people. The ground where stood a group of firemen was covered with oil, and in a moment the men were enveloped in the flames. The explosion of the gas pipes, and the flames, and after a desperate fight succeeded in quenching the fire in the escaping oil. The oil caught fire a second time and was again extinguished.

By a quarter of 5 the fire was out, and half an hour later the workmen were busy removing the debris and making preparation to repair the damage done. It was ascertained that the explosion resulting in the fire was caused by the leakage of gas from the generator into the blow pipes. In the explosion the blow pipes and other pieces, but fortunately no workmen were near enough to get hurt. Mr. Isaac Battin, the superintendent of the works, hopes to have the damaged machinery repaired sufficiently by Monday to resume the manufacture of gas. To economize the present scant supply, last night the street lamps were extinguished and the gas was turned off entirely.

About \$20,000 damage was done by the fire, but it is all covered by insurance. The Douglas Street Fire. The fire at 1317 Douglas street early yesterday afternoon was caused by coals dropping on the floor from a cook stove in the third story. The flames spread rapidly and before the firemen reached the scene the entire top of the building was in a mass of flames, which was only extinguished after the entire third story and part of the second had been completely gutted. Both of these upper stories were occupied by Mrs. O. F. Wells as a boarding house, and the loss will foot up over \$100. The ground floor was occupied by Messrs. Heard & Oils, paper hangers and house painters, and the loss consisted mainly in the soiling of their large stock of wall paper by the water. While in the third story fighting the flames Fireman Charles Pringle was killed by the falling of a beam, and senseless to the floor. He was carried out by his comrades and received proper medical attention from Drs. Lee and Keeler. His injuries were not fatal.

The \$700 damage to the building was fully covered by insurance. Superintendent Whitlock says the division of fire and police has ordered the division of board partitions made a regular tinder box of the building and was done without his consent last spring, the lumber having been smuggled up the back way.

Candles For Lights. The usually brilliantly lighted hotels of Omaha were in comparative darkness last night, and the guests had to get along with candles in their rooms. The accident to the gas works was the cause for this going back to primitive ways, and it was amusing to see a bell boy going up the stairs with a gas pipe with a lighted dip stuck in the mouth of an empty whisky or ale bottle. Extra precautions were taken on every floor to guard against accidents and thieves.

Council Bluffs Renders Assistance. Superintendent Bradley, of the Council Bluffs fire company, was in the city yesterday, attended both fires and did valiant personal services. The boys speak very highly of the help he rendered.

Notice to Gas Consumers. Be careful not to leave any fixtures open while the gas is turned off in the city. There is no accident can happen when the gas is turned on again, which we hope will be Sunday evening or Monday at the latest. ISAAC BATTIN, Superintendent Gas Works.

CHEAP FUEL FOR OMAHA. The Old Boyd Packing House as a Gas Factory. The old Boyd packing house, which was the pride of Omaha for so many years until other and larger houses were built, is undergoing a great transformation. The property was sold some months ago to Mr. Her, and now a part of it has been resold to A. Newell & Co. This company has a large force of men engaged in transforming the old building into a gas factory which will be able to produce 15,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours. In addition to the old building an extension is being built reaching out to the tracks, which will have machinery capable of hoisting a whole car of coals and dumping it into the cupolas. It is proposed to manufacture fuel gas which shall take the place of coal for manufacturing and heating purposes. The gas will be made from water by what is known as Reinhold Boehlen's improved process, which consists, in the main, in passing super-heated steam into a bed of water. When in use there will be neither taste or odor to the gas, although it is not so pure as the gas which is made at a price which will be at least ten per cent cheaper than the actual cost of coal. In addition to the 10 per cent saving in the cost of fuel it will do away with the expense incurred in hauling coal, feeding furnaces, removing cinders, etc. Thomas Wankow, who is superintending the building, explains that the gas could be manufactured and delivered to the consumer at a price which would be discovered and operated. Besides that, natural gas is not as steady or uniform in pressure and will sometimes vary in pressure and thousands of dollars have been expended in laying pipes. The manufactured gas will also have three times the heating power of natural gas. The cost of changing a furnace from coal to gas will range from \$10 to \$15 according to size and condition. The manufacturers of the cheap fuel gas will avail themselves of the cheap fuel as soon as it can be delivered and from then it will be introduced all over the city until Mr. Wankow remarks it will be used in the city for all the machinery in the city as well as for heating and cooking purposes in private houses. The work on the plant is being pushed so rapidly as possible and it is expected to have the buildings and machinery ready for use not later than January 1. About \$60,000 will be

Another Step Taken.

Through Organization to Secure the Republican National Convention. A meeting of the different committees appointed to inaugurate measures to secure the republican national convention for Omaha next year, was held in the board of trade rooms yesterday afternoon, and a permanent organization effected. W. J. Connell was chosen chairman of the organization, and Secretary and E. F. Test assistant secretary. The following executive committee was appointed: W. J. Connell, Daniel H. Wheeler, John A. Wankow, E. Rosewater, Cadet Taylor, G. M. Hitchcock, J. J. Brown, W. F. Bechel and John M. Meyer.

The prospect for securing the convention were found to be most favorable. In addition to the city's central location and easiness of access, it was ascertained that the means of accommodating visitors are equal to either St. Louis or Cincinnati, at both of which places the convention has been held. It was further suggested that Omaha's facilities for feeding the visitors were superior to those of any city east of here. Venues and other kinds of wild meats are almost at our door, while the rare fruits of California shipped here retain all their freshness and palatability. The claims of Minneapolis were refuted. In her accommodations she counts various hotels as far as twenty-five miles from the city, while Omaha had hesitated mentioning in her claims the fact that she has no hotels. In her accommodations in Council Bluffs, just across the river, Minneapolis also promised to make an effort to pledge \$40,000 if the convention is secured, while Omaha has pledged \$20,000 before the convention is asked for. Omaha's chances with other rivals were also reviewed and the outlook pronounced encouraging.

Last evening the executive committee held a short session, and it was decided to meet again at 9:30 a. m. Monday and commence a canvass of the city.

AMUSEMENTS. Miss Mattie Vickers appeared last night in her new play, "Cherub," at the Grand opera house, to a large audience. This young lady, although comparatively a stranger to our people, possesses all the qualifications necessary to make her a favorite with Omaha theatergoers. She is a pretty, bright, a good dancer and with a fair voice. She has an excellent knowledge of her business and a ready versatility which enables her to make a rapid yet natural transition from comedy to pathos. Last night, however, she seemed to suffer from a cold. Her piece, however, is a heavy weight to carry. It requires a complement of character which she is unable to personate. In a more worthy setting her genius and success would have been apparent and brilliant, though, as it was, it served excellently to make her a number of friends.

Next week, at this theater, the "Little Nugget" will be produced on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. To-night, at Boyd's, Baureis and Pais' German company appear in "Epidemic."

Frisch, Frei, Stark, Treu. Last evening one of the most successful comers, ever held by the Omaha Turners was given in honor of delegates of the Missouri Valley Turnverein, who assembled here yesterday. One hundred and fifty people gathered around three long tables in Germania. They were called to order by Louis Heimrod, president of the Omaha Turnverein, who effected the organization by appointing Prof. Hempel president and Franz Lenz and H. Schilling assistants. The following programme was then carried out: "Rocked in a cradle of love," song; "The Turners in union; toast to the beer; Philip Andros; comic recitation; Julius Peycke; toast to the president; Henry H. Halstead; chorus; "Knipped"; toast to the Turner band; E. G. Grube; comic recitation; Louis Himer, of St. Joe; duet, Alfred and Emil Meyer, of the city; song; "Rocked in a cradle of the Deep," Dr. Woodburn; chorus; "Commerced."

Incidental to the comers was a frugal repast with singing of other refreshments, while above all was the pleasantest of feeling which made the evening thoroughly appreciated by everybody. The following delegates were present: St. Joe—F. E. Kuel, H. W. Kastor, S. Meyer, Louis Himer, Louis Herwig. Ashland—H. Huth, Alfred Meyer, Emil Meyer, Jno. Moor. Lawrence—J. W. Walruff, John Busch, Carl Wyler.

Omaha—Louis Heimrod, John Andros, E. G. Grube, Max Hempel, Robt. Rosenzweig, H. Schilling, and others. This morning other delegates will arrive from Kansas City, St. Joe, Plattsmouth, Endoria and West Point.

The fire at the cable works will be held this morning at 9 o'clock and this evening a gymnastic exhibition and ball will be given in Germania hall.

Working on Sunday. When the town clock pealed forth the witching hour of 12 last night an army of men with picks and shovels began a warfare on the pavements in front of the lively streets of Omaha. They were there to make excavations for the admission of the rails and machinery of the Cable Tramway rail road. The company had gone to law with Mr. Stephenson to gain the right of way in front of his premises, and yesterday afternoon the city engineer, in conjunction, or possibly issued, in favor of the company, who doubtless fearing another move against them on the part of Mr. Stephenson, decided to get in the work of the sacred hours of Sunday to get in their work.

Odd Fellows Enjoy Themselves. The Ruth Rebekah Degree Lodge of the I. O. O. F. held a most enjoyable social last evening at their hall on the northwest corner of Fourteenth and Dodge streets. A musical and edification programme was presented, in which the participants were the U. P. band, the orchestra, the orchestra, the orchestra, A. Eaton, Mrs. Slocum, Mr. Paul, the Powell children, Mrs. Slocum and Mr. Haer. At the close of this programme the Ezra Childs quartet, consisting of Mr. Childs, Mr. Childs, Mr. Childs, Mr. Childs, performed some evolutions. Next followed refreshments and a dance until midnight. Major J. W. Nichols was master of ceremonies.

Completed the Canvass. The board of education held a special session last evening to finish the official count of the votes on the granting of school sites and for the purpose of buying school sites and building school houses. All the votes except the Sixth ward had been already counted, and the returns from this ward made no appreciable difference, the majority of the votes being still in favor of granting the bond.

All Wanted the "Bee." The full and reliable accounts of the execution of the anarchists in the Her made a demand for it among the people over all the journals, and all the perfecting presses were kept humming to print enough papers. In four editions, issued during thirty-six hours, 32,193 copies were printed and sold.

Y. M. C. A. The meeting at the association rooms yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock was unusually interesting. There will be special meetings for young men only at the Y. M. C. A. rooms every night this week.

Elks at the Post. By invitation of the officers of Fort Omaha the Omaha lodge of Elks went out to the fort last evening to hold a most enjoyable time.

Snow squalls are a familiar disturbance in western New York, and it is not begun to polish their skates.