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The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWA TER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nobraska, a. s.
County of Douglass, s. s.
Geo. B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bos Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of the Daily Bos for the week ending March 2, 1888, was as follows:
Saturday, Feb. 26. 16,475
Sunday, Feb. 26. 16,050 ding March, 25 starday, Feb. 25 londay, Feb. 27 nesday, Feb. 27 Wednesday, Feb. 29 Chursday, Mch. 1

Average GEO. R. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this Red day of March, A. D., 1888. Notary Public.

Notary Public,

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly swotn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April,
1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887,
14,227 copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies;
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1887, 16,236 copies; for December; 1887, 16,236
copies; for Junary, 1888, 15,206 copies; for
Pebruary, 1888, 15,508 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
8d day of February, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIJ,
Notary Public.

A POPULATION of nearly 115,000 for Omaha is not a bad showing for 1888-9.

SOUTH OMAHA packers join the procession in getting cut freight rates to Chicago.

ANOTHER important oil discovers has been made in Wyoming in which Nebraska investors are interested. The field is said to be a large one and gives great promisé.

WHATEVER site the government architect may select for the new public building, it is almost certain to be located within a stone's throw of the present postoffice.

By all means let the directors of the board of trade accept John Evans' suggestion and reconsider the vote on the cut rate problem. The question is too important to be shelved without a thorough discussion.

In spite of the Burlington's serious troubles with the locomotive engineers, the managers of that road make another deep cut in freight rates. When there is hardly a freight wheel turning, a reduction in rates assumes the nature of a big joke.

MR. VILAS has earned the distinction of being the aristocrat of the administration. He is less approachable than even Endicott. It is not every country lawyer elevated to a cabinet position would keep Vilas has done.

IT is a wonder that more accidents have not resulted from the reckless manner in which the patrol wagon is driven. There is no necessity of running such a light-weight wagon through the streets at a break-neck speed when going to a fire.

DEMOCRATIC aspirants for the vice presidency are multiplying. As the convention will have little to do for entertainment except the selection of a candidate for the second place on the ticket the more aspirants there are the morvier the fun will be.

ROSCOE CONKLING is a wise child. He knows when to stay away from a fire and not burn his fingers. In reply to a communication from some of his Pennsylvania friends asking him to accept a nomination for president Mr. Conkling declines with thanks.

Politics over in England appear to be of the battle-door and shuttle-cock order after all. First there comes the surprise of an overruling liberal majority in a tory stronghold. Everybody in the liberal camp dons his holiday attire ready for the queen's call to form a new cabinet. The next day the tories carry the election in some liberal borough and celebrate the occasion by a great glorification of conservative govern-ment.

THE Grand Army of the Republic has all along taken an honorable and patriotic stand on the pension question now pending in congress. All that is asked of congress is that the government should provide a reasonable compensation to the men who risked their lives and who are not able to earn their living on account of the disabilities received in the war. It is due to buncombe politicians that extravagant claims are tacked to the bill in order to

THE latest advices regarding the condition of the crown prince of Germany leave no ground of hope for his recovery, though his death may still be a matter of months. We have never had any faith in the favorable view professed to be taken of his case by his physicians, not one of whom, we fully believe, has ever seriously doubted that defrauded persons discovered that his affliction was cancer, and that the most that could be done was to prolong his life by every device of medical skill. Interpretation would be sustained by The fine constitution and strong will of the prince have very likely had more to do with keeping him alive until now than has the treatment of the doctors, and his equanimity in the face of death will undoubtedly be maintained to the last. seems certain; however, that the end cannot be very remote, and as it approaches grave considerations are presented respecting the effect which his death may have. The impression is that the emperor would not long survive his son, and there is reason to believe that measures are now being considered to provide for the succession.

Making it a Partisan Master. The democratic members of the ways and means committee having ignored the counsel of the president to approach the question of tariff revision "in a spirit higher than partisanship," the party they represent will have no fair ground of complaint if the republicans shall, as they seem disposed to do, approach the subject with reference to the question of partisan advantage to be gained. When the majority of the committee shut themselves up to frame a tariff bill, wholly ignoring the minority, the confessed purpose was to bring forward a measure which the country would be compelled to recognize as entirely of democratic construction. They wanted a distinctively party measure, of which it could be said that no republican had seen a single feature of it or made a single suggestion regarding it.

They finished their work on this line,

and it has been submitted to the coun-

Having set the example of making this a partisan matter, the republicans will in all probability emulate the example. Just what their programme will be is not yet clearly defined, but enough is known to make it pretty certain that the course to be pursued will be that of hostility to the proposed bill. The majority will not be permitted to realize their professed expectation of a speedy success. Whatever obstructions can be thrown in the way will certainly be employed. It has been reported that the minority on a review of the measure in committee would demand that every interest to be affected by the proallowed, a hearing. This would necessarily consume a great deal of time, but the majority would hesitate to reject such a demand for the reason that to do so would subject them to the charge of refusing the industries of the country a fair opportunity to be heard in their own behalf. The campaign value of such a charge can easily be understood. But if, after all, the majority insist upon their measure as it stands, the republicans will have ready at the proper time a substitute to present to the house, and whatever its fate there it will, be pretty sure of commanding the support of the majority in the senate. It would do this as a distinctively party measure, with the question of relative merit as a secondary consideration. The democrats have themselves created this situation. In their eagerness to give a partisan character to this legislation, instead of giving it that "broad and national contemplation" which the president advised, they have given the republicans every excuse and opportunity they could desire for making a straight party issue on the tariff.

If the Randall factor be left entirely

out of consideration, though it will certainly play an important part, it will still be obvious that the prosposed measure has hardly a chance of getting through congress, and that there is really very little probability of any measure of tariff reduction passing unless a union can be affected of the republicans and the Randall contingent, in which case the credit, if there should be any, would be claimed by the republicans. It is understood that Mr. Randall will present a bill, it is supposed similar in its general character to that he proposed in the last congress. As w remember the provisions of that measure it contemplated as many advances as reductions in tariff duties, and promised very little for the relief of the people, whatever its effect might have been on the revenue. An understanding between the republicans and Randall, however, in which the former would have nothing to lose from a party point of view, is not to be regarded as out of the question. In short, there appears to be no other way in which legislation for the reduction of the revenue can be enacted by the present congress. Such a possibility is anything but reassuring for those who require relief from the unnecessary and excessive tariff taxation.

The Effect Abroad.

No intelligent business man could have been surprised at the information in the cable dispatch from London, in the Bre of yesterday, that the effect upon American securities abroad of the failure of the grand jury in New York to indict Gould and Sage is likely to be damaging. This may not result to old and well-known securities, with which Gould and Sage have nothing to doand such as they are known to have connection with are earefully avoided by foreign buyers-but it will be injurious to the ready sale of new securities seeking purchasers in foreign markets. All such bonds will encounter more or less distrust which will be removed only after the closest scrutiny of all the conditions under which they are issued and the fullest information respecting their safety from any such fraudulent manipulation as that practiced by the two jobbers who escaped indictments on

a technical interpretation of the law. Nobody pretends that there was not ample ground in the charges of fraud upon which to base an indictment. Probably nobody doubts that if an indictment had been returned the charges could have been proved. But the frauds occurred some years ago, and the court ruled that under the statute of limitations the accusations came too late. In order to make this statute available it was held that its application must be reckoned from the time the commission of the frauds was begun, and not from the time they had been robbed. It is extremely questionable whether this the higher courts, but it was sufficient in this case to lead the jury to dismiss. the matter, and unless the defrauded bondholders determine to pursue it further, as they may do, Gould and Sage can congratulate themselves that a judge who very likely is not unfriendly to them has saved them from a disagreeable prosecution, though he could not rub out the criminality that is universally believed to justly belong to them in the matter of their Kansas

Such a state of facts cannot but have bad look to men of other countries

Pacific operations.

thwarted. If there is no chance of punishing in this country the perpetrators of fraud in great railroad enterprises, provided they are skillful enough to conceal the frauds for five or six years, the securities of such enterprises will be regarded with distrust. and particularly so as permanent investments. The escape of Messrs. Gould and Sage will not be quoted to the advantage of American justice.

THE investigation of trusts by a com-

mittee of the New York legislature, of which a good deal had been expected. appears to have amounted to very little. The New York World, which was largely instrumental in bringing about the investigation, speaks of it as having been either a fraud by design or a failure through cowardice or incapacity." The smaller combinations, which are of no great consequence, were vigorously attacked, while the Standard oil and the sugar trusts, whose methods and policy everybody is interested in, were according to the World, "handled as tenderly as a new-born babe by a careful nurse." Such trifling with these great corporations is as bad, or worse, than letting them alone. Its tendency is to give them increased confidence in their chances of immunity from honest and thorough investigation, and to stimulate them to pursue their course with less apprehension of danger and less care for public opinion. Every such failure as this committee seems to have made is. a victory for the combinations, and they are not slow to take advantage of their successes. It brings legislative authority into contempt, and makes a laughing-stock of the appeals of the people to their representatives for protection against the growing power and oppression of vast combinations. In the degree that the popular demands are defeated and the legislative authority defied, the monopolies become impressed with a higher sense of their own power and grow less disposed to regard any public obligations. If, therefore, we cannot have a thorough and honest investigation of trusts and other combinations that threaten the public welfare, it were better not to attempt any. The disappointing character of the New York committee's efforts to investigate is greatly to be regretted.

For some years immigrants at Castle Garden have been subject to a system of tolls and fees amounting to extortion. Both steamship companies and the railroads have shared in this nefarious plunder. Besides these exactions, various immigration companies have had their agents in Castle Garden, whose business was the transmission of money to European countries, the transportation of passengers from Europe to America and the selling of government land to immigrants. For all this business very liberal commissions were exacted, and the more ignorant and friendless the immigrant, the greater was the imposition of these agents. From time te time investigations have been made into the treatment of immigrants by the state of New York, and the condition of affairs was improved. But the state has not always been successful in rooting out the evil. For as soon as the eye of the authorities was removed, the old tricks would be revived. The interstate commerce commission has taken in hand the investigation of the treatment of immigrants, when landing on our shores. It is to be hoped that the investigation will not only be thorough, but will break up once for all the rings that control Castle Garden.

THE Chicago & Northwestern has granted the request of Omaha jobbers for basing through rates on the sum of the locals. The meaning of this is, that heretofore the railroads have billed through freight from Chicago to points west of Omaha at the same rates as charged from Chicago to Omaha. Such action clearly discriminated against Omaha and was in violation of the interstate commerce law. The new order of billing to points west of Omaha charges at the rate of transportation from Chicago to Omaha, plus the local rate from Omaha to the point in question. The other railroads will be obliged to fall in with the Northwestern in basing their through rates.

THE prompt action of the mayor and chief of police with reference to the wine rooms is to be compended, and it should be pursued until every place of this character in Omaha is closed up. A calamity is sometimes necessary to arouse people to a full apprehension of duty, and but for the, tragedy of last Friday night the wine room would doubtless still be an institution of the city free to carry on its demoralizing business. That unfortunate event has had the one good result seen in the order of the chief of police, which undoubtedly that official will fully enforce. If more stringent legislation is necessary for dealing with this evil it should be promptly provided.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Grant is the Shiloh of Perkins county. Shelton is negotiating for electric

Blair has decided to invest in a horse collar factory. Crete voted solidly for a \$25,000 high

chool building. The man with the performing bear is queezing an existence in Fremont. Blue Springs has declared war on scarlet men and women and other nuis-

Arlington lacks \$1,500 of the neces sary to make the creamery enterprise a sure go. H. T. Anderson, a prominent resident of McCook, died suddenly of heart dis-

ances.

ease last week. The undertakers of Beatrice complain of dull times and the people joyfully witness their lamentations. The field is wide open and yawning for a hotel in Arlington. The point is

a superb one for a grub stake. The infant town of Gresham in York county is now patted on the back by the Review, published by S. B. Rhodes. Joseph Oxner, of North Loup, toyed with a loaded emery wheel in motion.

A flying fragment shattered his knee A harp and crown, awaits the builder

of an opera house in Fremont, not to mention the chorus of kickers when the show begins. where justice is not so easily! The contract has been let for the

Farmers' Co-operative elevator at North Bend. It will have a capacity of 15,000 bushels and will cost 43,200.

The West Point Republican advise the Omahogs to get into their holes and give Chicago the freedom of north Neraska and southern Dakota.

The Dawson County Herald has erected a monument to Blaine's retirement with inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of an Unburnt Letter."

The proposed corset factory in Omaha imperils the sacred rights of man kind. Every arm that knows its place should be raised to smite the intruder.

The North Bend Flail believes the commissioners of Douglas county choked a big steal by rejecting the Omaha & Yankton railroad bond prop-The land office at North Platte last

year handled 1.411 proofs, equal to 225,-760 acres of land. This vast area is now added to the taxable wealth of the The indictments returned by the grand jury in Nance county have been quashed. The jury was improperly called, but the cost will make the regu-

lation hole in the county finances. The Nebraska City Press gives a score of reasons why General Van Wyck should be nominated by the republicans

for the presidency. A positive decli-nation from the general is in order. All great men do it. The Bachelors' club of West Point advertises its anxiety to disband by giv-ing stag dinners, with songs and solemn jests on the side. Such an aggregation of reasoning fools would make a fortune

for a dime museum. One of the imported Pinkerton toughs shinned up to the marshal of McCook with a hickory. The latter pulled his persuader and gave the impudent bulldozer one hour to get out of town. He walked to the next station.

Kearney's extensive advertising last season has borne profitable fruit. A late census of the city shows a popu-lation of 7,800, which invests her with the glory and tribulations of a city of second class and a town council.

A number of cure-all quacks, representating murder shops in Beatrice, have harvested \$500 in notes in Oxford and Arapahoe. The crooks succeeded by a masterly exit to escape an overcoat of tar with feather trimmings.

The Wayne Herald is confident that the Omaha & Yankton railroad will be built some time in the twentieth century. The official fathers, overwhelming with wisdom and generosity, leaves the legacy of enterprise to coming gen-All the striking engineers and fire-

men at McCook have been sued by the Burlington company, and ordered to appear in the district court, April 2, or judgment will be taken by default. Just what they are sued for the complaint does not state. Probably the company wants to keep them in town and give them a job when it tires of incompetents. The Burlington is humping along with its weight of scabs in irregular jerks. Out at Crete a few days ago the conductor of a train in charge of an exengineer of a thresher neglected to grab hold of the stanchions when giving the signal to start. He was not missed un-

He managed to walk to the next station ahead of the train. Iowa Items. Three coal mines are in operation in Runnels. Half a million dollars worth of real estate changed hands in Sioux City last

til the train was two miles from town.

The oil in the well recently discovered in Charles City is thought to be petro-

The first sign of spring in Dubuque is the arrival of an organ grinder and monkey. The contract for building and equip-

ing a street railway four miles in length at Fort Madison has been let. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway has decided not to construct an independent line into Keokuk, as originally contemplated.

Patrick Hanlon, an employe of the Iowa Iron works, was probably fatally injured at Dubuque by a large piece of iron striking him in the neck

An alleged case of leprosy is reported from West Liberty. The unfortunate sufferer is a young Swede girl who ar-rived recently from the old country. During the year 1887 the Burlington

fire department responded to 100 alarms The aggregate damage due to all of them amounts to only about \$8,000 When a Davenport man is seen emerg ing from a bath-house the reporters im-mediately rush to the newspaper offices and chronicle "Another movement in real estate." The police of Des Moines made sev

enty-three arrests during February, thirty-three of which were public drunks. The capital is a model prohi-

The closing of the saloons at Sloux City is a bonanza for the ferry company. The bulk of the population cross the river every week to secure a supply of appetizers. A wagon and foot bridge is now proposed to accommodate travel.

Sioux Falls is the largest city in the territory.

A creamery company has been organized at Bismarck with a capital of \$25.

The Bowman hotel, at Ashton, enjoys the distiction of being the first building in the territory heated by natural gas. Arrangements are being made for the completion of the work on the grade for the Minneapolis and Pacific extension from Fargo to Grand Forks.

Miller is very much excited over the success of experiments that have been carried on for some time to separate and burn the gas that escapes from an artesian well at that place.

Republican Central Committee Meets. The members of the republican state cen tral committee will meet in Omaha at the Millard hotel Thursday, March 15, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of determining the time and places for holding the several conventions for the election of delegates to the national republican convention which convenes in Chicago June 19, 1888. A full attendance is desired George D. Meiklesohn, WALT M. SEELEY, Chairman.

Republicans Should Organize. FULLERTON, Neb., March 2 .- To the Edi tor of the BEE: 1 wish to call attention again to the necessity for immediate organization of all republican clubs that wish to

be represented in the state league which meets in Omaha March 15. To republicans all over the state, I would say, organize. Through your organization information will be disseminated and the fact of having a reublican club in your place will benefit you in every way as a party. Send to my address the list of officers of

each club at once.

George D. Meiklejonn, Chairman Republican State Central Com.

A farmer cannot afford to have cracks in the stable, as they are too expensive, the closing of the cracks being but a small matter compared with the cost for extra feed to keep the animals warm. Unless a stable be warm and comfortable, extravagance in feeding will be the result. Shelter and protection can be provided at less cost than grain.

A DUEL BETWEEN BRUTES.

Extraordinary Contest Between a Gorilla and a Lion.

WHAT A HUNTER SAW IN AFRICA.

The Giant Ape and His Mate At Home -Challenged By the King of Beasts-The Gorilla a Superior Slugger.

New York Star: In the gloomy recesses of the primeval forests still to be found in Central Africa there is a vast unexplored field still stretching forth its unmeasured pace to the hunter and the naturalist. To those who know the face of nature as it is before the corrosive hand of civilization sweeps across it, there is little ground for wonder that the two are almost always in a greater or lesser degree united. Occasionally then, even the most ardent hunter will lose the blood instinct that animates him, and, lowering his rifle, perhaps in a moment of great personal danger, will forget his long and laboriously sought quarry to watch some new trait or fresh instinct in the animal that, unconscious of his presence, gambols before him. It is of such an episode that I now write.

My guide and I had been for two days

after big game, with little success, until shortly after noon on the second day we struck what appeared to be one of the dense patches of impenetralia that cannot be described, but must be seen to be understood. Behind us stretched vast avenues of trees, the height of which was lost in the leafy clouds, which shut out the flerce, burning glare of the sun, and rendered even the terrible noontide cool and pleasant. In front of us came the closer stems and thick, interwining growth of vines and creepers, with stunted bushes and long pendant masses, impenetrable save where some gigantic brute had crushed a passage through, leaving his tracks in broken branches, crushed bushes and thickly scattered twigs. Birds of gorgeous plumage, with harsh, disso-nant voices peopled the trees, the chirp of a grasshopper, the sharp hiss of a serpent, or the shrill sound of a locust rose from the matted grass, with occasionally the hoot of an owl, or the chatter of a stray monkey, which sounded strangely in the peculiar silence of the forest. As we advanced along the track, slowly and with great difficulty, we seemed to leave them far behind, and entered into a region of semi-darkness, a faint greenish-black light, as though the glorious sunlight overhead, balked in finding a direct inlet to the ground, had been filtered through yards of close-growing green foliage, and, unconquered by all the forces of vegetation, had succeeded in sending a faint, subdued semblance of itself, like that found in some vast ca-thedral aisle. My eyes struggled with the gloom and seemed to have an instinctive power to dilate their pupils sufficiently to magnify or condense the attenuated rays until they were able to illumine the surrounding Plutonian

My guide suddenly paused and made a sign to me with his open palm, which, in the language of the hunter, said that he had struck a trail, or heard some token of the proximity of game that had escaped my less acute powers. I cau-tiously advanced to his side, and following the direction of his finger, peered through the brush, and saw that we lay upon the edge of a small clearing, overshadowed by an enormous tree, whose foliage, without really admitting a equalize the gleam, and so render objects at a distance of thirty or forty yards perfectly perceptible.

Right opposite to us, with his back against a tree, was the sleeping form of a huge gorilla, his hands hanging down by his sides, his legs crooked in front of him, his head listlessly lying sidewise on his shoulder. Some distance from him was the female, apparently busily engaged in gathering nuts, swinging from tree to tree, now disappearing into the surrounding forest, but ever and anon returning to keep watch and ward over the sleeping lord and master. For some minutes I hesitated as to what course to pursue, whether to attempt to closer, as the distance rather a long one, in such a light, to attack an animal like the gorilla, who, if only wounded, would, in all probability, with the female, charge right down into us; or if I should take all risks and rely upon the second rifle of my guide.
At last I decided to take my chance where I was, but upon raising my rifle I heard a scream of agony from the female, which caused the sleeper to start to its feet, and as it did so the female literally fell from a tree on the edge of the clearing down to the ground, uttering the most piercing cries that human imagination can conceive.

Then a terrific roar that shook th ground broke upon the silence and told the history of the female gorilla's fright. It was a lion, and at the sound of his voice she again fled into the tree while the male uttered a deep, savage hoarse roar that was the answer to the lion's challenge. Immediately a crash ing sound was heard, and a full-grow lion bounded into the open, and stood his head erect, his mane bristling like the hair on a cat, the personification of brute strength and courage.

As his eyes lighted on the gorilla his tail began to wave to and fro. Wider and wider grew its sweep, until at last it struck its ribs, first one side and then the other, with resounding blows, while roar upon roar gave token of his increasing rage and anger. The gorilla placed his hands upon the ground and bounded into the air fully six feet, alighting on his four hands and bounding up again and again, seemingly for the purpose of enraging the lion to the greatest possible degree. He then rose to his full height on his hinder hands uttering tremendous roars and beating his breast with his great fist, producing sounds like those of a bass drum. Then he dropped upon all-fours again, remaining perfectly motionless, with the exception of his eyebrows, which worked up and down with lightning speed, giving an expression of ferocity to his face that is indescribable. Fascinated at the sight, my rifle

dropped from my shoulder and my guide and I lay flat upon the ground, mute witnesses of the tragedy about to be enacted. Suddenly the lion uttered another ear-splitting roar and bounded forward. A few-short steps, a tremen-dous leap, two or three sharp, short growls, and both combatants were in the air together, the gorillal having leaped high and straight as the hon charged. In mid-air the lion turned and struck apparently vainly at the gorilla, who, as the lion fell on his sideupon the ground, alighted on him, struck him two terrific blows and bounded away with a sidling run to a distance of several yards. I could now see that the gorifla was severely wounded on the head and side, and that the lion had a fearful gash in his side, for surely his ribs could never have withstood those two tremendous blows As soon as he regained his feet he

charged at the gorilla again and again, but was cluded every time, it being al-most impossible to follow their rapid movements in the half-light of the clearing. At last the lion paused, and as he did so the ape dashed at him and, striking him a stunning blow on the side of the head, completely rolling him over. Again and again the charges were re-newed, and at every pause the gorilla returned the charge and knocked the lion sidewise. These blows seemed to daze the great cat, and as he rose he more than once staggered and fell, the gorilla meanwhile dancing with a peculiar bobbing movement around and

in front of him.

The lion now began to make feints to draw his adversary within range. At last, stopping in a mad rush, the gorilla struck short, the lion rushed in, turned upon his back, and received the gorilla with teeth and claws. Growls, snarls, and roars peeled forth from a whirling mass of leaves and dust; limbs and bodies strangely mingled were dimly seen through it, as though twenty beasts instead of two were engaged in one conglomerate death struggle. At last there was a sickening crash, a horrible crunching of bones, a demoniscal yell of pain, faster and faster whirled the mass, then followed a pause, and I saw the lion was uppermost, with the left arm of the gorilla in its powerful jaws; his claws were fixed in the ape's houlder, and he himself was one mass of gashes and rents. The right hand of the gorilla was fixed in the lion's side, and both his hinder hands were drawn up and seemingly imbedded in the lion's

There was a moment's pause, as if for breath, and then the gorilla suddenly twisted his head around the lion's throat, the hinder hands straightened out with a nauseating sound of rending flesh, as with one swift stroke he completely disemboweled the lion .- There arose a terrible cry of anguish, a sudden swirl around several strokes of brown paws and dark, hairy arms through the cloud of dust, and then all was over. The whirling leaves settled, and there in a death grip lay the two mighty mon-sters of the wilds. The lion was utterly disemboweled, his entrails having been seized by the prehensile hinder hands and literally dragged out by the very and literally dragged out by the very roots; while the lion by a last dying effort had succeeded in getting his throat freed from the gorilla's teeth, and, with one powerful blow, had smashed the ape's head, as a hammer does a hickory nut. There they lay, motionless, and there we lay, too, fascing the standard enthrolled at the standard enthrolled. cinated, enthralled, at the strange spec-

tacle we had just witnessed. Presently a figure moving on the edge of the clearing attracted our notice and we saw the fame gorilla peering out between the bushes, with an agonizingly human look upon her face that was dreadful to see. Slowly and cautiously she advanced across the open space un-til she reached the bodies; then she touched first one and then the other, uttering plaintive cries of grief that were touching in the extreme. At last she managed to disentangle the body of her managed to disentangle the body of her mate, looked into the eyes, examined the wounds, and still crying, took it in her arms and laboriously dragging it across the open space, disappeared in the forest beyond. She was safe from my rifle. I would not have shot her for a million of dollars, and it was with a strange feeling of depression that I strange feeling of depression that I turned my back upon the clearing, and following my guide, left behind the scene of one of the most interesting and vivid experiences of my not uneventful

MONEY IN MINING.

Men Who Have Made Great Fortunes in the Western Gold Regions.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Mr. James H. Myres, superintendent of mines in Summit county, Colo., and a successful miner of twenty-five years' experience, was encountered at the Exchange by your correspondent vester-day. Mr. Myers picked up \$100,000 in day. Mr. Myers picked up \$100,000 in gold dust washing placers in Arizona Colorado and Montana before he was twenty-five years of age. He is a pleas ant and obliging gentleman, and was readily drawn into conversation on his favorite theme. "Mr. Myers, is there any money made

in mining?"

The reply was almost startling:
"I never knew a man that stuck to mining closely for ten years who did not make a fortune. Last year \$103,-000,000 were taken out of the mountains. Within the past seventeen years the states and territories west of the Mississippi have produced \$615,000,000 in mineral products. The \$25,000,000 invested in machinery produced \$32,000,000 last year. Half the product may be marked down as clear profit. The mines of Colorado alone give employment to 20,000 men. Yes there is money in mining. It stands alone as the only in-dustry in which a man may engage without a single dollar to his credit,

without a single donar to his creative, and wind up a millionaire. This is entirely possible in mining."

"That sounds like a romance, Mr. Myres. Will you be kind enough to name a few of the men who have made fortunes in the mountains?"

The veteran settled himself in his chair, crossed his right leg over his left knee, tilted his hat over the back of his head and began his reply.
"Senator Hearst, of California, is be-

yond doubt the best miner in America. Originally from Missouri, he began in the mountains as a day laborer. He steadily ascended as foreman, superintendent and owner. He is to-day the richest man in the United States. There is not a mining state or territory in which he is not owning and working some mining property. He has 6,000 men in his employ in this country. He stated to me recently that he had not lost a dollar in mining in twenty years past. Have heard him say that he would much rather be in his mines than in Washington. His wife's social aspirations led him to accept official posi-

"Jim Witchlatch was formerly owner of the Witchlatch Union mine, near Unionville, Mont. He sold his mine for \$1,800,000 in gold. He lost this stake on Wall street, went back to Leadville and in six months made \$120,000, and lost every nickel of it in 1883 by the failure of Grant & Ward's bank. Nothing daunted by his recent collapse, Witchlatch turned up at Kingston. N. M. Last spring he got a bonded lease on a piece of property, opened it out a little, and sold to St. Louis parties so as to place a bank account of \$150,000 to his credit. At the present time this lucky child of fortune is in Brooklyn nursing a broken leg.
"The Mary Murphy mine was sold by

the discoverer six years ago for \$10,000. St. Louis parties bought it. For three years past the Mary Murphy mine has been paying a dividend on \$3,000,000. "Tom Bowen went to Colorado from

Arkansas ten years ago. He was broken in health and, being a member of the Masonic fraternity, they paid his board the first winter. One night Bowen won \$100 at poker, gave it to a prospector for a grub stake, and gained the Little Annie and Golconda as the result of his venture. These two mines have paid as high as \$10,000 a day in hard eash. concervative estimate places the ore in sight at \$2,500,000. To-day Tom Bowen and the most is a United States senator popular man in the state of Colorado.

The reward of perseverance. Joe Stanley, one of the wealthiest men of

Denver, and vice president of the Denver City National bank, had a prospect ten years ago in Gilpin county. His wife took in washing to buy flour and bacon while Joe dug his way 700 feet through barren rock. He had no capital and couldn't hire assistance. At the end of 700 feet he struck pay ore and named it the California mine. A party of Englishmen on a tour through the state gave him \$1,000,000 in cash for the mine. It has paid him over \$5,000,000

mine. It has paid him over \$5,000,000 in dividends and is still being worked. "Governor Tabor is supposed to have made more money out of mines in ten made more money out of mines in ten years than any other man in Colorado. Outside of \$1,000,000 that he has in-vested in Denver real estate, his fortune is all invested in mining property. At the same time the governor is the heav-iest borrower in the state. "Diamond Joe Reynolds' income from mines he owns in Colorado is over \$500,-000 a year. His investments in the

000 a year. His investments in the Centennial State were mainly made through an Irishman that sworked on one of Reynolds' steamboats on the Mis-souri river. Diamond used to say that he hadn't much education himself, and he wanted a partner in the same fix, so that he could depend on a square deal. His partner, Colonel John Morrissey, is immensely wealthy, and has over \$300,-000 invested in race horses. His stables in Denver hold 175 of them. Three years ago he married a school teacher, as he claimed, in order to learn to read and write. Diamond Joe lives like a prince in a magnificent residence in Chicago.

"The first mine ever sold in Colorado was disposed of by Joe Watson, twenty-five years ago. He received \$100,000 for his mine. That was big money in those days. He lost it all by dissipation and went broke for two years. In 1882 he got \$700,000 for his interest in the Evening Star mine near Leadville. Joe Watson has not one cent on earth to-

day.
"I know a busted prospector that applied to Jack Haveriy several years ago for a loan of \$100 as a stake. Jack gave him \$1,000. The prospector located some property and gave Mr. Haverly a half interest in it. He can sell out any

day for \$50,000. "Denver has more men in it worth over \$500,000 than any other city in the United States except New York and Philadelphia. They all made their for-tunes out of mining. New mines are being discovered every year. The work so far has merely scratched the surface. No figures can estimate the wealth that will be taken out of the Rocky mountains in the centuries to come.

> Cajoling the Farmers. New York World.

The anti-tariff-reform republicans are very much afraid of the farmers. This accounts for some entertaining performances of late on the part of the Tribune. Recently it endeavored in vain to manufacture a convention of agriculturists favorable to its cause in this city. The fiasco seems to have led it to adopt the plan of representing itself as the recipient of letters from some thousands of farmers fairly blood-

some thousands of farmers fairly blood-thirsty for still more taxes.

A committee headed by "Woodpulp"
Miller having been appointed to digest these alleged letters, the result of its labors appeared in yesterday's Tribune in the shape of a sort of agricultural manifesto to the nation and a petition to congress for an extension of the tariff list. The address at great length purlist. The address at great length pur-ports to show how the prosperity of the farmers is due to the taxes placed on what they have to buy. But as the prosperity of the farmers just now has no existence it is superfluous to discuss

how it was built up.

The address admits, however, that the farmers have a grievance and demands relief. It indignantly says that they shall not "compete at any point with the labor of seris or slaves, crofters or coolies," and calls for duties on garden such talk is so quickly discerned that it is difficult to see why it should be ventured upon, however desperate the need for an argument. Duties piled mountain high would not affect the price of staple

ple products. They are fixed Liverpool, or wherever our surplus crops and meats are disposed of. There may be some localities where duties on vegetables would have a slight effect, but this consideration is a mere drop in the bucket. It is inane trifling with a great interest.

There is no overcoming the fact that our farmers, under the present tariff, sell their goods in the cheapest market and are compelled to buy in the dearest They are perpetually discriminated against, and are not prosperous in con-sevuence. Moreover, they are becoming increasingly intelligent on the sub-

He Struck for the Woods. Atlanta Constitution: Here is a story that Sam Jones told in the First Meth-odist pulpit last week. He said:

"I was making a prohibition speech in Robertson county, Tennessee, last year, and noticed on the right of the platform a bleared, bloated fellow who was about three parts drunk—each part a third. As I talked he would screw his fist into his eyes and wipe away the tears. After the speaking I went to a friend's house perfectly exhausted and lay down. The lady of the house lay down. The lady of the house called at the door in a few minutes that a man wanted to see me.

'Tell him I am tired,' I said, 'and "That is all right,' she said, 'any-how, because he is a drunken, ragged, vagabond."

"I said: 'If he is that sort of a fellow let him in. I used to belong to that gang myself, and I never go back on them. The man came in, and I found he was the drunken fellow who had

listened to me speak. "He said: 'Mr. Jones, I don't want any money. Money can do me no good. I am a ruined man. Drink has made me a wreck. A short time ago I had a happy home and household. A few weeks ago I buried my wife, having crushed every drop of blood out of her heart, before she died. My two boys are at the orphans' home in Nashvalle. One of them is a little blind fellow. My One of them is a little blind fellow. My two girls are at Murfreesboro, and this (here he pulled a little black cap out of his pocket) this is the last thing that is his pocket) this is the last thing that is left to remind me that I ever had a household. It is my little blind boy's cap. Now, I do not want any money from you, but I just got an idea from the way you talked that maybe you had some sympathy for me. If you have, pray for me. Good bye.' And he started off.

"Hold on here,' said I, and I called on Mr. Taylor, my secretary, and said: 'Frank, go up town with this man and wash him all over with soap, and put a new suit of clothes on him from head to foot and bring him back.' In an hour or two he came back, and 1 did not know him. I had to be introduced to him over. I took out \$1 and handed it to him and said: 'Railroad fare in this state is 3 cents a mile—here is \$1. Now, you get on a train and ride thirty-three miles, no matter in what direction, and get the conductor to put you off in the woods when your thirty-three miles is out, and then you strike out through the woods for a new life.

"The fellow did exactly as I told him.

I got a letter from him the other day, and he said that he got into the woods and struck for a new life. He got a school, sent for his children, rented him a home, and was doing well-"

- 10 P.