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## The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation, 

Average GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this
10th day of March, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEII.,
Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, a.s. Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, a.s.
County of Douglass, a.s.
Geo. H. Taschuck, being first duly sworn, 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, 187, 14,147 copies; for June, 187, 14,147 copies; for June, 187, 14,147 copies; for September, 1887, 14,346 copies; for Cochoer, 1887, 14,535 for November, 1887, 16,226 copies; for December, 1887, 16,041 copies; for Juneary, 1888, 16,206 copies; for February, 1888, 16,206 copies; for February, 1888, 16,206 copies; for September, 1887, 16,041 copies; for Juneary, 1888, 16,206 copies; for February, 1888, 16,206 copies; for September, 1887, 16,041 copies; for February, 1888, 16,206 copies; for February, 1889,

THE best way to advertise Omaha is to rid the city of tax-eaters, reduce taxes. and foster enterprises that will give workingmen steady employment.

On good authority of the seconds the hair pulling match between the two female clerks in the interior department at Washington has been declared a "draw."

JUDGE DUNDY is a very handy man for the railroads. If the railroad manfrom barking at 2 passing locomotive he | it the duty of congress to provide for would grant a restraining order.

THE western roads are going back to the old schedule rates within two weeks. Perhaps that telegram to the interstate commission asking it to postpone - indefinitely its visit to Omaha ought to be recalled.

WITH Morocco maltreating American citizens, England gobbling up Venezuela, Canada dissatisfied with the fisheries treaty and John L. Sullivan arrested in France, the navy department ought to be polishing up its big guns for action.

IN view of the Kilrain-Smith fiasco and the recent Sullivan-Mitchell hippodrome, congress and parliament should immediately appoint an international prize-ring commission to put slugging as is slugging on its feet again. Let the war cry be, "Two draws in succession is too much.".

SENATOR SHERVIN objects to holding the democratic state convention in Omaha on account of the quality of its water. In behalf of our democratic friends we assure Mr. Shervin that no water will be drunk by any good democrat when the convention takes place.

THERE are any number of associations in Omaha formed for the ostensible purpese of advertising the city. But up to the present time the only way new mercantile and manufacturing institutions have been invited to the city has been by assessing members for initiation

A LARGE quantity of rotten brick, it is claimed, has been used in constructing the lower end of the Jones street sewer. If a thorough inspection of other public works through the city were made, no end of rotten work would be found for which the taxpayers paid the full value of good work.

JUDGE DUNDY's bull against the comet has had some effect at last. A car load of whisky that had been standing in the Union Pacific yards at Lincoin for several days has been switched by the rebellious engine men and forwarded to points where the armed mercenaries recently imported into Nebraska by the Burlington need brac-

GOVERNOR LARRABEE of Iowa exhibited a commendable solicitude for the interests of the people of that state, which have suffered serious injury in consequence of the Burlington strike, in presenting the situation to the aftention of the president of the Burlington road and appealing to him to make every possible effort to come to an understanding with the strikers. This appeal of the governor, and his suggestion that recourse be had to arbitration unless a settlement is soon reached in some other way, ought to have some influence upon the Burlington officials, but it cannot be regarded as certain that it will have. The spirit that has thus far obviously dominated the course of these officials has plainly shown that they have no thought of the public interests and no care for the obligations' of the corporation as a common carrier. It is hardly to be expected, therefore, that the representations and the appeal of the governor will have any effect to change or modify this spirit, and that in order to carry out the evident design of crushing the brotherhood these officials are prepared to continue indefinitely the injury their policy is inflicting upon the people of the states through which the Burlington system passes. It is singular that these managers do not see that their course is strengthening the popular conviction that the railroads must be subjected to larger control and regulation than is provided by existing laws, and that they are furnishing the needed arguments to basten this consummation.

A Public Necessity.

The Burlington strike is directing pub lie attention more earnestly than ever before to the necessity of some general method or regulation that shall protect the public from the injury of railroad strikes, and particularly from the danger of a widespread conflict that would paralyze the commerce of the whole country. The BEE has already expressed the opinion that legislation to accomplish this, operating as a restraint upon both the corporations and their employes, must be had sooner or later, and we find this view to be widely entertained. The Chicago Tribune refers to

the matter as follows: Something must be done to protect the public from the injury inflicted by railroad strikes and blockades. A method to compe the arbitration and peaceful settlement of difficulties between the railroads and their employes has become a public necessity. The subject is surrounded with great difficulty. since it is altogether out of the question to require men to continue at work against their will or to prevent them from leaving their employment in a body if they see fit, although a blockade of commerce would inevit ably follow. Perhaps the best suggestion yet made is that the government should license railroad employes and retain power to revoke licenses whenever an attempt i made to blockade a public railroad highway as a means to enforce compliance with personal demands. Under such a system the government could provide the means to settle all grievances by arbitration. and if employes refused to abide by such determinations they could only be regarded as resigning their situations with a view to seek some employment not affected with a public interest and not subject to the re quirements of a government license. All governments have such rules and regulations regarding persons employed in navigation, and there is no reason why equal control should not be exercised over transportation by rall. Unfit persons should be excluded from the service, prompt redress pro vided for grievances, and the licensed en

public welfare demands. What better plan can be suggested! There can be no question that congress has ample power to enact laws defining the duties of public carriers to their patrons and establishing conditions for the government of all persons indispensable to the efficient performance of the functions of public carriers. The power and duty of congress to control the operation of public carriers is embodied in the provision of the constitution which vests it with authority to regulate commerce between the agers should ask him to enjoin a dog i states, as well as the clause which makes the general welfare. But before the national legislature attempts to deal with this problem, it must define the relations between the chartered public highways known as railroads and the public in whose service they are operated. It must clear away the rubbish which has been heaped up by railway attorneys against government control of railroads, and treat these railroads as channels of commerce whose uninterrupted and efficient operation is vital to national prosperity.

Up to this time the rathroad magnates

ployes held to the exercise of the fidelity the

have resisted and obstructed every step the government has taken to interfere toward subjecting these public carriers to its control, in the interest of the people. But the country can no longer afford to allow its welfare to be feopardized by wars between raild owners and employes. The issue must sooner or later be met, and it may as well be met now. Engineers, train dispatchers, telegraph operators, and other skilled employes necessary for the efficient operation of railroads must be placed on a footing that will protect the public against periodic traflic blockades and insure the safety and comfort of passengers. This can be done only by placing the railroads under strict regulation with regard to the selection of these skilled classes, whose retention should be assured during good behavior. On the other hand strict regulations should be enacted regarding the conduct of this class of employes, and individual responsibility established for wilful obstructions of traffic. In other words, railroad engineers, train dispatchers, and railway telegraph men should be placed on a civil service footing, under governmental supervision with regard to competency and general fitness for their work. All differences arising between the railroad companies and their employes should be adjusted by arbitration, in which both parties should have equal voice, and from whose decision there

should be no appeal.

Democratic Revenue Reduction. The bugbear of the surplus will be very rapidly disposed of if the projects of the democratic committee on ways and means in the house are carried out by congress. With \$27,000,000 lost through additions to the free list and a scaling down of the duties on sugar and molasses, and \$25,000,000 more through a reduction of internal revenue taxes, a large slice will be taken out of the treasury surplus. The people of the west generally demand a reduction in tariff duties. They will view with no alarm the proposition to deduct from the enormous duties placed on iron and steel in order to reduce the surplus of the Bessemer steel ring and the open hearth combine.

In the main the additions made to the free list will meet with their approval, with the sole exception of the removal of all classes of wool from the protected schedules. They will concern themselves less with manufactured materials, other than those which enter into their daily consumption, their prime concern being that the necessaries of life shall be cheapened. To the people. of the west the fact that there is a surplus in the national treasury is not a cause of so much alarm as the fact that

there is a vacuum in their own pockets. The internal revenue law cut will not appeal to them half as strongly as the cut in the duties on sugar, on sait and on lumber. Scaling down the internal revenue taxes means little or no relief to the people at large. It is simply a slice taken out of the revenue which does not relieve to any appreciable extent the consuming public. When the special taxes and liceuso fees are abolished, as proposed by the bill, the manufacturers and dealers will chiefly reap the benefit. Tobacco will probably cost as much to the small consumer as it did before the taxes were taken off. This

manufactured tobacco and cigars was reduced one-half. The only effect was an increased profit to the manufacturer and jobber. So far as can be ascertained neither the tobacco raisers nor the purchasers at retail reaped any corresponding benefit. The new internal revenue bill which is now pending in the house seems to have been drafted largely in the interests of southern moonshiners.

What the people of the country demand is that reduction of the surplus shall go hand in hand with reduction in the cost of living. The tariff taxes affect directly and indirectly every consumer of the 63,000,000 which populate the country. To materially reduce the tax on whisky and to leave untouched those which make food and clothing and living more expensive will not meet the requirements of the people. As long as the annual national cost growing out of the war of the rebellion amounts to nearly \$125,000,000 the commodities upon which the internal revenue tax is placed may as well bear a large proportion of the taxation necessary to meet it. The argument that internal, revenue taxes are war taxes is fully met by the reply that the expenses connected with the war are still accruing.

An extension of the free list is the true remedy for the dangers of a treasury surplus.

The Trust Investigation.

The committee of the New York sen ate which has been investigating "trusts" has reported. The committee seems to have made few new discoveries, but it formulates very tersely what the public has already known-that trusts are simply combinations inimical to the public welfare, as leading to the annihilation of competition and to the arbitrary fixing of prices, "However different the influences which give rise to these combinations may be," says the report, "the main purpose and management and effect of all upon the public is the same, to-wit, the aggregation of capital, the power of controlling the manufacture and output of various necessary commodities, the acquisition or destruction of competitive properties, all leading to the final and conclusive purposes of annihilating competition and enabling the combinations to fix the price at which they would the manufactured product to the consumer. In any event the public at each end of the industrythe producer and consumer-is, and is intended to be, in a certain sense, at the morey of the syndicate, combination or trust. While doubting the power of the New

York legislature to interfere with the argest and most dangerous of these combinations of capital, the committee holds that several of those which it has been investigating are clearly within the jurisdiction of the state. It accordingly recommends that suit shall be instituted by the attorney general against such of the trusts as are amenable to the state law. What the remedy is after suit has been instituted the committee fails clearly to state. Forfeiture of charter is suggested, but there is noassurance that the same interests, under other names, cannot combine ing need in the interests of the public is a law making such combinations conspiracies against the people and punishable by fine and imprisonment. If the combination of a few hundred workingmen to raise the price of labor is illegal and dangerous and subject to the general law of conspiracy, certainly the combination of millionaires to increase the price of the necessaries of life should be equally punishable hy statute.

There is one good effect which the horough discussion given by the press to these unlawful combinations has secured and that is an awakening of public sentiment to the necessity of individual action by the states in repressing such unlawful combinations without awaiting the dilatory action of congress in enacting a general law which will cover all such cases. New York has taken the initiative. as was proper in a state which is either the headquarters or the campaign field for the large majority of these octopl of capital. Other states should not be backward in following her example. There can be no question as to the right of the states to regulate such aggregations of individuals acting within the state lines, whether incorporated under state law or not, but there will certainly be a question raised in congress as to the constitutional right of the national government to regulate private corporations within the states. Well devised and carefully considered laws defining commercial conspiracy and providing heavy punishments for the conspirators of trade, should be passed in every state in the union. Such a combined assault upon this new and most dangerous form which corporate monopoly has assumed would soon scotch the monster.

Simpler Methods Required. The report of Senator Cockrell, chairman of the special committee of the senate which, since the last session, has been investigating the methods of doing business in the executive departments of the government, will disclose to the American people what the great majority of them have not been aware of, that the business methods of their government are more complicated, and involve more of what is technically known as "red tape," than those of any other government in the world except, perhaps, that of Great Britain. It was supposed when the committee was appointed that its work could be easily completed in two or three months, but instead of this nearly a year was required to prosecute a thorough investigation and a volume of almost three hundred printed pages was necessary to tell the result.

Among the many interesting facts developed it was found that there is no connection of bureau with bureau, division with division, in respect to any single item of business. In tracing a few items, selected as specimens, from initiation to completion, the tourse pursued was found so complex as to be almost bewildering. Other cases showed, in the language of the report, "farcial routine examinations, certifica-

was the case in 1883, when the tax on | tions, entries, counter-entries, and red tape ad nauseam, A striking example was disclosed in the fact that in the second auditor's office the clerks, instead of referring for desired infor-mation to the records of the office, write thousands of letters to obtain such information to the quartermaster general's office. The chaotic condition of business in the general land office is charged to the lack of plain, correct business methods, in consequence of which information that should be readily accessible is to be obtained only with great cost of time and labor. Numerous faults were found to exist in the practices of this office which have neither warrant of law nor can be justifled as sound business principles. The methods in 'the patent office are also capable of improvement, and, in short, this is the case with every department and bureau. At the suggestion of the committee

the secretary of the treasury and the seretary of war, in whose departments the business methods most require reiorming, will appoint commissions to ascertain wherein reforms are practicable and now needless routine can be avoided. Very likely the heads of other departments will also make an effort to find out how the methods of business under their control can be simplified and improved. A certain amount of "red tape" may be necessary, in order that required checks and safeguards may be maintained; but it is evident that there is now a great excess of this, and the effect is not only to delay and complicate the transaction of public business. but to require a great many more people for its discharge than would otherwise be necessary. It is not questionable that the vast civil list of the government could be very materially reduced, saving a large annual expenditure, if plain, correct, and still entirely safe and efficient methods of transacting the business of the government were to displace the complex system now in general practice with the departments, and there can be no doubt that the reform would also be very much to the public advantage in expediting business. The necessity of improvement having been clearly pointed out, the expectation that it will be accomplished ought not to be in vain.

CONTRACTORS for city work think that they are very much abused when the board of public works calls them to task for neglecting to finish in March what they contracted to complete the middle of October ... This is not to be wondered at. A very accommodating city council stands by contractors every time, whenever the board of public works complains of bad faith on the part of contractors. So, that when the chairman of the board threatens to annul the contract and finish the work at the contractors expense, they look upon the board's action as mere blow and bluster, and feel hurt at the interference.

Some of the councilmen are talking about inviting new plans for a city hall, and letting the work out by the day. What do they want with new plans? Are not the plans already adopted good enough, and will not the structure be commodious enough for all their wants? What sense is there in spending thous ands of dollars for plans, delaying the work for months, and then tearing up the basement for which the city has paid out and is to pay out over \$30,000?

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Schuyler is the hay market of the Waterworks will be among the spring

improvements in Broken Bow. The Methodists of David City are planning to build a \$7,000 church. The measure of Broken Bow has been

taken for a city of the second class. Twenty criminals are booked for trial at the present term of court at Broken

The new Clarendon hotel at Fairmont will be dedicated with a banquet and ball next week. The total membership of the Ne-

braska G. A. R. is 3.422, an increase of L475 last year. The Hastings branch of the Elkhorn Valley road is to be extended to

Superior, Nuckells county. To anxious democrats: Bierbower's official demise is booked for May next. Go it, Ireland; go it, Bear. Visions of a stone depot flourish and grow in Sidney with the progress in congress of the Union Pacific funding

The North Bend Flail is shouting lusity for 'C. H. Van Wyck for president and Susan B. Anthony for vicepresident.

The town of Whitney is anxious to secure a creamery to handle the product of 500. A liberal bonus awaits the right man. Brownville advertises for a physician

a dentist, a drug store and a grain and hog buyer. Such a combination would make cemeterles yawn. The directors of the Fremont foundry and machine shops declared a dividend

of 12 per cent and decided to increase their capital stock to \$30,000. David City proposes to build a \$10,000 school this season. This, with two ward schools, will accommodate the rising

generation for a year or two. The people of Holdrege, like those of Nelson, repudiate the resolutions of sympathy with the Burlington sent out by the railroad agents at that point.

The festive burglar is getting in his work at Nebraska City. A house was entered Wednesday and a gold watch

valued at \$150 and all the silver plate taken. Wymore is already preparing to celebrate her seventh birthday anniversary on May 21. Orations, parades, sham

battles and camp fires are among the features of the picnic. W. G. Albright, the Omaha real es-

tate rustler, has flooded the state with maps, descriptions and statistics of the marvelous growth of the metropolis and has harvested a large crop of complimentary notices from the country press. "The stereotyped lie," says the Nuck-

olls County Journal, "that is daily re-peated hundreds of times over some telegraph lines that the B. & M. passenger and freight trains are running regularly as of old, is too absurd and barefaced for any one to believe that knows anything at all about the irreguarity of the mails alone, much less the appearable of a freight train since the strike begon."

Louis Spear, an experienced torch bearer of democracy, in Fremont has disappeared in a sputtering halo. There

are strong indications of irregularities in his management of the office of dis-trict court clerk which position he held up to the first of the year, and it is feared that the commotion caused by his departure will waft him over the lakes. Processions will be few and feeble in Fremont the coming fall.

There is a young couple in Spring-field who have been married about four and one-half years and have children. The husband has left his family three times, and each time the wife has sold their goods and returned to her parents, taking back her spouse every time he has returned, and helping refurnishing. Furthermore, she has left him twice, when he in turn sold their common possessions. They are now living together again as if nothing had occurred out of the usual way.

Iowa Items. Keokuk's packing houses have ceased pperations

There are only thirteen women in the Anamosa penitentiary. There are only fifteen marriageable men in both houses of the lows legisla-

A special agent of the treasury de partment seized eleven head of fine blooded horses at DeWitt, Thursday. They had been imported from Canada and paid no duty.

Work on Marshalltown's gas well has commenced again and will be prose-cuted day and night until gas, petroleum or at least pure drinking water has been struck. Sioux City has gone one higher and

taken tenth place among pork packing cities for the winter season with a rec-ord of 190,000 against 87,720 last year. There is a reduction of 615,000 hogs from the entire number packed in 1887.

The new patent anti-bogus self-stuffing ballot boxes were used at the election in Burlington last Monday and worked very nicely. Being made of glass, each voter is enabled to see his ballot go down into the box, and at the same time the number of ballots deposited is registered. The device is very nest but hardly attractive enough to coax \$100 out of the city for seven ballot boxes. .

Sioux Falls is to have a plew factory. The Norwegian college is an assured hing for Sioux Falls.

Two Chinamen fought to a finish at Deadwood Saturday night. One used an ax and the other his teeth. The ax man won the fight and paid costs.

A man has been found at Cayour who is too lazy to pick up a \$10 gold piece from the sidewalk for fear he will have to exert himself to mat it change

Six men were arrested in Custer county Wednesday for stealing cattle. The accused have been killing beef cattle belonging to several cattle companies and disposing of the meat.

A father and son named Olsen were devoured by wolves near New Rockford Wednesday. The two unfortunate men started to a haystack some ten rods from the house to shovel a path around the stack, when they were surrounded by wolves and literally eaten alive.

The Marvels of Telegraphy.

The San Francisco Call says: One of the marvels of telegraphy was fully demonstrated last Sunday morning, when operators in the Western Union office in this city carried on an interesting conversation over hill and dale, over mountains capped with snew, through valleys of perennial green, under the Atlantic ocean with its unexplored secrets, over the vine-clad regions of Enrope and under the Mediterranean. The time was three o'clock in the morning, just after a heavy night's work. "good night" having been received on the last press dispatch. The dramatis persons were three operators, and the way the affair came about was as fol-Chief-All clear. Have you a cigar,

Bob? Bob-You bet; but I'll keep it. Chief-You will? Who are you work

ing with, Tom? Tom-Chicago. I've old Rox here. He's going to turn on the cable office, and by the mortal Frost I'll speak with Valentia or bust .. "Co, Co, Co, Co, Cn, rattled off the sounds, and "I, I, I, Co," came in response. Chicago operator, "go for him, old fel-

To Valentia-Let us have London now, please-Tor Bay. Valentia to London - Here is San Francisco, Cal., who wants to speak with you, Tor Bay is doing the cable

London to San Francisco-Delighted to meet you by the wire. It is just striking noon by St. Paul's clock, and very foggy, as usual. How is the weather there? "This is wonderful," responded San

Francisco. "It is 4:30 o'clock standard time here, and not yet daylight. We receive many cables from London, but never had the pleasore of meeting you before. Any Americans there? It is raining slightly. There are plenty of mushrooms on the bills, and the bulls will be selling violets on the street corners to-day.'

Were Explained.

San Francisco Chronicle: They were at the breakfast table. The eldest daughter had not made her appear 'Where's Hattie?" asked the father.

"Hattie's not very well this morning.

She has a headache "Yes, pa, Hattie's awful sick." So spoke up the little brother. "What's the matter with her?"

"I don't know. I don't think she's very ill," said the mother. "Yes, she is—awful sick," said the by, "and I know what's the matter

"What is it?" "Last night she and George Smith had an awful row and a fight. "What! A fight. What do you

"I was asleep an' I woke up, and' they was in the parlor down stairs, and he was awful mad. He was shoutin' and screamin' and stampin' and she was cryin' to him to stop. An' I creeped lown stairs and peoped through the keyhole, an' he was just givin' it to her. Then they quieted down an' I see him

"This is terrible. Has Hattie said anything to you? said father to mother. Just then Hattie made her appearance,

anguid and tired looking, "What's this trouble between you and Has he been insulting you? George?" Why didn't you tell me about it?" said the father. "About what?".

Then they told her the small boy's story. She took the small boy by the ear. 'You'little imp! Why, pa, George is going to play "Othello" at the amateur theatricals, and we were rehearsing the

jealousy scene.12 "Play acting fealousy already!" said e old man. "Why don't you wait till the old man. "Why don't you wait till you're married, and you'll get the real thing more than you want?"

The small boy has come to the con-clusion that things, are not what they seem, and he'll find out before he sdeaks next time. He's very sorry about

SOME HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES

Thrilling Adventures in the Gold and Silver Mines of the West.

EXCITING ADVENTURE.

Miner Narrowly Escapes Being Buried Alive in a Caving Drift-An Experience in a Crumbling Silver Mine.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, writing from Virginia City, Nev., says:

Danger attends every kind of mining. Even in the early days, in the comparatively shallow diggings of the California placer mines, there was much loss of life and limb in various ways. Men were caught under caving banks and flattened out as a gopher under a dead fall; were mangled and killed by the premature explosion of blasts, crushed beneath rolling bowlder, were swept away through flurries over rocky falls, and dumped dead and mangled into some roaring river, or were "nipped" by the legs in some deep ground sluice by a sudden fall or treacherous, soapy, slate rock from one of the side walls, and there held down till drowned.

In the deep mines of the Comstock silver lode, and of similar great mineral veins in other places on the Pacific coast, the more than Egyptian darkness adds terror to the many dangers that must be encountered in drifts and chambers that are from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the surface of the earth. Caves, explosesions and dead gases ex-tinguish all caudles, and must be braved in darkness. On the surface, under the broad light of day, one may see the dangers that threaten, and imagination does not add terror to the sitnation, as it is the case when one is

helplessly groping in the dark.

I have had a few experiences myself;
both in the gold mines of California and the silver mines of Nevada, that haunt me even to the present time. They often rise from the past at the moment when my eyes are just closing in much coveted sleep, and are ghosts that will not down at my bidding. At times, too, these ghosts of dangers passed come to me in more vivid shape in my sleeping than in my waking moments. I may then, well exclaim with Hamlet—"To sleep, narchanda, to draam; aya, there's the rub.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN into the fire.' One of the ghosts of experiences i

the past that sometimes come to me in

ireams, and causes me to rend the midnight air with howls, was a narrow es cape I once had in the mines of California, near Placerville. With half a dozen partners I was engaged in mining a placer claim situated in an altitude so great that water could not be brought upon the ground to a height that would give sufficient pressure for washing down the auriferous gravel by hydraulic process. We were, therefore, obliged to undermine the high bank by digging under it at a level with the bed-rocks with picks; a dangerous kind of work. In this particular claim to thus break down the gravel was more than ordinarily dangerous. About three feet above the bed-rock there was a stratum of hard-pan or cemented gravel that was about as hard as iron. This cement stratum was about two feet thick, and did not readily give way, even when the loose gravel beneath it had been dug out. When it did go, it was liable to break short off, when down would come a great cave, reaching across the whole face of the bank, and to its full height, about thirty feet.

In order to get down large caves of earth we were in the habit of cutting a shallow trench on the surface of the ground six or eight feet back of the face of the bank, making holes four or five deep in the trench, with a drill, and then turning in water. This generally brought down the bank in a few minutes, but sometimes it failed. When the bank refused to cave some one was obliged to return to digging beneath the hard-pan. This was perilous business. A trustworthy man was sent above to keep a sharp lookout for the cracking of the ground at the top of the bank, and to give the alarm as soon as the smallest opening became visible.

One day the bank stubbornly refused to cave. Becoming impatient I sent one of our best men above to watch, and then began digging under the towering, per-pendicular bluff. The loose gravel had seen dug out so far back that in order to

pick until my head and shoulders were ender the hard pan. While I was in this position there suddenly came from the man above a terrific yell of: "Look out! Look out!" The cry was u tered in such a frightened, uncarthly tone that I knew I had not a moment to lose. I left my pick under the hard-pan and was out and upon my feet in a flash. I did not take time to run; I moved by jumps, springing from both feet at once; I made bound after bound. The men all declared afterward in talking over the affair, that at one time the top of the falling bank projected at least eight beyond my head. The next bound,

get more of it out I was obliged to lie

flat on my breast and reach in with my

sent my cap flying fifty feet. SWEPT ALONG WITH THE AVALANCHE. When the stratum of hard-pan gave way the whole face of the bank-a solid wall of earth and rocks thirty feet in height and nearly sixty feet in lengthfell forward in an unbroken mass, in a

however, carried me from beneath it.

At the same moment the bank fell be-

hind me with a noise like a clap of thunder. The wind of the concussion

When this great wall of earth, thousands of tons in weight, struck the firm 'adopted:

and smooth bed rook it was dashed to atoms, and the debris rushed forward like an avalanche. This rush of loose earth caught me, took me off my feet. and swept me along a shallow ground sluice to a bed-rock shaft. This shaft was fifty feet in depth and connected with a large tunnel below in which were our sluice boxes.

There being a small river of water

There being a small river of water flowing down the ground sluice, the loose red earth was instantly dissolved, and reached the top of the shaft floating in a mighty rushing stream of this thin mud. Luckily my head had not gone under the mud, and, having the use of my eyes, I saw lying neross the shaft a long iron bar used in handling large boulders. Just as I was descending to my death at the bottom of the shaft I threw forward both arms and caught the bar under my armpits. This was a fortunate dash, but I was by no means saved. The rush of mud, water and rocks from behind pitched against my back and legs and so swung and swayed me that my hold on the bar was in danger of being torn loose. Reaching downward I caught with both hands and firmly grasped a strong leathern belt that was buckled about my waist. Not satisfied with this I tried to get hold of the big iron bar with my teeth, for in a flash I saw all that was below me. I knew that if I were not killed by a vertical drop of fifty feet to the solid rook below, I would be almost instantly pounded to death by the mud and rocks of that were tumbling down the shaft, some of the falling bowlders weighing 200 or 800 pounds. Then my limp and boneless body would go out through the sluices of the tunnel, and being dumped into a rocky ravine, would roll and tumble over half a dozen perpendicular falls to be finally landed in a roaring and foamcreek below.

All this time there was a great commotion among my partners, and it is not a little curious that great as was my peril I took note of every word that was spoken. One cried: "A rope! a was spoken. One cried: "A rope! a rope! get a rope!" Another frantically yelled: "A pole! bring a pole?" A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

To these propositions I mentally took exceptions. Neither rope nor pole

One of the men was a French Canaundian and I heard him crying: "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Cela est bien mal! Cela est terrible! Cela fait dresser les cheveux sur la tete!" (It makes one's chevous sur la tete!" (It makes one's hair stand on ends.) I could imagine how the little fellow was dancing about while thus wildly screaming, and was faintly amused—that is would have been amused had I not had more serious mattors on my mind at the moment. Pres-mily a loud, commanding votes was heard by me. It said: Here, two of you, take hold of this plank and put it across the shaft; then one of you-you, Bill Perkins - come out upon is with me and we'll take him by the shoulders and hoist him out of that!"

Jim Odell was talking. That plan would do. I at once felt that I was safe -almost telt as though already landed on the solid bedrock.

After the broad and strong plank was laid across the shaft it was the work of but a moment to lift me from my perilous position.

When I was safely landed the little Frenchman was the first to congratulate me upon my escape. "Cela me fait le plus grand plaisir!" cried he; "je vous felicite!—je vous felicite de tont mon coeur!" My escape gave him "the greatest pleasure," and he wished me joy with "all his heart."

Little did Pierre Edonard Theophile Sylvestre then think how soon it would be my turn to wish him joy "de tout mon coour."

The lookout man, too, had a narrow escape up on the bank. While he was watching for a crack to appear in the trench, the earth opened behind him at point where there was a c probably an old earthquake crack-and the first he know of it was when he felt the ground moving forward with him. He had uttered his unearthly warning ery to me while on the wing for terra irma-while leaping a chasm nearly a yard in width.

A day or two later I helped the little Frenchman out of a cave of dug carth. He was caught in a "rush" of a cave that reached about one-third of the way up the face of the back. Jim Odel and I had got his head out of the dirt when there was a cry of "look out!" and as we fell back again another cave came down. Again Pierre was out of sight. We uncovered his head and shoulders, and then seeing another cave coming and one that would fall from the top of the bank, tried to haul him out by the arms, but he screamed and de clared that we were killing him. Again came from the men on watch the warn-ing cry of "look out!" and for the third time the Frenchmen was buried out of sight. Soon, however, we had his head clear. We were obliged to dig down to the tops of his boots before we could pull him out so firmly was the earth packed about his feet.

Pierre had not a bone broken, and within a week was again at work. had shielded his head and face with his arms as each successive! cave fell, besides he was only in the forward "rush" from the successive caves; the gravel did not strike him when it fell. While suspended over the shaft, with my life in jepardy, I noted every word the Frenchman said, but remember nothing he said when he was caught, though, after spitting the airt out of his mouth, he jabbered all the time. My recollec-tion of his conversation at that time is that it was largely made up of "h Dieu!" and 'pour I' amour de Dieu!"

Leland hotel, Chicago.

The Honduras congress is discussing a bill for the establishment of a national jury system. Trial by jury is as yet unknown in that country. A system similar to the one put in force a few months ago in Costa Rica will probably be:

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