## THE DAILY BEE.

E. HOSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Ree (without Sunday) One Year . \$ 8 co
Daily and Sunday, One Year . 10 00
Six M onths . 5 00
Fixed Months . 2 50
Funday Ree, One Year . 2 00
Fixed Ree, One Year . 1 57
Weekly Bee, One Year . 106

OFFICES. Omaba, The Bee Building.
Fouth Omaba, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chica; o Office, 3.7; hamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 1, 14 and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 512 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Il communications relating to news and torial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All husiness letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-many.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor

sworn STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

'tale of Nebraska Ss. County of Douglas.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ber Jubilshing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Ber for the week ending February 20, 1802, was as follows: 
 follows:
 28,150

 Funday, Feb. 14.
 28,150

 Monday, Feb. 15.
 23,048

 Tuesday, Feb. 16.
 24,290

 Wednesday, Feb. 17.
 23,676
 | Monday, Feb. 15. | 13,014
| Tuesday, Feb. 16. | 24,200
| Wednesday, Feb. 17. | 23,676
| Thursday, Feb. 18. | 27,700
| Friday, Feb. 19. | 20,745
| Eaturday, Feb. 20. | 24,001

Average ...... GEO. B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of February, A. D. 1852 SEAL N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

OMAHA gets nothing from the rail roads unless she fights for it. TEXAS is on our side in the effort to open the Omaha market to the Texas cat-

tle ranges. THE Omaha man who smokes tenement house cigars ought to be ashamed

of himself. GARZA's revolution having ended we may begin to look for one in Mexico

with an entirely new name.

THE New York express robber is not so successful as he of the west, but his style and grit more picturesque and sensational.

Elections in Buenos Avres possess some of the characteristics of elections in some of the southern states in this country. The bullet and the ballot are closely associated.

LOUCKS of South Dakota will have an interesting time of it making his St. Louis brethren believe the National Union company is not an offshoot of the National Cordage company.

ORDINARILY the Mormons have been rather shrewd politicians. In their recent efforts before congress to secure the admission of Utah their hands seem, however, to have lost their cunning.

SENTIMENT in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people is so strong in all sections of the country that even the American House of Lords will be forced to yield obedience to it.

THAT question of veracity betweeen Commissioners Timme and Berlin raised in October last has never been adjusted, and now comes one of a similar nature between Commissioners Paddock and Stenberg.

Post mortems continue to come high. but it is to be hoped the republican coroner will be less curious as to the effects upon the human organism of accidents resulting in death, and that hereafter post mortems will be less frequent.

THE equities are on our side in this matter of cattle rates from Texas to Omaha. We ought in all justice to have Kansas City rates, but when we are willing to pay a differential of \$7.50 per car there should no longer be any question about it.

THREE things we have a right to demand from the railways-milling-intransit rates, the abolition of the bridge arbitrary on traffic from Omaha to Iowa points, and the adoption of a differential rate of not to exceed \$7.50 a car load on Texas cattle.

THE announcement is made that Corman has parted from Brice and Hill. Possibly this is a mistake. If not, the shrewdest and deepest politician of the three has gone out of the combine. The other two will sadly miss his level head and remarkable foresight.

"OMAHA presents greater inducements for the location of a beet sugar plant than any other place west of the Missouri river," remarks a prominent Omaha business man. Everybody agrees with him on the proposition, but the stubborn fact stands that talk, resplutions and beet sugar associations will not build a \$500,000 factory.

LELAND STANFORD'S 2 per cent land loan bill may make the subtreasury cranks of the country at large favorable to him for president of the United States, but it does not eatch the alliance crowd in California. They declare they are not looking for a Casar, a Cromwell, a railroad monopolist or a milllonaire for a leader. They look back still further and desire a Cincinnatus.

Iowa republicans are not altogether the victims of circumstances if they are again hoist upon the prohibition petard. The democrats are interested of course In keeping prohibition in politics. For that reason they have been insincere in their efforts to pass the Schmidt license law. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that if the republicans favorable to local option and high license had united with democrats favoring the same methods of regulating the liquor traffic, a proper measure could have been passed. Perhaps it could even now be carried through the legislature. The trouble is that the republicans have been afraid to act in harmony with their h mest views in dealing with the liquor

CONCERNING WATER RIGHTS.

An Idaho paper says that in the southern part of that state corporations are cornering valuable water rights, and that it is beginning to occur to the farmers that this must ultimately operate to their disadvantage. The paper expresses the opinion that their fears are well founded and that it is not conducive to the best interest of the agricultural regions of the state to have the water which is essential to the land controlled by speculators.

What is taking place in Idaho is doubtless going on in other states where irrigation will be necessary to the development of agriculture. Men zealous in promoting the cause of irrigation are at the same time engaged as members of corporations in securing control of valuable water rights which will eventually, if their expectations are realized, become the source of large revenue, paying a generous return upon the capital invested. In his last annual report the secretary of the interior said that private corporations and associations are now substantially given the field of the water supply for the vast domain that may be redeemed by irrigation, and that this field is being rapidly seized upon. It is one thing, said the secretary, for the individual to own his claim on which he resides; it is quite another for him to be a member in a large association, or stockholder in a corporation controll ing the water necessary for the cultivation of his claim. Existing legislation does not retain to the United States any control and but weakly and insufficiently establishes the authority of the states or territories. The control of the water is handed over to corporations or associations. "These individual associations." said the secretary of the interior, "will be driven to incorporation by the necessity there will be to avoid the frequent changes of ownership and other difficulties arising from death or assignments of interests, and the owners of the water and the owners of the farms may be expected to soon become distinct

in all probability elsewhere. Under the reservation of authority expressed in the act of congress of March. 1891, the states or territories may exerclse some control of the water companies and protect their citizens from oppression, but as the secretary of the interior suggested the United States government, from whom these vastly important and far-reaching privileges emanate, should not release altogether its hold upon the water supply and its ultimate distribution. In order that monopolies and speculators shall not become too strongly intrenched in the control of the water supply in the states and territories needful of irrigation there should be as little delay as possible in providing required legislation.

bodies, with almost opposite interests."

It is evident that this is getting to be

the condition of affairs in Idaho and

AN IMPOVERISHED PARTY.

Senator Carlisle is reported to bave remarked recently that outside of Mr. Cleveland the democratic party had no available presidential timber, and also that it is the first time in many years that the democracy finds itself confined within a very limited circle in the selection of a candidate. A little reflection upon the political history of the last quarter of a century would nave suggested to the Kentucky senator that the smocratic party has been as poor as i is now in available candidates for the presidency in nearly every presidential year since the war. In 1868 the party was practically con-

fined to the choice of one man, Horatio Seymour. There were other men of a little higher rank than most of the candidates of today, but all of them were lacking in availability for one reason or another and Seymour was selected as best representing the temper and spirit of the democracy of that time. Four years later the party was in a still more impoverished condition, and having no man deemed to be available made Horace Greeley its candidate. Before the presidential year of 1876 came round Samuel J. Tilden, as governor of New York, had acquired national reputation by his efforts in overthrowing the Tweed ring and thus became an available candidate for the presidency and the only one of that year. He continued to figure in that relation down to 1880, when it was found that his infirmities pre cluded his nomination, and the party, after much easting about for an available candidate, selected General Hun cock as its candidate in the hope that his brilliant military record would offset his want of experience and knowledge in civil affairs. The phenomenal majority received by Mr. Cleveland when elected governor of New York made him the only available candidate of the democracy for the presidency in 1884, and there was no one to dispute his claim four years later. Mr. Carlisle may be correct in the opinion that he is still the most available man the democrats could nominate, but it is evident that he would not be permitted to carry New York, and without that state the

democracy cannot win the battle of 1892. It is unquestionable that the demo cratic party is very poor in available presidential timber, but the circle within which it may select a candidate is hardly more limited than it has been in any presidential year during a quarter of a century. The truth of the matter is that in all these years the democratic party has been at war with every form of progress and out of sympathy with the aspirations of the American people, and hence it has not developed leaders who were at the same time statesmen. It looks now as if the party is about to pass entirely into the control of such unscrupulous and self-seeking politicians as Hill and Gorman.

THE SIXTEENTH STREET VIADUCT. The railway companies drove a shrewd bargain when they paid their proportion of the cost of the Sixteenth street viaduct, we must admit, but that bargain does not prevent the city from compelling the companies to construct an entirely new viaduct upon Sixteenth

Section 48 of the charter reads as follows: The mayor and council shall have power to compel any railway company or companies owning or operating any railway track or tracks upon or across

to erect, construct, reconstruct, complete and keep in repair any viaduct or viaducts upon or along such street or streets, and over or under such track or tracks, including the approaches to such viaduet or vialuets, as may be deemed and declared by the mayor and council as necessary for the safety and protection of the public, provided that the approaches of any such viaduct which any callroad company or companies may be required to construct, reconstruct and keep in repair shall not exceed for each viaduct a total distance of 800 feet. \* \* \* \* The width, height and strength of any such viaduct and the approaches thereto, the material therefor and the manner of the construction thereof shall be as required by the

Board of Public Works, as may be approved by the mayor and council. These provisions are very specific. They leave no loophele by which the ratiroad companies may evade the mandate of the mayor and council to construct or reconstruct any viaduct they may deem necessary for the public convenience and safety. Whatever contracts have been made by former councils as regards the present wooden bridge on Sixteenth street, the charter for metropolitan cities clearly establishes the right of the present council to order a new viaduct that will meet with the demands of the increased traffic and will afford safe passage for all vehicles and street railway trains.

THE BEE has never had any difficulty in making itself clearly understood on any and every issue which it has been called on to discuss. There are mindreaders who can even tell how THE BEE feels on any question and what it intends to say before THE BEE has said anything. It is exceedingly amusing, however, to note how persons gifted with second sight do on occasions shoot wide of each other's mark. On Sunday morning the Lincoln Herald [ex-confed-democrat| announced:

THE OMAHA BEE IS frantically hammering at Governor Boyd with the apparent purpose of forcing him to call an extra session. It pretends to chiefly want railroad regulation. It always wants railroad regulation when the legislature is not in session.

On Monday morning the Omaha World-Herald [independent-hippodrome-democratl, evolved the following startling piece of news:

The Beatrice Erors a and other republican state papers oppose an extra session. The man who above all others dreads an extra session is Elitor Rosewater of The Bee, and his recent attacks on Boyd are due to the latter's refusal to pleige Rosewater that there would not be an extra session.

In view of the fact that THE BEE has. up to date, said nothing either for or against the proposed extra session, the Omaha and Lincoln "mediums" are making themselves supremely ridicu-

THE announcement of the intended resignation of Mr. Whitelaw Reld, the American minister to France, will be received with regret by those who are familiar with his valuable services abroad. He has labored with intelligence and zeal to promote American interests in France and has been signally successful, though owing to the ministerial crisis in that country he may have to leave his work uncompleted. Such valuable concessions as he has obtained will, however, stand, regardless of cabinet changes, and contemplated arrangements of a commercial character are doubtless in such shape that his succes sor will have little-difficulty in bringing them to a satisfactory conclusion. Few men in so brief a diplomatic experience have made so creditable a record, and Mr. Reid will return home with an increased claim to the hearty respect of his fellow citizens.

CONGRESS ought not to delay in providing the appropriation necessary to carry out the act for the protection of the lives of the miners in territories. This act was passed by the Fifty-first congress, but so late in the session that no appropriation was made to carry it into effect. It provides for public inspection and supervision of mining in the interest of the protection of the miners. The president has by special message called the attention of congress to the omission of an appropriation and urged that the money necessary to meet the salaries and necessary expenses of inspectors be provided. The duty to do this is so obvious that there can be no excuse for delay in making the required appropriation. -

THE ladies of Omaha have done a good deal toward encouraging home industry. In all lines of household goods, where the ladies control the purchases, business has improved immensely since the beginning of the agitation for home patronage. Between 200 and 300 additional men are now employed as a direct result of the enthusiasm with which Omaha housekeepers have rallied to the support of Omaha industries. A reform never amounts to much which does not enlist female sympathy. The home patronage movement has the sincere, earnest, substantial aid of Omaha ladies and therefore has succeeded.

Globe-Democrat. It is gratifying to hear that perfect har-

mony prevails in the ranks of the Texas re-

publicars, which means that the democratic majority in the state this year will be kept down below 200,000. Gotham's Monument Agony. New York Recorder The selection of General Horace Porter to be president of the Grant Monument associ ation is as good a one as could have been

memory of his old commander. Grateful Oblivion.

made. He will work hard to honor the

St. Louis Republic. Mrs. James G. Blaire, jr., has her divorce at last, with alimony for herself and child. It is to be hoped that young James will have to earn the money to pay it and that she will relieve the country by relapsing into obscurity.

To Prevent Cala nities by Fire.

Harper's Weekly. The first thing which a civilized community should require in the erection of houses which are intended to us used for hotels and theaters and halls is that they shall be practically fire-proof. If people are "willing to take the risk" the public should refuse to permit them to take it. If proper and reasonable precautions for safety increase the expense of building, rents may be increased, any public street or streets of the city and the price of lodging. There need be no

fear that a notel which is known to be practically fire-proof will not be amply supported because its rates are higher than those of a death trap. Quamities like the burning of the Hotel Royal have become so common that it is not without serious apprehension that travelers now outer their rooms in hotels. The coil of rope which is supposed to be designed to help them in a direful emergency merciv remainds them of their peril and of their probable mability in a sudden alarm

to cope with it.

.. The Vital Issues, Senator Itale in North American Review. The republican party will take its chances before the people upon the doctrine of protection as opposed to free trade, or what is called revenue reform; but this doctrine in 1892 will be enlarged and expanded and popularized by its new ally and hand maiden, reciprocity, which, when protection has built up the product of American labor, furnishes a market abroad for its overplus, without in the least endangering that product by the competition of foreign underpaid The whole scheme of reciprocity, mainly directed to trade with the sister republics of the American continent, goes hand in hand with protection. The democrats pervert its meaning, deride its uses and yet, it is plain to see, are afraid of it.

The Woods Are Full of Them

Gene Field in Chicago News. Now that Boyd has been reinstated as governor of Nebraska everybody is his friend. That man Thayer must be a very remarkable individual to have held the for so long against the multitude which is now fawning before the other fellow. Yet all the time-servers and bootlicks do not live in

Nor the Subtreasury Scheme.

Globe-Democrat. There is a good deal of nerve in the petition of the California gold miners for an appropriation of \$1,500,000 to enable them to re sume hydraulic mining; but it is not more notable in that respect than the appeal of the Colorado silver miners for a law that shall add 30 per cent to the value of their product.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR?

Chicago Tribune: It goes without saying that the members will return to Washington all the better prepared not only for their duty immediately connected with the visit, but for all their duties by reason of their three days experience in the great business and political center of the country.

Chicago Mail: Tell us if you honestly and candidly believe Chicago should contribute not only the brains, energy, genius, grounds and \$10,000,000, but also the \$5,000,000 which must be forthcoming if the fair is to be the success which you and the people of this country want it to be. That, gentlemen, is what you are here for.

Chicago Times: Chicago has not invited these members of the national assembly to come within its gates for the purpose of belittling its own hospitality by any solicita-tion for favors. Chicago wants no favors. Congressmen may judge for themselves whether or not the city is redeeming its word and meeting fully its obligation.

Chicago Post: "It has been truly said that the greatest exhibit at the World's fair in Chicago will be Chicago itself. If this fac s borne in upon our visitors; if in viewing the fair they also catch glimpses of the city where such a miracle is possible—dazzling, bewildering, delightful—why, we can't well We are modest, but we trust we also know our own worth.

Chicago Herald: No trumpery of class of heraldic device annoys the commoners and senators who are Chicago's guests. Like freemen they come. By freemen they are welcomed. To livestigate a great national undertaking is their first and chief mission. Incidentally to accept at the hands of their courtesy of common countrymen ellowship is all that Chicago solicits.

Chicago News: They come west on a unique excursion to visit a unique city. The hospitality of Chicago has been accepted in tives will be treated to the pest Chicago has and they will not be asked to vote for World's fair appropriation, either. If old fashioned hospitality counts for anything these days none of the party will return to Washington with anything save good wishes for Chicago.

THEY DIDN'T GET THEIR MAN.

A Deputy Sheriff Disperses a Mob Which Had Broken Into Jail. OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.-About midnight last night a mob of fifty or sixty men called at the jail in this place to have a prisoner locked up. Jailer D. S. Nickson was suspicious, however, and refused to let them in. The mob then revealed their true inten tion by breaking down the front door of the jail and rushing in, saying they wanted a man confined there, at the same time firing toward the head of the stairs where the jailer and his son were standing. The jailer returned the fire and the mob rushed rapidly out. It is not known whether any of them were struck or not. Some think they wanted to release George Green, sentenced to the pen for life for the murder of J. B. Davidson, while others think they wanted to lynen the negro, Jones, who murdered Marshal Taylor of Sharpsburg, Christmas evening.

LAYS OF THE LIGHT-HEARTED.

Chicago Tribune: The coffin trust will shortly raise the price of coffins 20 per cent. The obvious duty of the public toward this monopoly is to live it down.

Washington Star: The astronomer who has made a telescopic discovery is naturally proud of his good looks. Binghampton Republican: It is the bust-ness of the newspaper editor to "make a long story short."

Dalias News: One of the harlest lines of duty is the clothesline, New York Herald: Closefist, sr.-When I was your age I wasn't a mule, as you seem Closefist, jr.-Evidently not; the father of a

PERPETUAL MOTION. Chicago Times.
The bunko-steerer talks and chats.
While playing his deep game;
The meter itsays naught at all.
But gets there just the same. Boston Jester: "Isn't the part Miss Wrinkle

mule usually isn't.

takes a terribly ugly one?" Yes, but did you ever see anyone more nat-urally gifted for it?" Epoch: "Won't you smile, please?" said the

"Certainly," was the ready reply, "Do you carry a flask, or shall we have to go down New York Hemaid: Wiggs-Miss Leftover, one of our chorus gir s, tells me she will cele-brate her twentleth birthday on the last day

Futites—She doesn't look her age. Wiggs-No; no one would take her to be s A POPULAR SONG. The muzwumpi boom's an empty thing— They strive by vain to gorze her: The only song the people sinz Is, "Hill's broke loose in Georgia!"

Lowell Courier One of the most persistent forces in nature softe needle. which alway carries its point and always has an eye out fo

Beston Bulletinf. The man who really in tends to "drown list sorrow in dring" should jump overhoard.

Siftings: "You won't suit me at all." as the man said to the tallor who refused him credit Eimira Gazette: Money tasks, and this is probably why we hear so much about loud checks. DAVID AND THE GANG.

New York Tribune.

The eager people cry; "Why David fe; the rang, you know," The knowing ones rep.y.

David had a little gong.
That tried its best to please.
And every time that David snuffed.
The gang was suce to sneeze. It followed him to town one day
To break the party rules;
It made the party rage and curse
To see such brazen foo's. And so the party turned it down, But still it lingered near. And waited mourafully about for David to appear. What made the gong love David so?"

WILD NATURE ROBED IN WHITE

Pen Pictures of Midwinter Scenes Between Cheyenne and Zion.

DAZZLING MANTLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL

Industrial Gems Glowing in Fields of Snowy Diamonds-Wyoming's Attractions-Election Carnival in Salt Lake -Natural Gas.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Feb. 19 .- | Special to THE BEE. |- From Cheyene to Ogden the scenery, in summer time superb, clad in winter garb is wealthy with new and strange glories. The mountains are now what we fondly pictured them in youth, and when over the tenderfoot period had our ideals rudely effaced by finding them not only not inaccessible to man, but presenting easy pathways by which the iron horse-"the great civilizer"-may climb over the most majestle and massive of the snow-crowned monarchs and carry the commerce of the world in his train. The Sherman hill, once a holy terror to travelers, because at this season of the year trains were likely to stick in a snow bank and remain there for three weeks, has lost its prestige. There are few delays now in that district of the Wyoming ated so cleverly that it has passed into a

The Laramie Plains.

Dropping down from Sherman, threading our way through Titanic masses of granite rock, drifting in midair across the terrible chasm spanned by Dale creek bridge, all the time in sight of towering peaks, and won-drously beautiful valleys, both mountain and vale changing with every curve that is made until it is like gazing through the kaleido-scope of the Almighty, the train suddenly dashes out upon the Laramie plains, one o the grandost, richest and most highly favor od sections in all the west. "The Plains' are more rolling than the prairies of Ne-braska. They stretch away from Diamond Peak, near the Colorado line, northwest-ward across the state, until their domain is disputed by the Big Horn and Wind river chains, sentinels whose feet are so firmly planted in the rock that the most violen earthquake could not send a quiver through their frames, and whose heads are so tar above the clouds that they are never touched by cloud or storm, but bathed perpetually in light of the sun, the moon or the stars that march across the sky nightly in splendic array. The region is perhaps 300 miles In length and 50 to 150 miles wide.

A Paradise for Colonists.

It was apparently at one time the bed of a vast inland sea, whose shores have long since been transformed into mountains that now shelter the entire pasin on every side and sparkling rivers that make it possible for man to live here and enjoy all the comforts of life. Besides the Big and Little Laramie rivers and their tributaries threading the plains in every direction, are lakes of all sizes, and on the banks of all these bodies of water are ranches where the agri as those in the department of mining or stock

Irrigation ditches us long, as wide and as deep as the Erie canal and costing fabulous sums of money, have been constructed bring-ing hundreds of thousands of acres under water, offering to the colonist who is looking home and is willing to reclaim 'the desert' the richest farming land in the world, the water-right free, and absolute immunity from the drouth, flood or destructive insects against which the farmer at a lower elevation has to contend.

The Black Hills on the east and the Medicine Bow range on the west present just now, in connection with the above mentioned plains and rivers, a landscape that is marvel The snow that has fallen at ously beautiful short intervals ever since early October to the basin given the re-Adamite sea the appearance of an ocean rozen over during a calm; its billows enatched forever from the power of the piti ess storm, and at the moment when gentle swell left all their graceful outlines perpetuated for future generations to gaze

On the margin of this marble image carved by nature, the bills that shelter the whole stretch of country from the storms of winter and summer alike rise abruptly From their barren flanks the wind has whipped away every vestige of white, but above this a snowy wave envelops their iuge forms, and covering their rugged crests glisten in that sunlight with the sating sheen of an angel's shoulder. The ice-bound rivers, on which rest two feet of crystal surface, every inch as "clear and pure as the bosom of a star," stretch like two silver chains across the entire length of the plains. These, with the lakes, viewed from the dark brow of the Black Hills in the full glare of the morning sun, glow like diamonds set in opals they are so dazzling one cannot look a them for more than a second or two-they fairly burn through the eyes and into the A Great Silver Camp.

In sight of the lovely town of Laramie, "Gem city of the Rockies," is the new silver camp that is fondly hoped will become second Leadville, or perhaps the greatest silver camp on the continent. It lies on the istern slope of the Snowy range and under the evening shadow of the Great Divide. The belt so rich in this precious metal is not yet familiar to those who have located on and are developing it, but it has already been respected for a distance of fourteen miles and the "lime dyke" is at least 100 feet wide on the average. The claims that have been most extensively developed during the past year are the Brooklyn and New York, owned by the Lucky Six company; the Red Bird, owned by J. J. Fein, and the Big Strike, Jadge C. W. Bramel's property. On the first named ledge a shaft has been sunk to a depth of over fifty feet and the rock has been steadily increasing in value. Before they ad sunk ten feet the owners were offere

\$35,000 for the mine. Now they would probably not consider any offer. The ore is not only high grade, but the ledge practically in exhaustible. The whole side of the mountain is rich in the precious metals, if indications go for anything, for wonderful silver, copper and gold have been discovered everywhere from the head of French creek to the head of Rock crees and at the foot of Old Spring, along Douglas creek and its tributaries, are placers that have been worked profitably for the past twenty years, together with rich quartz lodes, of which the Keystone and the Florence have been noted producers for a long time.

From La Piata it is but six miles across the ridge to Gold Hill, which has been fully described many times in THE BEE. One can micwinter snowshoe it over in a very

The Laramie plains have been mentioned as a type of the whole state, for are left to be considered the vast oil basins, the im-measurable fields of coal, the rich agricultural districts and other resources almost without number that are almost without number that are to be found on every side and whose development will produce an amount of treasure that no man can com-The Great Coal Camp.

Carbon, Hanna, Dana, Rock Springs and Almy are all coal camps that are fast coming to the front. It is claimed by those well informed on the subject that Hanna is the coming great coal came of the west. It is certainly growing like magic in population and as the population is composed almost ex-clusively of miners it is to be inferred that the output is being proportionately creased.

Owing to delays on the Nebraska division, the train did not reach Salt Lake until about 9 o'clock a. m. It was election day and every other interest was lost sight of in the struggie for supremacy between the Mormon and the Cientiles. It is useless to deny the fact that the same old battle is still on publicans and democrats here are what third parties are in the east. They serve as auxiliaries to one of the old combinations and invariantly ruin the very cause they seek to advance—that is, unless one party is so powerful that it can overwhelm the whole The enthusiasm on all sides was

There was the usual array of carriages with flaming banners, the salouns were closed, there was a crowd surrounding every polling place, and there was enough

squabbling and fraud to do credit to the old "Bloody Third" in Omana. The liberals won the day and in the evening they celebrated their victory. The women, who once voted were distranchised some years ago, but they helped to "demonstrate" all the same, and I believe I nover saw such a carnival before. There were bonfires on every hand, generally about six to the block. Men, women and boys went about blowing tin horns until the din would have shaken down walls ten times as strong as those of Jericho, had they kept up the racket. Ladies who were evidently respectable would walk up and toot their horns right to the face of the passer-by. Kids of tender years swelled the pandemonium. Bands played and men in uniforms of the wideawake pattern marched un and down the streets until long after midnight. A new feature 1 noticed was the appearance of massers in the crowd. It was a miniature mardi gras, a mammoth bal masque without the music and the dancing, a carnival at Rome or Venice. It was the wildest, most reckiess, most demonstrative night I have ver even read of, outside of Poe's "Masque

Yet they say that they have had seven such contests in this city and that this wasn't a marker to some of them. The night wound up with a fire on the main street in which two prominent business houses were burned out, and I verily believe the people would have onloved seeing half, the town go. rather than forego the destrious bliss of vic-

A Big Strike.

The second notable event of the week was the striking of another big well of natural gas on the line of the Union Pacific, twelve north of the city, by the Natural Gas company, and the ceremonies

attending its first firing.

After eight weeks of boring and at a depth of 715 feet the first sandstone of the carbonierous period was struck. It was the genuine Trenton stone and, when the drill pentrated it, it was hurled upward, the great iron mass not only coming to the surface, but flying fully 200 feet higher in the air. This was followed by a shower of earth and grayel, rock and debris of all sorts, that when it fell formed a craterlike circle around the hole and sunk into the surface to a depth of seven feet. The manager and his workmen were engaged about that time in nunting for the Union Pacific track, a half mile away, or plainly speaking, for refuge from the shower that was as dan gerous as that from an eruption of Vesuvius. The new strike naturally caused a great sensation in Zion, where they are banking heavily on the value that natural gas will prove to the city in the way of inviting man facturing and industrial firms to here; public curiosity was excited to the highest pitch, and the Union Pacific ran a special excursion train to the scene to enable the public to size up the situation to their

own satisfaction.

Arriving at the point nearest the well, which is probably 1,000 feet from the well first discovered, two enormous torches were descried burning near the shore of the lake. There was also heard the melodious voice of a calliope, operated through the medium of a two inch pipe from the old well, set up near

the Union Pacific tasck.

J. C. Elliott, an old time and well known Omaha plumber, who has been located here for the past three years, and who has done all the pipe fitting for these wells, superintended the exhibition. Every few minutes he would hold a handful of red, blue or green fire powder near the lower orifice of the large pe stem, so that the suction carried up into the terch, producing very fine effects, not to be equaled by the best spec-tacular business in the country. Meanwhile the scene was successfully photographed by two of the leading artists of Zion

Soon there was heard, off to the west a roaring sound like that from a locomotive when the blower is turned on, but many times louder, and the crowd began to surge that way. Arriving near the engine house of the new well, a gravish column was seen shooting upward from a six-inch pine that extended twenty feet above the well and was guyed with ropes and fastened to drilling rig. The column strengly resembled a huge fountain of sand, and was about 150 feet high, and twelve feet wide at the base. This was what the visitors had come to see, but they did not know it.

It could only be lighted by means

of Roman candles, the many-colored balls from which were sent flying in the direction of the flame , which did not light until fully ten feet above the vent. After sev eral ineffectual attempts, one of the balls was sent directly through the gray column, there was a splash and

Instantaneously a Roar

that made every man and woman start; horses that had been ridden or driven close to the well plunged and snorted, and a stam-pede seemed insvitable. But the fractious steeds were soon curbed and brutes as well the greatest torch ever lighted in the Rocky mountain region. The roar of the escaping unward was terrible to look at; the glare of the torch lighted the highest mountain and was visible ten miles away. Boys threw snowballs into the midst of the column of burning gas, and they were snatched up and thrown 500 yards away. The full pressure of the gas was not turned on by any means, but there was enough in the spectacle to confirm those who have scouted the idea of there being enough natural gas in this country to be of practical advantage to manufacturers and for city heating and lighting. W. H. Kent.

COLORED PROPLE SWINDLED.

They Sell Their Homes on a Promise of Free Passage to Africa. NEW YORK, Feb. 22 .- A party of colored nen, numbering about a hundred, arrived here today. The families are on their way from Indian Territory to Liberia, Africa, They were a curious looking lot of people, The police took them to Stephen Merritt's mission to give them shelter from the rain and something to eat. One of the number, George Washington, a venerable darkey, told the story of their wanderings. He said they came from Redland, I. T., in the Cherokee nation, fifteen miles from Fort Smith, Ark. Most of them owned property and raised cotton, but the last summer the crop was a failure and they became dissatisfied. The trip to Liberia had been discussed last June. Rev. Mr. Hill, their pastor, favored the project and concluded to go with them as their leader. Kev. Mr. Hill told them that it would cost them \$1,500 to get to this city and that the steamsnip company would give them free passage to Africa. His proposition

was accepted. Many of them sold their homes for almost nothing in order to raise the amount. He said that some time ago he received a circu-iar from a man named. Coppinger of Washington, manager of the American Coloniza-tion society. The circular stated that negroes could go to Africa free of charge after taking of allegiance to the African ernment administered at the custom house. This they found was untrue. The pastor and his people are left here without mea, and all of them bereft of home and farms.

A Public Entertainment. A free public entertainment will be given at the rooms of the Omaha commercial cotlege over the Boston store, corner Sixteenth and Douglas streets, next Thursday evening, February 25. The entertainment will con-sist of an address by Bishop John P. New man, and a literary contest between the commercial literary society and the Stenographers' association, interspersed with ex cellent music. On Friday evening, February 25, the

students and ex-students will give a social and banquet at the rooms of the college with an informal program. The public is cor-dially invited to attend the entertainment Thursday evening. Admission both even-ings will be by complimentary tickets, which may be had at the coflege office.

Omaha Medical College Notes. Dr. Joseph Neville is about to retire from the college and will be succeeded by Dr. A. F. Jonas.

Dr. Leisenring, for many years lecturer on bestetrics, will leave soon for a trip to Cali-ornia. Dr. E. W. Chase will fill the chair for the rest of the year. With the completion of the new St. Jos-eph's hospital the Medical codlege will pro-bably either build in the vicinity of the hos-

pital or will move to a more central location Two Killed and Four Injured Forest, Miss., Feb. 22.-A construction train on the Vicksburg & Meridan road was wrecked near this station. Two negroes, section hands, were instantly killed, and Conductor Ramsey, Section Foreman Rodg-

CARNS KEEPS THE RECORDS

Thayer's Inspector Declines to Turn Over Books and Papers to Heimrod.

WHAT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAYS

All Documents Pertaining to the Office Must Be Turned Over on Leaving-Last of the Deputy Oil Inspectors Named.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 22.-(Special to Tun BEE. |- Although Louis Heimrod has had charge of the oil inspection department since the 8th instant, he has as yet failed to receive from his prodecessor, E. C. Carns, the vouchers for moneys expended, statements of oils inspected and stub books of the deputies showing record of oils inspected and fees received. These records belong to the office and should have been left there when Mr. Carns turned it over to Mr. Heimrod. Attorney General Hastings has rendered an official opinion, in which he plainty says that "it is the duty of all retiring officers to deliver over to their successors in office all books, papers, records, vouchers, furniture, etc., pertaining to said office." The law is clear on the subject, and if Mr. Carns kept such vouchers and deputy's receipt books as he was in duty bound to do, he has no right to retain them after he has retired from

It is especially desirable that the expense youthers and deputy's receipt books should be kept on file in the office of the state oil inspector. Inspector Caldwell's records of a imilar nature are on file and so are Inspector Heimrod's. The public will naturally in-quire, "Why has not Mr. Carns complied with the law and placed his expense vouchers, etc., on file!"

Chief Inspector Heimrod has made a second formal demand upon Mr. Carns for the return of the expense vouchers, etc., which properly belong to the state. Mr. Heimron today completed his force of

deputies by appointing C. E. Forbes of St. Paul as the fifth. Gossin at the State House.

Today being Washington's birthday and a legal holiday, Governor Boyd gave his official executioner a day of rest. No removals or appointments were made, but several may De expected tomorrow.

Pawnee City's donation of 1,000 bushels of

corn was inadvertantly omitted from the list published in the daily papers last week, but it accompanied the train nevertheless. A check for \$72,40 was received today for the Russian relief fund. It was forwarded to Akron, O., where it will be applied to the purchase of corn meal.

Editor Wahiquist of the Hastings Demo-

crat was a state house visitor today. n McDowell, the chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, returned this afternoon from Beatrice, where he spent Sunday. Warning to Oil Dealers,

Oil Inspector Heimrod today sent out a circular calculated to remedy any abuse that had arison through the carelessness of former inspectors. It explains itself:

To Dealers in Petroleum Oil in the State of Nebrasia: It has come to my notice that cer-tain dealers in petroleum oil have neglected to remove or efface the brand of the oil in-

tain dealers in potroleum oil have neglected to remove or efface the brand of the oil inspector on empty barrels, casks or packages. I herewith call your attention to section 8 of the oil inspection law of Nebraska.

"Section 8. Any person setting or dealing in the illuminating oils hereinbefore specified, who shall sell or dispose of any empty barrels, casks or pac ages that has once been used for such oils and been branded by a state or deputy inspector befores thoroughly tameeling, removing or effacing the inspection brand on the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall pay a fine of ten doilars, islo), for each barrel, cask or package thus soid or disposed of."

As it is the duty of the state oil inspector and his deputies to enforce this law. I must and will legally proceed against any person violating the same.

Enough the Mado.

May be Something in It Yet, A sensational story was affoat today regarding a shooting affray at the penitentiary Saturday afternoon. A gentleman who was at the institution Saturday states that a bir

negro, whom he was told had been sent up from Pinttsmouth and who had ployed in the harness department, was reprimanded by Warden Mallon for an infraction The altercation took place outside the har-ness building and the negro becoming angered at the wardan's tone started for him. Scarcely had he taken two steps when guard in the tower leveled his Winchester and fired. The bullet struck the negro on the frontal bone, high up, and plowed through his hair, inflicting only a scalp wound. It falled to knock him down but dazed him, and he was easily overpowered and placed in a

E. J. Hyner, a clerk in the warden's office, when telephoned to denounced the story as a "confounded lie," and Contractor Dorgan disclaimed all knowledge of any such occur-

Ready for Commencement Day. Horare E. Scudder of Cambridge, Mass.,

has been engaged to deliver the commence men oration next June. Mr. Sendder is editor-in-chief of the Houghton, Millin Publishing company. All the books published by this firm must first pass through his hands. But Mr. Scudder is best known as the editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He has reld this important position for many years and is known to many people through his writings. This engagement fills one the list of the university orators for this year. The university authorities should feel proud that they have been able to engage such noted and learned men as Rev. Gladden, Rev. Kirkus and Mr. Scudder to deliver their ad-

William Bennet, an inmate of the Liscoln

usane asylum, died Saturday, aged 76. remains were sent to Grand Island this after Hazel Washburne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Washburne, age 2 years, died yesterday. The funeral occured this after-noon from the residence, 237 South Ninth

The funeral of N. S. Scott, one of Lincoln's pioneers, occurred yesterday afternoon from the First Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was an elder. Interment took place at Wyuka. The ladies of Grace Lutheran church will

give a free New England supper at the church, Tenth and K streets, on Wednesday evening of this week. A cordial invition is extended to all to attend. The second annual entertainment given by the pupils of St. Theresa high school will occur tonight and tomorrow night. A very interesting program has been arranged for

onight, including choruses, tableaux, etc. W. W. Kering of West Oak precinct has taken the position in the office of the district court cierk made vacant by Steve Jones' resignation. Mr. Kerling is well known throughout the county, and will make an efcient cierk.

The pleasant hour party, which was to have been held Wednesday evening at the Liucoln hotel, has been postponed on account of a proposed leap year party, which will be given at the same place this week, probably the

The funeral of Herman M. Cornell, who died Saturday evening, occurred at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the First Baptist church. Deceased was a student in the Lincoln ness college, and the school attended the funeral in a body.

MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

South American Redskins Go on the War Path. La Paz, Bolivia, Feb. 22.-At Huairo, in the Peruvian department of Ayacuche, Bolivian Indians attacked a number of farm houses. Before the savages had forced an entrance, two regiments arrived and routed the redskins, killing twelve of their number and badly wounding three others. Advices from other parts of the state tell of an Intian outbreak and the massacre of a number

of missionaries and settlers.

Say the Revolution is Over. City of Mexico, Feb. 22 .- A thorough investigation of the frontier and the coasts indicates that there is now no danger of an uprising in Mexico. The Garza bandits, who had been operating in United States terri-tory, appear to have disbanded with no likeers and two brakemon were fatalty injured. lihood of reorganizing.