THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 20, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, Feb. 14	28,150
Monday, Feb. 15	23,918
Tuesday, Feb. 16	24,269
Wednesday, Feb. 17	23,676
Thursday, Feb. 18	24,730
Friday, Feb. 19	23,745
Saturday, Feb. 20	24,061
Average	24,511

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of February, A. D. 1892.
SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January 24,324.

SENATOR TELLER is beginning to wish he had burned that letter.

MEXICO affords a living example of the effect of the policy of free silver coinage.

REJECT every proposal offered for the new Central school site, gentlemen, if by so doing better figures can be obtained.

THE hoary-headed rumor that Secretary Noble will shortly resign from the cabinet has again bobbed itself into prominence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is not especially gifted as an orator, but lately whenever he has made a speech it has produced a decided sensation.

JUDGE W. M. ROBERTSON'S retirement from the Neligh land office is probably the preliminary step toward the cultivation of a Robertson congressional boom.

BRAZIL has appropriated $600,000 for the purpose of making an exhibit at the World's fair. Brazil under the new form of government is progressive, even if it is also turbulent.

IDAHO is being well advertised by the discussion of the senatorial controversy in the United States senate, and the contestant, Colonel Claggett, is achieving national notoriety which may be useful in the future.

NEBRASKA'S contingent of eminent Irishmen is as much divided against itself as that in the English Parliament. Land League President Gannon's address has stirred up a hornets' nest of no small dimension in these parts.

ROASTING David Bennett Hill is a harmless amusement in which the Cleveland democrats and mugwumps of New York are indulging just now. They evidently think Hill will taste fully as well roasted as otherwise.

IN VIEW of the courtesy extended to Omaha by the third party people at St. Louis yesterday we are estopped from criticising adversely the curious conglomeration which is to constitute the third party in the national campaign of 1892.

TOBACCO growing is a profitable industry wherever soil and climate are adapted to it. The result of the experiments in Nebraska will be watched, therefore, with great interest, especially as they promise to be entirely successful.

BOULEVARD donations will be accepted by the park commission until further notice. Park donations would likewise be cheerfully received if public-spirited land owners should find their hearts moved to this style of public benefaction.

NO THOUGHTFUL, practical politician will blame Hill for holding an early cut-and-dried convention. In the game of politics the gambler who has a sure thing never takes in a partner, or postpones the game merely for the sake of professional sentiment.

ARCHITECTS are to be invited to furnish plans for a library building to cost $80,000, but the unconditional conveyance from the Byron Reed heirs of the library lot has not yet been placed in escrow to be delivered when the $80,000 building is completed.

THERE should be 25,000 names signed to the Manufacturers and Consumers association pledge to give home manufactures the preference in all purchases of goods, prices and quality equal. With such a guarantee of business it will not be difficult to induce other factories to locate in Omaha.

HOUSEKEEPERS in Omaha have already demonstrated their patriotism by the support they have so cheerfully given to the home patronage movement. They will now be given a further opportunity to prove their fidelity to the city and state. The Manufacturers and Consumers association will have a canvass of the city made by ladies who will distribute copies of a catalogue of home products and home manufacturers and at the same time invite signatures to the honorary membership roll of the association. These signatures involve no expense, but are agreements to give home industries the preference, price and quality being equal, in making purchases for the household. THE BEE bespeaks for the lady canvassers a cordial welcome at all our homes.

SOMETHING MUST BE DONE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24.—John M. Thurston of Omaha will leave Chicago for New York tonight, where he will advise eastern republican leaders that the alliance is as strong as ever in Nebraska and Kansas, and something must be done to check it.

"The whole movement," said Mr. Thurston today, "has been given such a strong political backing that it cannot be easily stopped. I think the republican party is ready to listen to the grievances of the farmers and make laws to widen their markets and give better returns to the farmers for their produce."—*United Pre s dispatch.*

Yes, indeed; something must be done, and that thing must be done speedily. The remedy must not be political catnip tea and soothing syrup, but blue mass and ipecac. The republican party cannot hope to regain the support of the farmers unless they are given substantial relief at the hands of officials who are in position to do so. The way to give the Nebraska farmer better prices for his products is to reduce railroad freight rates. The State Board of Transportation should act at once and redeem the pledges made to the producers of Nebraska in the republican platform of 1890. It is manifest that if the republican state board at the behest of the railroad managers, who have a mortgage on them, refuse to do their duty, the democrats and independents will do it for them in an extra session of the legislature.

But this act of deathbed repentance alone will not restore the party in popular confidence in Nebraska unless it is coupled with other proofs of honest intention to give the people relief from corporate misrule. The railroads must retire from politics in fact as well as in name. Railroad bossism must be subordinated to the untrammeled will of the rank and file of the party. Our conventions must cease to be mere ratification meetings of the caucuses held at railroad headquarters. Our candidates must be in touch with the producers and free from all corporate entanglements.

Clean, capable and unpurchasable men must be placed in the lead and dishonest hacks and pliant stool-pigeons of jobbery and monopoly must be relegated to the rear.

Will Mr. Thurston prevail upon the railroad magnates to let go their grip upon the republicans of Nebraska and give them a chance to breathe once more? Will Mr. Thurston and his associates of the railroad lobby who wrecked and ruined the republican party in Nebraska stand aside and give the rank and file a chance to redeem it in this critical hour? Let them understand clearly that a boodle campaign in Nebraska will not win this year. The people are aroused as they never have been before. No loyal republican will waver on the national issues, but a man's shirt is nearer to him than his overcoat. The people of Nebraska are determined to govern themselves and party ties on local issues will snap like the hempen cords that bound the wrists of Samson.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

The conference at St. Louis, made up of people who are discontented with prevailing conditions—financial, industrial, political and social—decided to hold a national convention and nominate a presidential ticket. This result was reached after one of the stormiest experiences ever known to a political conference, and one which doubtless left much bitterness of feeling that will not soon be removed. There was a vigorous opposition on the part of southern representatives to the plan of nominating candidates for the presidency, which disclosed the fact that very generally the alliance men in the south will support the democratic ticket. The northern alliance people profess to believe that they have captured the southern alliance vote, but representatives of the latter resent the assumption. It will undoubtedly be found on election today that the great majority of the alliance men south are loyal to the political faith they have always held. The solid south is in no danger of being broken by desertion from the democracy of any considerable number of the members of the alliance. The new political movement has no terrors for the dominant party in that section. The harm it will do to either of the old parties will be inflicted chiefly on the republican party in the states where the alliance has a numerous membership. It may result in throwing the election of president into the house of representatives and thereby giving the country a democratic executive, for of course no rational man supposes that the new party can elect its candidates.

The complaints made by the promoters of the new movement are not all of them groundless. Some of the evils they point out everybody will concede exist and ought to be remedied. But there is a great deal of exaggeration regarding prevailing conditions. It is simply absurd to say that the country is on the verge of moral, political and national ruin. There is no evidence of deterioration morally, the country never had a cleaner and more practical national administration than it now has, and in all material conditions the nation is making steady progress. Business is not generally as active as could be desired, but the known facts regarding our foreign commerce and trustworthy reports respecting home industries show that business is far from being prostrated. The statement that labor is impoverished is another one that will not stand investigation. But it is the financial principles of the new party that will subject it to the severest criticism. These are of the wildest and most indefensible character, which could they be put into practice would in a brief time destroy public and private credit and end in disaster to all interests.

It is most remarkable that practical farmers cannot see that the sub-treasury scheme, a fiat currency, and free coinage of silver are expedients from which they would be the first to suffer. Of all classes of people none is more deeply concerned in having a sound and stable currency than the farmer and the laborer, and such a currency would be impossible in the plan of the new party.

It does not appear that this movement is gaining in strength. It seems hardly possible that it can do so with such a platform of financial heresies. It will doubtless make some trouble, however, for the old parties, and more particularly for the republican party, toward which its now prominent leaders are especially unfriendly.

WILL THEY EVER STOP LYING?

THE BEE contains a quite lengthy editorial explaining the whys and wherefores of the defeat of L. D. Richards for governor a year ago last fall and calling upon Nebraska republicans to get into line again for the national campaign. But Rosey does not have a word to say concerning that little paragraph that appeared exclusively in the weekly edition of THE BEE one week before election day of that memorable campaign.—*Platt m ach News.*

The only editorial paragraph relating to Richards that can be found in the weekly edition of THE BEE of October 29, one week before election day, reads as follows:

Hon. L. D. Richards began life as a pile driver and the present indications are that he will resume operations with that useful but emphatic implement for one day only on the 4th of November.

Now what is there in this paragraph that can be construed by anybody conversant with the English language as a stab or a slur?

Will the vile imposters and hypocrites who are constantly prating about the betrayal of Richards have the decency to reproduce the following editorial that appeared in THE WEEKLY BEE of October 22, 1890, two weeks before the election:

MR. RICHARDS'S CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Richards carries on his canvass for the governorship with a modesty and dignity characteristic of the man. Reports from various parts of the state which he has visited show that he has everywhere won popular respect and impressed the people as a man who could be trusted to administer the affairs of the state honestly, wisely and in accordance with the platform promises of his party.

His speeches are plain, straightforward statements of the record and principles of the republican party in their relation to the issues of the present campaign. They are admirably adapted to the situation. They refer, with a pride which every western republican should share, to what the party has done for the west in the way of homestead laws, the administration of the land office, the increase of silver coinage, the admission of new states, and the application of protection to the products of the farm. They describe the development of the state for thirty years under an unbroken succession of republican governors. They emphasize the promises of the present platform with regard to the regulation of the railroads and provision for public elevators.

In one respect Mr. Richards' speeches are of more than partisan importance. He renders a good service to men of all parties in branding as false the stories of widespread depression and impending disaster which the leaders of other parties have scattered broadcast in the hope of getting into office thereby. In combatting these false but damaging assertions he does a service for which every business man and farmer should be grateful, whoever their candidate for governor. The facts and figures which he employs fully sustain his position and the reputation of the state.

Mr. Richards represents in his life and character the best citizenship of Nebraska. His campaign is a good index of the sound and honorable administration which might be expected of him as governor.

LET THEM APPEAL.

It is given out that the Union Pacific will appeal to the federal courts to enjoin the city from revoking or modifying the grant of side-track privileges which the company has procured through the successive city councils within the past twenty years.

By all means let the company appeal. It has already appealed to the federal courts to enjoin the assessment of part of its property for city taxation, although it was listed at about one-fortieth of the actual value which the Union Pacific places upon its terminal facilities in Omaha. We may as well have all these questions adjudicated by the supreme court of the United States and if Omaha has no rights which the Union Pacific railroad needs to respect, the sooner we know it the better.

A corporation within the city that enjoys all the municipal privileges should be willing to share the burdens of maintaining city government with all other property owners. If our streets and thoroughfares are to be used as a right-of-way by railroads without any compensation, the railroads that use these streets for side-tracks should at least be compelled to submit to reasonable regulation of switching charges. But if the corporation known as the Union Pacific railway can defiantly override all the municipal prerogatives of the corporation known as the city of Omaha, we had better let the Union Pacific company assume the entire control and management of our municipal affairs. As a matter of fact they have had that control indirectly for the last twenty-five years without let or hindrance.

REPUBLICAN DUTY.

The possible action of the republican members of the house of representatives upon a free silver bill is beginning to be discussed with considerable interest. Of the eighty eight republicans in the house it is stated that only about eleven are in favor of free coinage. Will the seventy-seven who are opposed to that policy vote according to their convictions when the time comes to act, or will they prefer, as a matter of party tactics, to throw the whole responsibility of dealing with this question upon the democrats? Ninety democrats and seventy-seven republicans would make a safe majority of the house, and it is believed that this number is against free coinage.

The obvious duty of the honest money republicans in the house is to support their convictions with their votes. There is nothing to be gained by a different course. It would not be in the interest of the republican party for its representatives in congress to allow a free silver bill to pass if they can prevent it. On the contrary, it would be more likely to work to the injury of the party, since it would fairly be regarded as a desertion of principle solely with a view to partisan advantage. Tactics of that kind do not strengthen a party in popular confidence. The democracy is already fully committed, as a party, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Most of its leaders are favorable to that policy, though some of them thing it inexpedient to take action regarding it at present.

The defeat of a free coinage measure in congress, due to republican votes, would not relieve the democratic party of the charge that will be made against it in the coming campaign that it is the champion of a dishonest dollar.

It is to be hoped there is no ground for the statement that there are republicans in the house of representatives opposed to free silver who are prepared to evade their duty when action is to be taken on a silver bill in order to throw the responsibility for the passage of such a measure upon the democratic majority. Every consideration both of public and party policy dictates that the republicans in congress who are against free coinage should manfully assert their convictions and honestly support them with their votes. That is the true course in the interest alike of the party and the country.

THE disclosures regarding the heavy speculation in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade came at a favorable time to influence sentiment in congress regarding anti-option legislation. They can hardly fail to have the effect to materially weaken, if they do not counteract, the arguments of the board against the proposed legislation. Certainly they furnish a very strong if not absolutely conclusive argument to the supporters of the anti-option measures, and they may be expected to make the best possible use of it. It is manifestly to little purpose to argue against efforts to suppress speculation in the face of the knowledge of such vast illegitimate trading as has gone on in Chicago, and if members of boards of trade will tolerate this gambling they must expect to suffer in public opinion. There may be, as claimed, legitimate speculation, but unquestionably the greater part of that which takes place is not entitled to be so regarded. Intelligent public sentiment is opposed to gambling in food products, whether it be carried on in bucket shops where anybody may risk his money, or on the floors of boards of trade not accessible to everybody, and this sentiment is certain to crystallize, sooner or later, into legislation.

THERE is one democrat in New York who can be depended upon not to support David B. Hill under any circumstances or for anything. He is ex-Lieutenant Governor Jones of freight-paying fame. General Jones has a substantial and deep-seated grievance, which is nothing less than the refusal of Mr. Hill to permit him to act as governor. Jones very much desired to have his name enrolled in the list of distinguished men who have been governors of the Empire state, and when Hill was elected to the United States senate he fancied that his opportunity had come. But Hill had schemes afoot, since accomplished, that made it necessary for him to remain at Albany, and so General Jones failed to be governor of New York. The disappointment has quite naturally embittered Jones against Hill, and he will lose no opportunity to let the world know how he feels. It is expected that Mr. Jones will take his grievance to Chicago and pay all the freight.

IT IS gratifying to know, as shown by the report of the Columbian commission, that preparations for the World's fair are making satisfactory progress, and that there is every reason to expect all will be in readiness when the time arrives for opening the great exposition, fourteen months hence. The president, in transmitting this information to congress, made no recommendation regarding an appropriation, but the impression is that congress will not refuse additional aid.

BUT two months remain in which to complete preparations for the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. That event will be most memorable in the history of Omaha, and every man, woman and child in this city is interested in knowing that the conference is well entertained. Omaha will have a reputation of some kind, either good or bad, by the time the conference adjourns. We must see to it that our visitors are pleased with the city.

WHETHER Chili has cooled off enough to appreciate the fact or not cannot be told at this distance, but all the other South and Central American nations know that the United States is a firm, strong friend who stands between them and danger from the other side of the Atlantic and on occasion can settle dangerous disputes between themselves. The London liar at Santiago cannot destroy this great impressive truth by his misrepresentations.

NEBRASKANS looking toward the Cherokee Strip for homesteads will probably have time to harvest this year's crop before there will be any occasion to move toward Oklahoma. The provisional agreement with the Cherokee nation has not yet been presented for the ratification of the senate and there are a good many details to be settled after ratification. It will probably be well on toward fall before the Strip is ready for settlers.

Knocked Out the Stuffing.
New York Sun.

Meanwhile the democratic eagle soars and screams in the joyous consciousness that there is no stuffing in the democracy of the Empire state today.

Satan Quoting Scripture.
New York Recorder.

David B. Hill quoting Abraham Lincoln and Cardinal Newman in a democratic state convention recalls the old saying about his satanic majesty quoting scripture.

Utah Below the Standard.
Globe-Democrat.

Utah's admission to statehood now would add about four electoral votes to the democratic total. When Utah mends her morals, however, she will mend her politics, and she will not be admitted before that time.

Advice to Iowa Republicans.
Chicago Tribune.

If the republican members wish to get at the real sentiment of the people, the way to do it is this: Pass a high license and local option law. Those municipalities which do not want liquor sold within their limits will refuse to grant licenses and will see to it that no whisky shops are opened. They will attend to that work more efficiently than ever, after they have been relieved of the duty of looking after the morals of other communities, which has taken up most of their time since 1883. Cities and counties which prefer to license the sale of liquor will do so, and, as the saloons will be a source of revenue, they will look after and regulate them, which is not the case now. Within a year after the passage of the local option law it will be easy to tell how many Iowans actually are for prohibition as against high license.

Base Ingratitude.
Philadelphia Record.

The irrepressible Blair proclaims himself a candidate for the Minneapolis nomination. Blair is rather ungrateful. It was no fault of President Harrison that he could not crowd the New Hampshire man across the royal threshold at Pekin.

DAVID B. HILL: HIS BOOM.

New York Morning Advertiser (dem.): Hill and his friends have the democratic party in this state by the throat. What effect the spectacle will have upon the country at large remains to be seen.

Kansas City Times (dem.): Hill got his last presidential convention Monday. He is a good man, but the country means that when Grover Cleveland is beaten no New York opponent shall be elevated.

St. Paul Globe (dem.): Let it be said once for all that the attacks which have been made on the representative character of the gathering, or the honesty of its composition, are but the impotent vaporings of the vanquished.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): If Hill's performance is legitimate politics, anything is—bribery, bulldozing, counting out and fraudulent returns. They are all on the same moral level and equally dangerous to our institutions.

Chicago Tribune (rep.): Whether the Kodak convention will be a boomerang remains to be seen. Whether David B. Hill will be nominated also remains to be seen. The only thing that seems to be certain is that Cleveland is not "in it."

Chicago Mail (ind.): Because New York democrats in convention assembled have adopted a platform and embiazoned the magnetic name of Hill on their standard it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Hill is the democratic nominee for president.

Boston Globe (dem.): The anti-Hill men call the convention that meets in New York today to record a solid delegation of seventy-two members in Mr. Hill's favor a "snap convention." It deserves the name, too, for there is any amount of snap in the Hill movement.

Chicago Inter Ocean (rep.): Mr. Hill's convention did Mr. Hill's work and then adjourned without day. Never was either party in a great state so completely subordinated to the personal ambition of one man as is the democracy of New York to that of David B. Hill.

Washington Post (rep.): The convention has done what was expected of it and its proceedings will be no surprise to the general public. The great question now remaining to be determined is whether New York will be able to swing the rest of the country into the Hill line.

Chicago Herald (dem.): The regular democracy of the empire state has expressed its preference for a presidential candidate in a regular way. Does Mr. Cleveland recognize its authority or does he give countenance and comfort to the kickers? These are pertinent and proper inquiries and there is every reason why the ex-president should show his hand.

Philadelphia Times (ind. dem.): If Senator Hill possessed half the wisdom that many of his friends assume that he possesses, he would manfully give the vote of his state for Cleveland's nomination, lead the battle for Cleveland's election, and thus prove that his leadership of the democracy of New York means something more than political theft and personal aggrandizement.

Atlanta Constitution (dem.): After four years of discussion between those democrats who have urged the propriety of renominating Mr. Cleveland, and those who have urged the claims of Mr. Hill, the party in New York has made its choice. That choice is David Bennett Hill, and it is the natural, almost the inevitable, result of the remarkable services which he has rendered to his party.

Detroit Free Press (dem.): It is unfortunate for the democracy that there is this breach in the party in the state of New York. Elsewhere in the country the political sky is promising. It would be so in New York were it not for Senator Hill, who was unable to moderate his ambition sufficiently to wait for a convention held at a reasonable time and with proper notice.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): A coalition of this sort (Hill and Gray) would certainly be formidable. It would represent the two great debatable states. The man who obtains the electoral vote of these two will secure the presidency, it is generally conceded, and the man who enters the convention with them behind him will have an important advantage over all his competitors.

Philadelphia Ledger (rep.): The office should seek the man. A senatorial office has been seeking a man, lo, these many weeks, but it always found him out helping another office to seek a man by the name of Hill. It is understood that he will now look after his senatorial duties, and remove something of the tension his sensitive conscience has undergone while receipting for his salary as United States senator.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): There was probably never before assembled in the United States under the color of a party movement a convention of delegates such as the Hill convention gathered at Albany, having no mind of their own, and acting in blind subservience to the private interest of a single person. The spectacle is still more amazing when we consider that the mover of these automatons is a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Chicago News (ind. dem.): The strength of David B. Hill must not be underrated. It is greater than his enemies will openly admit and it is by no means confined to New York. On the contrary, the audacious senator, the idol of Tammany, is the inspiration and hope of the grosser element of his party everywhere. His very unscrupulousness commends him to the "practical" spirits of the democracy. He has all the prestige of success—and nothing succeeds like success.

Chicago Herald (dem.): Senator Hill had already become a conspicuous figure in politics. His candidacy for the exalted position of president is in no sense an impertinence. He has shown himself to be a bold, intelligent and successful leader. He has redeemed his state from every vistage of republican misrule and has placed it safe and secure in the democratic list. He has many powerful recommendations in his favor as the candidate of his party to the national struggle this year.

POLISHED POINTS.

New York Weekly: Pretty Girl Teacher—What! Do you intend to withdraw from the Sunday school? Wah Lee—Yessee. Me flaidee stay here. Pretty Girl Teacher—Afraid? What are you afraid of? Wah Lee—Thisee leap year.

The ice man now, his crop secured,
Doth gloat full many a gloat;
In dreams so sweet, before his eyes
Visions of wampum float.

Puck: Proprietor—Look here! What do you mean by telling that young lady that we hadn't any rouge? Clerk—I hadn't the heart to sell it to her. "Eh! What?" "She blushed like a rose when she asked for it."

Washington Star: Small Brother—Say, Mr. Jenks, if your not a clam, as you say, you're not much bigger, are you?
Visitor—Why so, Willie?
Small Brother—Because I heard sister say you were socially oyster-sized.

"George Washington ne'er told a lie,"
The people cried, and when
The politician heard he said,
"We have progressed since then."

Boston Bulletin: Dressmaker—How would you like your costume made, madam? Mrs. Clownrich—Spose you make it with one of those vestibule trains that I've heern talked of lately.

Binghamton Leader: We learn that the popular monetary institution known as the "sawbuck" is pursuing the even tenor of its way.

Columbus Post: Keeley says drunkenness is a disease—and the symptoms are said to be quite joyful.

Elmira Gazette: It is the fickleness of the contralto which compels the quartette choir to make a change of base.

LEADVILLE IN THE SHADE

Big Stampede to Creede Camp a Record Breaker in Mining History.

GREAT WEALTH FOUND IN THE MINES

Town and Townsight Hedged in Narrow Canons and Nailed on Mountain Sides—A Pen Picture of Creede and Its Surroundings.

The stampede to Leadville in 1879 isn't a marker to the rush to Creede, the new silver camp in Colorado. To reach Leadville in the early days meant more than the hardships and dangers of stage riding on precipitous mountains. Creede was almost born with a railroad by its side, enabling thousands to rush in with little inconvenience at the first blast of mineral riches.

Creede is 360 miles southwest of Denver, on the Rio Grande road. It takes its name from its founder, N. C. Creede, an Illinoisan 50 years of age, who moved to Colorado in 1870. He summered in the region of the camp, a huge crevice in the face of the mountains, since 1884, and now enjoys a fortune as the result of his perseverance.

The mining boom began last September. There is no longer any question about either the extent of the mineral deposits or the richness of the veins, says the Denver Republican. The daily output of the camp is about twenty carloads of ore, that return to their lucky owners an average of $1,000 a car.

The Last Chance, owned by Ralph Granger, Dickson, Sanders, the Wolcotts and others, is producing the most ore at this time, sending out an average of nine cars a day of ore that runs $170 a ton between walls.

The Amethyst, on the same vein, for lack of shipping facilities, sends out about five by the burro route, but as soon as possible a tramway 7,000 feet long will be put in and the output more than trebled.

The Holy Moses gets out from three to ten cars a day, and the ore runs about $100 a ton. The Ethel ships from one to four cars of galena ore a day.

Other mines in the camp ready to ship ore are the Ridge and Bachelor. A number of good properties could ship at any time the owners so desired.

The Last Chance and Amethyst are two of the greatest mines in Colorado. The veins are full of shipping ore, and from the surface have been dividend-paying mines. They have produced over $250,000 since the railroad was completed, and not a pound of ore has been stoped or taken out other than in development. The ore taken from sinking shafts or running drifts goes directly into the sack or the sled and thence to the smelter without sorting, and from the two mines not enough waste has been taken from the vein to make a descent for the ore car to run out on. Dumps at these mines are built up from country rock carried from the mountain side or by driving piles.

Creede's Geological Aspect.

What might be called the upper half of the camp, comprising the Campbell, Bachelor and North Mammoth hills, being the producing section, is accredited to be fissure veins beyond question. There are those who dispute this fact, because of the presence of a porphyry wall near the foot. Practical men acquainted with the working mines insist that this porphyry is, in fact, a portion of the vein mass and that beyond it lies the country wall. The dip of the veins is 55° to the west from a horizontal and the strike is very little west of north. The width is in the main about five feet.

The lower half of Creede camp, beginning at Jimtown and running south, is a great scope of lime formation, it being of the lower carboniferous, known among miners as blue limestone. Above it lies the porphyry. The contact has a dip of 50° from the horizontal at right angle to the strike of the veins to the north.

It seems probable that at some geological age the older lime formation may have been disturbed and broken up by the irruption of the newer trachyte formation with its fissure leads.

This stretch of lime extends from where the fissures have been traced almost to Wagon Wheel Gap, and reaches from the Sunnyside district probably into the main range.

In the contacts are iron carbonates, to what extent, depth or richness cannot be told. Development in this has been most slack. A few assays have been had and in one case it is said to have gone to forty ounces in silver. At the surface they give a return of much less. Only a few ten-foot holes have been run in the lime.

A competent mining engineer, who is familiar with all three of the sections, compares the lime of Creede to that of Leadville as being similar in all but the matter of dip, and says that the Creede contact has a similar dip to those of Aspen, which are really contact fissure veins. As this gentleman is better posted with the formation in all these camps than any other man in the camp, his opinions are most reliable. He declares that the upper country is all fissure and the lower all contact, and that there will be blankets found in the camp.

In contradiction to this theory dozens of miners are working on the blanket vein idea and are willing to make oath that there is not a fissure vein in the country.

Plenty of Temptation to Prospect.

The whole section is alive with float and the country rock is overlaid with vein matter wash and porphyry, talc and unclassified promising looking rock that keep up confidence in discovery holes, and in sinking these now and then good walls and mineral in place are encountered.

The country has not been prospected enough to go behind the showings of the mines now in ore, and they have every evidence of true fissures.

The rush following the strikes on Bachelor was for the upper part of the gulch on Willow creek. There the valley is narrow and the canon walls precipitous. To the west a great wall of trachyte rises 1,000 feet perpendicularly and to the east Mammoth mountain, though less steep for a short distance from the creek, discourages the building of houses upon it and shuts off the slope with a great wall of rock. In this gulch the building of the town became a boom about the 1st of September. Every foot of ground which looks at all feasible for a building lot was staked and the buildings followed as fast as logs could be brought down from the hills or lumber from the end of the railroad track.

The upper portion of the gulch looked to be full. Down Willow creek about one mile the gulch opens into a valley much wider and with more gradual hills on either side. Here, despite the warnings of old-timers that in the spring the bottom would be flooded with the waters from Willow, West Willow and Windy gulches, the town builders set their stakes, first on the second bottom, then on the willow-grown islands, then on the hillsides, and then in the creek, over the creek, by filling up the creek, on rock slides from the bluffs, on bluffs, by digging, blasting, upbuilding or downtearing, anywhere and everywhere a building could be put, even after hundreds of men had passed by and said one could not be.

Leadville's Legitimate Successor.

"All aboard for Creede!" is the successor in business to the old cry of "Leadville or Bust."

The world seems to have caught on to the cry and the trains are going out loaded to the guard rails with all classes and conditions of humanity eager either to get a hand in the great game of boom or see others make the play.

If by popular vote the miners, speculators and merchants of a dozen western states had conferred together and given bonds to an agreement to run a race in business at some spot, and had by lot chosen the least unexpected one in the hat, the result could not have been widely different from what is going on in the three miles of Willow creek bottom known as Creede.

Six thousand people are piling over each other in the ice, snow or slush, seeing who can get up the biggest building the quickest, who can get the best location in creek channel or bottom, in rock or on hillside, and fill his house with goods for trade, hang out his shingle and rope the professional business or find the most with whom to ply his trade.

The honey in the rock walled veins in the hills about Creede attracted a swarm of human bees, and they are bumping against each other in their haste to get at the sweets. They can sting if necessary, or they can join together to the common end.

Great Camp to Be In.

Creede is in a good humor. Everybody is laughing, making money and has hopes of making much more. The scene of western life in the gulch, although in the general style of the camps, which have preceded it, has a tone of its own that makes it worth a journey of days to see, if nothing more.

There is every phase to it which usually attaches to booming mining camps, wanting only the tint of blood. It is a peaceful camp. The honey is of so generous a quantity that no one gets it all and all can come in for a share. There is no need to fight over the stores and for this reason, though now and then a dispute may arise, the fight does not narrow the limits so that one must die to make room for the other. So they laugh and go at it in a new field.

The real estate branch of the big boom furnishes the most disputes. The laws of the land do not hedge a lot stake with any rights to be respected, and public sentiment and common consent alone give it cast.

In Creede the stake is absolute. It is patent a whole line of tight transfers from generation down, when accompanied by possession, makes a statutory enactment supported by the court of highest resort.

The ingenuity and thrift of the American people is never shown to better advantage than when quick thinking and prompt action is required, as in a camp like Creede. When this talent runs to the selection of building lots and the transformation of rock cliffs, bluff hillsides or creek beds into business or residence lots of great value, the result is most taking. At Creede the sight-seer will be often impressed with this fact.

It is a great camps great in its mines, its rush, its boom, its life in every phase, and it will last. It will settle down to solid business with a population of 15,000 or 20,000 people, and, in its mines, must henceforth be recognized as one of the great silver-producing sections of Colorado. It is great to see, great to know and great to be in.

Expert Evidence.

Sutton Advertiser: The seven column dissolving view—Sutton Register—down the street says we're no chemist. Strange! What does the record show that Dr. Clark has accomplished as a chemist in Nebraska? State vs Anderson, poisoning by arsenic; State vs Lee, poisoning by strychnine; State vs Lawback, poisoning by strychnine; State vs Morse, poisoning by strychnine; State vs Stevenson, poisoning by corrosive sublimate.

In the case of state vs Morse conviction followed trial of the case, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree; a new trial was granted from an error in the manner of the return of the verdict to the court by the jury and not either on the merits of the case or the insufficiency of the chemical analysis. The jury that tried the case nor General Colby, whose stubbornness in criminal trials is proverbial, asked to have our work reviewed by another chemist. The court at its own request and on its own motion sent the chemist to the State university and Prof. Nicholson, its chemist, after a careful analysis confirmed the test and found the stomach of Mrs. Morse to contain poison. It might be well in this connection to simply refer to the fact that the jury in the Morse case brought in their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. After Mr. Colby's stagey performance in his argument wherein he pretended to drink some of the poison in order to defeat the analysis, but which solution was never claimed to be anything but bitter from the presence of the strychnine and not in a poisonous dose. The jury recognized that and never paid any attention to it, but regarded it as a neat lawyer's trick on the part of Colby to clear his client from the gallows.

In the case of State vs Stevenson the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and the court sentenced the prisoner to the penitentiary, it being a prosecution under the pharmacy act.

In three of the five cases of criminal poisoning in which Dr. Clark was the state chemist, the prisoners were discharged, but in each of them the poisoning was admitted. In the other two the sufficiency of the analysis was disputed and convictions followed. No criminal lawyer in Nebraska will hazard his clients chances for life or liberty any more by disputing the findings in Dr. Clark's chemical anyalyes in criminal poisoning. His work is considered in medico-legal circles simply impregnable.

To summarize: His testimony as a chemical expert has sent one man to the gallows, one to the penitentiary, and now the supreme court, the highest tribunal in the state of Nebraska capable of judging, has passed upon his work and has reversed a decision of a district judge on the ground that he found a certain article of whisky adulterated as he stated on the trial of the case. What more could be possibly found or needed to establish Dr. Clark's ability as a chemist.

Wisconsin Odd Fellows' Officers.

SPARTA, Wis., Feb. 25.—The forty-fourth annual grand encampment of the Wisconsin Independent Order of Odd Fellows closed yesterday. The following officers of the grand lodge were elected: Grand patriarch, L. F. Thiessen, Oshkosh; grand high priest, J. A. Fathers, Janesville; grand senior warden, J. C. Oates, Darlington; grand scribe, L. O. Holmes, Baraboo; grand treasurer, William Humphrey, Appleton. Appointments by the grand patriarch: Grand marshal, Oscar Smith, Whitewater; grand I. S. S., J. D. Bradford, Huuson; grand O. I. F., A. F. Bartlett, Fond du Lac. The next meeting will be held at Appleton.

More Colored People Gulled.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 25.—A party of nine colored men from Arkansas passed through the city on their way to New York, from where they expect to make arrangements for transportation to Liberia. They stated that they had been working on plantations in the southern part of the state, and had long been dissatisfied with their condition. Bishop Turner had told them that free transportation to Liberia would be furnished by the Liberian consul in New York, and they were on their way to arrange for their departure. Many other colored people are seriously contemplating the same action.

Gambled, Short and Then Insane.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Feb. 25.—An application was made today to cause the committal of E. E. Beebe, manager of the North American Telegraph company at this place, to the insane asylum. Beebe had been speculating in the provision market and using office funds. He then took to drink. An investigation showed he was short in his accounts. He took sick and was removed to the hospital, when symptoms of insanity soon manifested themselves. In his present condition no prosecution will be made.

Cordage Trust Men Fighting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A disagreement has arisen in the Cordage trust, and the first step in what promises to be a long and lively legal war was taken. As a result of this disagreement the National Cordage company, which is capitalized at $15,000,000, will have to make public its methods of consolidation and controlling trade.

HER FRIEND.

Tom Masson.

'Twas in the Boston fast express a little maiden sat;
She occupied the seat alone, beside her lay her hat.
She clutched her dolly to her breast, in childish, mother play.
As if she feared some dreadful giant would snatch it right away.
"Are you alone, my little girl?" I asked as I stooped down.
"My mamma told me Dod was here," she said with half a frown.
"She tissed me an' my dolly, an' I dess I don't know you."
"But dear," I answered, smiling, "tell me where you're going to."
She twisted in her seat, and then she tossed her tangled hair.
"I'm doin' on to Boston, an' my pop'll meet me there."
"But dear," I questioned, gently, "if the choo choo cars should stop,
"And you should walk, and walk, and walk, and then not find your pop,
"What would you do?" The little maiden shook her head and frowned.
"My mamma says when pop is gone, that Dod is some where round."
* * * * * * * * *
The train rolled into Boston town. I waited there awhile
And watched my little blue-eyes, with her half-expectant smile.
"Dess waitin' for my pop," she said, "with dolly fast asleep"
And then a man came rushing in. I knew him by his leap.
He snatched his little daughter up, with frantic, feverish glee;
And then with father's instinct, quick his eye was turned on me.
"Well, Bess," he asked, "who is your friend?" With quaint, expressive nod
The maid replied: "I dess I know, Iink it must be Dod."