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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this 3d day of February, 1897. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Lieutenant Governor Harris will find

is not careful. The metropolitan four hundred will now have to give way to the Bradley-

Martin ball invitation list. In the preliminaries to a prize fight, as well as in the rare actual encounters, the

which the whole transaction swings. Nero is said to have fiddled while Rome burned, but he never tried to in- frage, excluding Asiatics. still music into the souls of district school teachers by force of law or edict.

The legislature seems to be in imuniform divorce law, without which our

to be happy. There is only one theory upon which the retention of Detective Bloom by the "reform" police board is to be exto catch a crook.

The crusade inaugurated by License Inspector Hurst against sidewalk obstructions is liable to catch a few living impediments if strictly enforced on down-town streets.

There are two silver Joneses in the senate now, one from Arkansas and the money Jones from Ohio might make it difficult to keep the family peace.

The red paint now being applied to the Tenth street viaduct is emblematic of the color in which the whole town will be decorated when the legislature passes the exposition appropriation bill.

Minutes of some of the meetings of the World's fair Board of Lady Managers would be a good thing to read as an awful example to be avoided by Nebraska women, convened for a like

A few experienced file clerks competent to keep the legislative bill files in the Nebraska legislature and expedit- ment? ing its business.

Chief of Police Sigwart might bring in itemized statements of the bills rendered by him for expenses during the Chicago trip and for special defective service as required by law. He might, but will he?

If the council really wants to turn the fire and police alarm systems over to a private corporation there is only one legal way to do it and that is by inviting tids and letting a contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

There must be no intoxicating liquors sold in the basement of the state house. If anyone takes liquid refreshments within the precincts consecrated to the prospective exposition, but in some inlegislature it must be for free distribution and not for mercenary ends.

The question is, Have the members of the committee appointed to inquire diate and thorough revision of our de whether or not intoxicating liquors have fective revenue system. To one unacbeen sold in the state house had sufficient experience to know intoxicating property undervaluations for assessment liquer if they should meet with it?

Detroit is after the Michigan state capitol. Governor-Mayor Pingree is apparently finding it difficult to be in two different places at the same time and is therefore anxious to have his two official residences harmonized and consolidated.

No manipulations in the recount! If the constitutional amendments are to be declared carried it must be done by showing that they actually received the votes required to make a constitutional majority and not by any fictitious

Ordinances so necessary as those now existing in Omaha relative to the speed of trains within the city limits are for enforcement at all times -and not simply when it seems necessary to swing a club over the head of some

In view of the universal and vital importance of maintaining a high standard severity than to encourage laxity in the requirements to practice prescribed by

HAWAHAN ANNEXATION. An emissary of the Hawaiian annexationists, in the person of ex-Minister Thurston, has come to the United States for the purpose of urging upon the attention of the next administration the request of the people he represents. It appears that his mission is entirely

upon his individual responsibility, but none the less as president of the Annexation club of Honolulu he comes in a representative character. Mr. Thurs. Rockefeller was an active factor in the Every penny spent in excess will be ton says that the paramount question in Hawall is annexation and interest in it grows with the approach of the time for inaugurating a new administration. It seems that a great deal of confidence is felt among the native Hawaiians that the change in the political control of the government of the United States will be favorable to annexation, though are almost unlimited. It is to be preit is not apparent where they find the ground for this faith. Major McKinley has never said anything to encourage the belief that he favors annexing territory more than two thousand miles distant, while the next secretary of state, Senator Sherman, who may be expected to exert great influence in the new administration, is distinctly opposed to such a policy. It would appear reasonably safe to say, therefore, that the Hawaiian annexationists and their American allies are likely to have their confidence disappointed. A census recently taken in the islands

shows the population to be 109,000, of which the natives number 31,000, and the whites, including Americans and Europeans, 25,000. The remaining population is composed of Japanese, Chinese and mixed races. It is urged by the annexation advocates that there is danger of Japanese domination, since immigration is principally from Japan and these people take an active interest himself called a czar before long if he in public and political affairs. They are represented to be liable at any time to generate disturbance and to combine for some change and we are told that unless the United States hastens to take Hawaii under shelter there is liability of early trouble from Japan. No mere protectorate, it is depoint of the jaw is often the pivot on clared, would secure the islands from public disorder short of a permanent guaranty of republican government, with strong safeguard of limited suf-

This is not particularly impressive There is only the most remote possibillty that the Japanese may combine for a change so long as they are fairly minent peril of forgetting all about that treated. They are not a revolutionary people and if they are active in politics amiable contemporary can never consent | it is simply in order to keep their rights secure. As to Japan ever attempting Dingley have by any expression warto obtain control of the island, it is the merest bugaboo. Japan has quite enough to attend to at home and in possibility. Perhaps these republicans, any event she would not commit the plained and that is that it takes a crook supreme folly of inviting a grave complication with the United States. That | joint government understands fully that this event of the Canadian governcountry will never tolerate any foreign interference with Hawali and it would less our government would follow. But not sacrifice peaceful relations with the it is not probable that an investigation United States by attempting to inter- of the trade of the two countries by a fere there. As to guaranteeing repub-States could do this only by providing helpful to the cause of reciprocity. that all the people should have the The obstacle to closer trade relations other from Nevada. Another sound suffrage. To limit this right, as the between this country and Canada, exannexationists propose, would be utterly incompatible with our position as the great examplar of popular government If we absorbed those islands or as sumed responsibility for their government, we should have to apply there the same political principles and policies we have here. It would be very troublesome, undoubtedly, with such a heterogeneous population, and perhaps the white element would not always be able to control affairs, but we could do nothing different. Is it desirable or expedient that we assume such a task? How should we be bene fited or compensated for the burden of governing this remote territory, popuconstant order might be worth their hire lated by diverse peoples, most of whom in saving the time of the members of are unfitted for our form of govern-

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The city tax levy for 1897 has been made and contention over the demands of the various city departments ended, at least for the time being. As for the taxpaying citizen, he has little comfort to draw from the final outcome because it means for him heavier tax burdens for the coming year than for the year just closed. The increase of the levy from 44 mills to 54 mills means an increase of nearly 25 per cent, although by reason of the shrinkage of valuations it means a smaller increase in the proceeds of the tax. Part of the enlarged levy, such as that for the park fund, is to be justified on the ground that there is more work to be done in view of the stances it is due to inexcusable neglect to economize and retrench.

The new city tax levy emphasizes stronger than ever the need of immequainted with our absurd method of purposes the mention of a 54-mill tax levy must have a startling effect. No one with capital to invest would want to submit it to such taxation, and unexplained comparisons with other cities redound greatly to Omaha's disadvantage. The rate is not so repellent when it is known that assessors return property at from only one-tenth to onesixth of its real value. That is not the worst of our present revenue system, however, but rather the injustice that is perpetrated by the omission of tax able property owned by favored individuals and corporations and the successful tax-shirking of the rich at the expense of the taxpayers of moderate means. As long as such abuses are tolerated without protest the assessors and city authorities will continue along the beaten path and Omaha will suffer abroad through an uncarned reputation

for excessively high taxation. It is sincerely to be hoped that the present legislature will not adjourn without giving Omaha a new system of excellence in the medical profession of tax assessment. Previous efforts in of tax assessment. Previous efforts in this direction have been regularly obstructed and ultimately frustrated by parties interested in maintaining existing abuses. It is time that some relief

The establishment of a state home for old soldiers at Milford was, a costly mistake. That much is admitted. The it is better to err on the side of over- this direction have been regularly obparties interested in maintaining exist-

of the expenses of city government.

PROJECTING A MONOPOLY. There will be no surprise at the statement from Pittsburg that a combination of powerful capitalists has been formed to control the iron industry of the country and make it one of the greatest monopolies ever created. We were not current year. That limit ought to be a mistaken in assuming that John D. wall of granks around the city treasury. dissolution of the steel rail pool and with condemned as an inexcusable exthat fact virtually confirmed it is easy travagance. to understand the ultimate purpose of that movement. It now appears that another great capitalist, J. Plerpont Morgan, is in the combination, so that

so far as resources are concerned to us a carry out the projected monopoly they sumed that the course to be pursued will be practically the same as all such combinations follow for destroying competition and if successful the iron industry will in time be concentrated at the most advantageous point for production. The immediate effect of the collapse of the steel rall pool and the fall in price has been heavy ordering of rails by the railroad companies, which assures active operations for some time for those establishments getting the orders. But what will come when these orders are filled and the monopoly is firmly established? This is a problem which only time can solve: Unquestionably if the report regarding this combination shall be confirmedand there is every reason to think it will be-it is the most formidable indus-

trial trust ever organized.

A SATISFACTORY VISIT. The members of the Canadian cab inet who went to Washington to ascertain the feeling among public men regarding reciprocity with Canada are said to be well satisfied with the result of their visit. Their suggestion of a joint commission to investigate the trade conditions between the United States and Canada appears to have been received with favor and they left Washington with the belief that a reasonable basis of negotiation can be reached. It would be interesting to know what public men these Canadian officials discussed the subject with, so as to be able to determine how far they have authority to speak for the party soon to come into power. If they received encouragement from the republican leaders there is good reason for their satisfaction but it may be doubted whether such leaders as Sherman, Reed and ranted the Canadians in believing that reciprocity is more than a very remote who have authority to speak for the party, have no objection to a commission and in the ment taking the initiative doubtcommission would disclose anything lican government to Hawaii, the United not already known which would be rangement to be made that gave an over British manufacturers in the Canadian market. Yet unless our manufac

cept as to natural products, is England. That country will not permit any aradvantage to American manufacturers turers are given an advantage, of what benefit to this country would reciprocity be? Such an arrangement applying only to natural products would simply help the Canadian farmers to the injury of our own. We have had that sort of an arrangement and do not want another. It is pleasing to know that the Dominion cabinet officials did not find their mission to Washington wholly discouraging-that they came in contact with public men there who were disposed to give them a hopeful view of the possibility of establishing closer mind, however, that the difficulties which defeated previous efforts in this direction still exist and are likely to be found as insurmountable now as in the

One of the chief objections urged against the exposition appropriation is that Omaha will rean most of the benefit and should therefore pay most of the expense. Without going into a discusknows anything knows that Omaha has asked from the entire state, and that that amount will be more than doubled by Omaha subscriptions if the state does its unquestionable duty in the matter.

Lyman J. Gage ought not to be ob jectionable as secretary of the treasury to any of the silverites. The people declared for the maintenance of the gold standard when they voted for McKinley electors and the selection of Mr. Gage is strictly in line with the directions of the great majority of the voters.

commence his proposed tour of the world. He will want a little leisure first to post himself just where the best ducks congregate and the fish bite the easiest. When he has this information he may decide that America leads the world, and stay at home.

Police Commissioner Palmer persists in upholding the efficiency of his police department in spite of the visit which the burglars paid to his house without police molestation. This is a case of noble self-sacrifice that calls for reward unless with the gallant captain virtue is its own reward.

If congress is really anxious to cur down unnecessary postal expenses it might devote a little attention to the special subsidies granted the railroads leading west out of Chicago for the sole purpose of accommodating the Chicago

be afforded the people who pay the bulk only question is as to the best way to get out of the dilemma. Ordinarily the straight road is the shortest road and the straight road in this instance is by way of abolition.

Each department of the city govern-ment now knows the utmost it can depend on in the way of revenue for the

Tell it Not in Colorado.

ose they should convert Mr. Wolcott on the outher side and he should return to us a confirmed goldbug! Stranger things have happened.

A Good Thing for Canada.

Canadian papers continue to advise this country to adopt free trade, and it is fair to infer that they are not as much interested in our deficit as in some other things. A Literary Event.

Secretary J. Sterling Morton has issued a thrilling little pamphlet from his depart ment entitled "The Tapeworm of Poultry." The plot is well worked out and fine

writing is carefully avoided. It should be classified with the realistic school. Advice for the Sick. The free silver papers should remember that calling a doctor doesn't make a pa tient well; it takes time for the medicin-to work in order to effect a cure. The ad

A Valorous Ahkoond of Swat.

vance agent of prosperity should at least be given time to display his goods before being

Chicago Tribune. The king of Benin is a monarch wh tempers his Oriental valor with considerable western discretion. He has issued an edict from Brass, on the Guinea coast, to the from Brass, on the Guinea coast, to the world, apparently defying attack from the white men, and he asserts that he will meet invaders "at the waterside as they land," and if his soldiers are killed he will send other soldiers, and if these in turn are killed he will send yet others, and he will keep this up as long as his stock of soldiers holds out. Then he will retire "to the woods." The process of retiring to the woods under duress was thought to be a trait distinctively of the western world, but it seems to have een acquired readily by this prudent king

Criticising National Faults.

A. Collins, consul general a Englishmen for some sharp criticisms of the doings of some other Englishmen. That should surprise no one. When Charles Dickens made his most savage onslaughts pon American customs and institutions in Martin Chuzzlewit," tens of thousands of Americans were delighted. The secret, in ooth cases, is not far to seek. It can be ound in that element of human nature which makes us all inclined to rejoice whenever enybody from outside, whether outside our social circle, our business sphere, our political party, or our country, criticises in one or another of these the things that we curselves believe to be at fault. Such criticism ministers to our self-approbation.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Why Colorado Should Appropriate for a State Exhibit.

Tuesday a committee from before the legislature to urge the making of an appropriation for a Colorado exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha The News has no doubt that the committee will receive a confrebus and attentive hearing and that the arguments which it will advance will be given intelligent consideration. The value to this state of a display at the exhibition cannot be denied. It would be an excellent advertisement placed before the many thousands who will attend the affair. The legislative committee which has charge of the bill and the legislature as a whole should therefore use mature delibera tion upon their action and decide upon the course which is for the best interests of the state and which is most advisable unde present conditions.

EXPOSITION PROGRESS.

omaha Push and Pluck Very Warmly Commended. Sloux City Journal.

A site has at last been selected for the Transmississippi Exposition in By a vote of the board of directors Wednesday evening it was directed that the exposition should be held on what is known as the Miller park site, which is in the north. ern part of the city, about four miles from the postoffice, and a half a mile from the Missouri river. There were five sites con-sidered in Omaba, but on the final vote only two received support, the vote being 28 for the Miller site to 22 for another site. In many respects the site selected is the best that could be had. The ground is high and the possibility of establishing closer practically level, so that there will be very trade relations. It is to be borne in little grading to do. Three lines of street cars run in the direction of the park and all will be extended to the park. The Omaha and Elkhorn railroads run near the park, and the belt line railroad can easily be tended to it. The site will please the peo-ple of Council Bluffs greatly, as it is more accessible than any of the others proposed. On the whole the directory board has done well to settle the site question so well.

The people of Omaha deserve great credit for what they have already done toward making the Transmississippi Exposition a success. The first suggestion of such an exposition came during the meeting of the Transmississippi congress in Omaha a year sion of Omaha's proportionate share of and a half ago. The congress endorsed the the financial returns, everybody who suggestion and recommended it unreserv-The next step was to secure congresknows anything knows that Omaha has sional recognition and last June a bill was already pledged over twice the amount got through appropriating \$200,000 for a govasked from the entire state and ernment exhibit, on condition that \$250,000 ernment exhibit, on condition that \$250,000 be raised by the Omaha people to expend on the fair. They set themselves to the task of raising this sum and in due time task of raising this sum and in due time the secretary of the treasury a certain the secretary of the treasury a certain river an opportunity to show their sent the secretary of the treasury a cer-tificate, showing that subscriptions had been taken of steek of the exposition amounting to \$420,000. Since then it has been posed to raise the stock to \$1,000,000, efforts are being made to accomplish this the meantime congress has been asked appropriate \$200,000 more for a building In the meantime and \$300,000 for the transportation of ex hibits, etc. State legislatures were appealed to for state exhibits, and Iowa was first to respond with an appropriation for pre-liminary work. The legislature of Nebraska is now considering whether Nebraska will do anything to help or nor, and other states and all departments are at work.

are taking some interest. The exposition United States government has notified the foreign nations smill invited exhibits. The selection of a site this week marks one more step taken for an exhibition which is to be held commencing: in June next year. This in brief is the history of the pro-posed Transmississippi Exposition to date. Considering the deprezsion in business af-fairs, the misfortune of Nebraska in po-litical matters. The excitement of a presidential campaign last year, the inability of railroad companies and other great corporations to give such absistance as might be expected. Omaha has done well. But the Omaha people, while not denying that the chief benefits of the proposed exposition will come to the necless, insist that this exposition is for the whole transmississipp country. This includes Iowa as well as Colo country. rado, Minnescta as well as Oklahoma. So far as outsiders may judge from surface indications, there will be a big exposition held on the site selected in Omaha, and it will be of great benefit to the whole transmississippi country. This is a hard time to ask for favors or plan for the expenditure of public money, but there is reason to hope that whatever may be spen for this exposition will be returned to the givers a hundredfold. In a time of deression it is proper to look forward to bet

\*alkalkalkalkalkalkalkalkalkalkalk Exposition Endorsements

Columbus (Neb.), Nebraska Biene: Be- | sas, Nebraska, Dakota, etc. tween June and November next year the less excursions were arranged to great Transmississippi Exposition takes place at Omaha, and it seems that the project has already assumed proportions of which the free promoters of the enterprise even never dreamed. From all the states of the great west assurances of assistance are coming in. Iowa two years ago appropriated \$10,000 and It is presumed will give \$65,000 more. The legislatures of Utah and Louisiana, it is reported, will appropriate handsome sums to assist in the enterprise. All the other states will do the same. In Omaha \$400,—

The pays to advertise every time, when what is advertised is of real value, and great expositions belong to the very best kind of advertising mediums. This has been shown at Philadelphia, Atlanta and San Francisco. It is presumed will give \$65,000 more. The states will do the same. In Omaha \$400,-000 has been subscribed to the stock already, and congress has made an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit. In the Nebraska legislature a bill has been introduced asking for an appropriation of \$350,000 for the exposition, which we think is a little too high, taking into consideration the financial situation of the state. But at the same time we must think that the exposition in many directions will prove of great benefit to Nebraska, and therefore an appropriation should be made, but it ought to go higher than \$200,000, which would about right. The Transmississippi Exbe about right. The Transmississippi Ex-position will help to bring the people of the west in a closer connection and further the interests of the west, southwest and the great prairie states. What the Atlantic exposition has done for the south the Transmissis-sippi Exposition will do for the west to a still greater extent. Hundreds of thousands from all parts of this and of foreign countries will come to Oraha and people who wish to invest their money profitably or who are seek-ing a home will be most favorably impressed by seeing the rich and wonderful resources of our state. Nebraska, we repeat, ought to support the enterprise by appropriating a liberal sum to defray the cost. Governor Holcomb spoke in his message of the many benefits which the exposition will bring for us, and we hope that the legislature will honor the name of Nebraska by doing the right thing soon.

Muscatine (Ia.) Correspondent: The Trans mississippi and International Exposition will be held in Omaha between June 1 and No-vember 1, 1898. The wonderful natural resources of that great region will be shown for the first time, full and unlimited, to the world. It will be a great enterprise and it will help more than anything else could to give people living in other states or foreign countries an idea of the great west. We will keep our readers fully posted about the progress of the exposition matter.

nd energy by using the modern means of work can accomplish in a short space of time the observer finds proof everywhere but among all of them not one is so visible to the eye as that which shows itself coming from the astonishing evolution of the states comprising the far west. What great progress has the Centennial state, Colorado made since its admittance into the union The work of civilization which has been going on there during the last two decades wonders performed and surprising

The old maps show the territory which now comprises the states of Kansas and Nebraska as belonging to the Great American Desert What have the strong arms of the settle: made out of this? What has been once held or an uninhabitable wilderness those settlers have changed by means of their diligence and persistence into a garden. Both states belong now to the best corn and wheat

states in the union.

An enterprise by which the resources, acquisitions and efficiency of the states of the "far west" can be put in the right light. and shall be shown to the whole world, is the Transmississippi Exposition, planned for 1898, in Omaha. All the great expositions which were held in this country, those in Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, Atlanta, have proved themselves in narrow, as well as in of the word, profitable investments. In 1880 the population of Louisiana was a little over 900,000. The great exposition. which advertised the state named and the whole south in a most prominent manner took place in 1884. The favorable con sequences could be seen very soon, as according to the census of 1890 the populaaccording to the census of 1830 the population in the state of Louisiana had grown to the Mississippi river to make a showing of the Mississippi river to the state had summed up to \$234,000,000.

The Omaha exposition is planned for in great style, and the means to carry it

through will not be wanting. There is no doubt that the city of Omaha and the county of Douglas, in which the exposition city is situated, will provide for not less than \$1.500,000 of the amount necessary to pull through the laudable enterprise. It is also to be expected that the state legislature of Nebraska wil make a liberal appropriation, while the participation of Uncle Sam has already been insured by an act

of congress A remarkable curiosity of the projected exposition will be a silver palace, square feet in circumference, the outside covered with silver plates. In its interior the palace will show the precious minerals of the states and territories of the far west. If, as it is to be expected for sure, the people of all the Transmississippi states and territories will assist as they ought to to further what surely would prove to be a benefiting enterprise, then a great and most brilliant exposition will be brought about, which doubtless will make the development of the far west more speedy and bring everlasting honor to the whole country and the people of Nebraska.

Aurora (III.) Volksfreund: It will be remembered that the Transmississippi Com-mercial congress, which was held in Omaha in 1895, resolved unanimously to hold an ex-position in Omaha in the year 1898, not only for the transmississippi region, but for the sissippl river an opportunity to show their natural resources as well as their agri-cultural and industrial products. The transmississippi region comprises twenty states and four territories, covering 2,500,000 square and four territories, covering 2,000,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. This vast territory is indeed the granary of the United States, not less than 67,000,000 acres of land being under cultivation for farming purposes, the average crop value of which is estimated at \$1,000,000,000 annually. All three branches of the natural kingdom are represented in the transmississippi region and show an immense multitude of products of nearly uncalculable volume and worth, Judging from the sympathy which has been shown toward the exposition in all the states of the union, and even abroad, there remains no doubt whatever that the success of the exposition will be in every respect a most

Davenport (Ia.) Der Demokrat: To a com-nittee of the Board of Directors of the Transnississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha in the year 1898, Mr. Marvin Hughitt, president of the Northwestern railroad system, on whom the committee was waiting, spoke the following encouraging words: "This enterprise is the grandes best advertising medium existing to draw capital and people to the country west of the Mississippi." And Mr. Hughitt is right about that.

The tidal wave of immigration, which for twenty-five or thirty years has brought so many people to the far west, came not by hance; it was also not caused by an overflow of the population of the thickly settled east-ern states. He who knows from his own ex-perience about that movement knows that it was the result of the joint and well organized efforts of the great railroads owning mil-lions of acres of fertile land, for which they would have had no use if the land would not have been brought under cultivation. In Europe there were old established and thickly settled communities and many flourishing cities, when railroad building was commenced. In America's west, however, the railroads were built first and they made the people follow them. Millions of dollars were seent to make known to the homewere spent to make known to the home-seekers the existence of homesteads in Kan-

Number world foreign countries to recommend the free western part of America as the "great land of the future," and the large sums paid for all this have proved to be a very good investment. The land which once has been called the "Great American Desert has become a part of the garden of America The nearly forgotten New Orleans, after the

prosperity, and the Atlanta exposition has brought to the whole southeast incalculable benefit by starting new industries. The Transmississippi Exposition is. Yughitt has said very pointedly, the advertising medium which has ever been used in and for the Mississippi valley. It is not a visionary enterprise, but a well concerted scheme to promote the interests of the great territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, showing the natural resources and the wonderful advantages to the visitors from other states and coun-

The Cotton States Exposition of Atlanta has turned the stream of immigration tem-porarily to the south. We do not, however, begrudge the south what it has gained, because it will make ample return for what it has received, but we wish to retain for the west the share it is entitled to of capithe west the share it is entitled to of capi-tal and immigration, which are seeking new fields of labor for their energy and enterprise.

The exposition of 1898 will open the eyes of millions of people to the wonders of the still young west. According to a very con-servative estimate. 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 visitors are expected to the exposition in Omaha and many of them will come from the far east. The state of Nebraska will not alone reap the benefit from the visitors, but the neighboring state will also receive their share of it. The visitors of the from the east will find or look for an opportunity to see the flourishing cities and the fertile farm lands of Iowa and many of them will come to the conclusion to set tle down in our midst. Iowa wishes Nebraska the most brilliant success for her
exposition, because what in connection with
the latter will benefit one state of the western group will certainly bring no harm to

Streator (III.) Volksblatt: A great exposi-ion is planned for 1898 in Omaha. It is to be an exposition for the states and terris now in such a stage that the exposition lerive much benefit from the enterprise and the other states cannot lose anything by tories in the Transmississippi region "know a good thing when they see it," then their legislators will make liberal appropriations to assist in carrying through the exposition

Celina (O.) Der Mercer County Bote From June to November, 1898, there will be Transmississippi Exposition held in Omaha which great preparations are alread; made. It is expected that not only the states west of the Mississippi river, but also other states of the union and foreign ountries will participate in the exposition To confer upon the enterprise an International character, congress has recognized the same, and made an appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit.

Sheboygan (Wis.) National Democrat: The Sandaygan (wise, commercial Congress, and the spirit of coterprise will be drawn to which was held in Nebraska's metropolis in 1895, and at which there were represented twenty-four states and territories, resolved twenty-four states and territories, resolved twenty-four states and territories, resolved the spirit of coterprise will be drawn to that country, advantages which will not be limited to a certain locality, but which will equally benefit all states of that vact unanimously to hold a Transmississippi Exof 1898, presuming that such an exposition would be of great value not only to the transmississipi states, but also to the whole country, and at the same time to the home seekers of the whole world. The exposition spoken of, which will b

held from June 1 to Nove 1898, is designed in the first November 1 to offer an opportunity to the states west of ress of civilization in the far west in

The transmississippi region comprise twenty states and four territories cover an area of 2,500,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000 souls. The average production of farm products in the year 1895 was as follows: 1,100,000,000 bushels of corn, 300,000,000 bushels of wheat and 27 000,000 tons o' hay. We shall from time to time report

the progress of the enterprise to readers

Houston (Tex.) Deutsche Zeitung und inzelger: For the year 1898 an exposition planned at Omaha of all the the transmississippi states, which shall be known as the Transmississippi and Interna-tional Exposition. The object of this ex-position is to show to the people in this ountry as well as to foreign countries the enormous resources of the "great west." It is expected that the exposition will draw capital and new industries to the west The promoters of the plan are of opinior that the exposition will bring from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of people to Omaha, and that during the time the exposition is held about \$100,000,000 will be spent there by visitors and others.

Attention is further called to the asser tion that the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in the year 1876 has brough 200,000. In New Orleans, it is said, similar experiences have been made, while Chi-cago's World's fair, in the year 1893, not only raised prices there but also resulted in an increase of 500,000 to Chicago's population. The same experiences, it is ther alleged, were made in connection the expositions at San Francisco and At Using these facts as a basis, the promoters

believe that the Transmississippi Exposition will bring presperity to most every branch of business in the west and northwest

Norfolk (Neb.) Anzeiger: The Transmis dissippi and International Exposition, which 1898, in Omaha, promises to become a greaffair. The sum of \$400,000 has been con tributed already by liberal citizens of Omaha and congress has appropriated \$200,000 for a government exhibit. Our representatives and senators in the state legislature who are in session in Lincoln since January 5, should also assist the great enterprise by making a liberal appropriation in order that Ne



may not be outdone by her neighfollowing gentlemen are the and the members of the executive committhe of the exposition association, viz.: G.
W. Wattles, president; Alvin Saunders, vice
president; Herman Kountze, treasurer; John
A. Wakefield, secretary; Z. T. Lindsay, manager department of ways and means; Ed-ward Rosewater, manager department of publicity; G. M. Hitchcock, manager de-partment of promotion; Freeman P. Kirken-dall, manager department of buildings and grounds; Abram L. Reed, manager depart-ment of concessions and professors. William ment of concessions and privileges: William portation.

Clinton, (la.), Iowa Volkeszeitung: There is no doubt whatever from what we here that the Transmississippi Exposition, which will be held at Omaha in 1898, is going to be an enterprise far-reaching in its scope and benefiting in its consequences. There is no state in the west which will not derive some profit in one way or another from that expo-sition. The press of the transmississippl region has lent its helping hand to push the scheme and by doing so, it did the right thing and worked in the interest of all concerned. Keep it up!

San Francisco Abendpost: The Transmississippi commercial congress which met in 1895 resolved to hold an exposition in the year 1898 in the city of Omaha in order to show to the world the resources and products of the states west of the Mississippi. In orof the states west of the Mississippi. In order to carry out the above resolution a stock
company has been formed with a capital of
\$1,000,000. As we see from a report of Mr.
Rosewater, \$400,000 of the stock is already
subscribed, while the balance will be taken
up within six months. Congress has appropriated the sum of \$200,000 to enable the
government to make an exhibit at this exposition. An appropriation of \$250,000 is expected from the legislature of the state of
Nebraska. Consequently there remains no
doubt that the means necessary to enable doubt that the means necessary to enable the beginning of the preparatory work in a proper way at the right time will be on hand. For a great many of our people in the east and south of the United States the country west of the Mississippi river is still the "vast and desolate desert" which is shown on the old maps and described in geographical hand-books, and the people in Europe are labor-ing under the delusion that the Mississippi forms the western boundary of North America's civilization

It will be therefore of special interest and of incalculable benefit to inform the people at home and abroad about the real condition of this immense plain, bounded by the ridges of the hills and the plateaux of the Rocky mountains. That the desert could be changed within a generation's time by a small, but thrifty population into the "Land Gosen" will sur-prise not only strangers, but also many of

tains no one is able to form an opinion who has not for themselves seen and admired the mountains and their precious metals, and only he who sees for himself can form an opinion as to how many millions of people could find a good home for themtories of the Transmississippi country. The project has been pretty well ventilated and selves on and within these plains, which are unexcelled for nature's beauty and at the same time would prove a sanitarium the like of which no other land in the world

It was indeed a happy thought to make this part of our country known to the world by means of an exposition, and we have not the least doubt, that the enterprise will be crowned by a brilliant success, and a lasting effect toward the settlement and the progress of the far west,

Boonville, (Mo.), Der Central Missourier: The Transmississippi Exposition, which will be he'd from June to November, 1898, in Omaha, Neb., is not only an exposition for the state of Nebraska, but, as the name indicates, it will show to the millions of visitors from the older states of the union the rich natural resources and the products of the manifold and flourishing industrice of the great region west of the Mississippl In this way the material interests of the transmississippi country will receive a new and strong impulse by which capital region.

Denison (Iowa) Zeitung: The exposition in Omaha in 1898 will be a great thing. It will bring prosperity to locations where there is none now, and will not only benefit the whole west by bringing capital and indus-



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