SEEM !

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CORRESPONDENCE.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. ate of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.; Jeorge B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-hing company, being duly sworn, says that the tual number of full and complete copies of The tual number of full and complete copies of The tuly, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed ring the month of February, 1898, was as fol-

Less returned and unsold copies ...

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my reserve this lat day of March, 1858, P. PEIL, Notary Public, Who said the forcelosure of the Union Pacific and its reorganization under President Burt did not mean good news

for Omaha?

There is no need of waiting until Arbor day to plant trees. People who want to embellish their premises should start in as soon as the frost is permanently out of the ground.

As a curtain raiser a brisk set-to be tween the light weights, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, might serve to arouse the interest of the spectators for a prospective more lively encounter.

A dividend declared for a broken Omaha savings bank and the receiver sitting back waiting for tardy depositors pended. to call for their money. If this is not a sign of prosperity, what is it?

Omaha Is wrapped up in the forthcoming exposition, but it is not so far wrapped up that it is not ready to encourage the establishment here of every new factory that can be induced to

up from Lincoln, together with its inmates, and locate them all on the exposition grounds? Would not that slake curiosity better?

The paid attorney of the school board e cannot do it by simply pointing out the slump in the proceeds of the fines and penalties account.

The man who abhors prosperity charges President McKinley with being painfully oblivious to public sentiment. What about the man who denies that there is any business improvement and scouts the idea of restored prosperity?

In the meantime the question of what to do with the seals in Bering sea is being sadly neglected. With so many Pacific steamships engaged in carrying gold its current obligations. In the hunters northward it is possible that the event of war, however, it would unseal herd will escape notice entirely this year and thus one cause of international and this could be done by the governfriction be removed.

The new school board seems to have no more appreciation of its duty to conduct its affairs on economical business principles than its predecessor. If there is any reason why school board employes should be paid more than regular union wages the taxpayers fail to see it. It political carpentry at the expense of the no way would our people more strongly looks very much like another case of school children.

There has never been any doubt that the administration would stand by Con- prolonged the war might be our governsul General Lee. To do otherwise would ment would not have to seek abroad for be to afford the enemies of the adminis. the means to carry it on. In this respect tration an excuse for continuing a guerrilla warfare against the United States government and to devise new methods of harassing the president and his ad- in condition to supply the government visers while they are busy with the af- with the money a war would require, fairs of the nation.

Under the maximum freight rate decision we now have laws of intermittent constitutionality. A freight schedule may be constitutional one month, unsee it and now you don't.

Within the past year a large amount of American cotton has been shipped to the administration has good reason to simplify the management of the institu-Japan, but not until the past week has believe that Spain is preparing for war tions. Since the bill for that purpose any shipment been made direct from a and that there is danger of that nation gulf port to the orient. A British ship taking the aggressive. The disposition discussed in the newspapers and on the left Galveston harbor a few days ago recently shown by the Spanish govern- floor of the senate, much of the opposiladen with bales of the fleecy staple to ment is not altogether conciliatory. The the value of about \$300,000 bound for Kobe and Nagasaki. The ship will cross eral Lee, although withdrawn as soon the Atlantic and pass through the Suez as it was ascertained that the president canal on the way to Japan. This shipment is one of the best arguments for to the use of United States war vessels the deep harbor yet advanced.

The organ of the gamblers' gang be rates Police Judge Gordon for upholding to the district court. This is the same can never secure convictions in the police championing them. But then, Judge difficulty in regard to this. Gordon cannot hope to do his duty withgamblers and their runners

THE MAXIMUM RATE DECISION.

state, thus nullifying the act passed by the legislature of 1893.

The effect of the decision is far-reaching. While it does not deprive the state under the constitutional provision which expressly empowers the legislature to that power to the mere privilege of suggesting a schedule of charges which the federal courts may allow to stand or may hang up at will.

In practice this means the establishment of a double veto power, one to be ley exercised by the governor, the other by He knows what war means and any federal judge. But while the leg- he understands what its unsettling islature may override the veto of the executive, the judicial veto arbitrarily overrides both the governor and the legislature. In other words the decision affirms the principle that the federal courts are the public carrier rate-making power within the state lines as well as without the state. Carried to its logical sequence the federal courts may at will hang up not only all state legislation affecting the income of public corporations, but they may even nullify a city ordinance regulating street car fares or back hire whenever they can be persuaded by lawyers that the regulation entails a possible loss, or a possible failure to earn dividends.

In other respects the decision is really an affirmation of the right of the state to reopen the question involved as many times as there is a change in the volume of railway traffic or in the price of farm products. Four years ago Judge Brewer was persuaded that rates 30 per cent higher than those in force in Iowa were not high enough for Nebraska. This year he or some other federal judge may be persuaded that these same rates would be extortionate.

Under such conditions the calling of a legislature to revise and re-enact the maximum freight rate law of 1893 would be useless since a new law would have to go through the same court process and the attorney general now has the right to move for a dissolution of the injunction by which the existing law is sus-

THE MONEY ON HAND.

The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defense was passed by the house of representatives without a dissenting vote, 311 members going on record in support of the measure. In presenting the bill Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said that the money to meet the appropria-Why a reproduction of the Bryan tion, if it is expended, is in the treasury homestead? Why not move the original and therefore there was not presented with the proposition one to borrow money or to increase taxation, "to which almost any nation on earth would have been obliged to resort." He also declared that it should not be regarded as a war appropriation, but rather as a can save his salary several times over peace measure, significantly adding: in increasing the board's revenues, but "The government of the United States prises than for several years. vould not if it could trench on the rights of any nation on earth." The consideration of the bill elicited patriotic atterances from men of all parties.

The national treasury is well prepared

for this expenditure. There is an available cash balance, exclusive of the gold reserve, of \$225,000,000, the reserve amounting to over \$168,000,000. With the present resources of the treasury double the amount of the appropriation could be spared without interfering materially if at all with the ability of the government to take care of doubtedly be necessary to borrow money ment at home to any extent necessary. A war loan of \$500,000,000 could be obtained from the American people without the least difficulty, at a rate of interest higher than the government is paying on the bonds sold during the Cleveland administration, part of the proceeds of which, it may be remarked, goes to make up the treasury gold reserve. In manifest their patriotism than in subscribing to a government loan for carrying on a war with Spain and however the United States has an enormous advantage of Spain, whose treasury is almost empty and whose people are not while it is without the credit to obtain the necessary means elsewhere.

IS A CRISIS NEAR AT HAND?

The events of the last two or three days certainly seem to warrant the opinconstitutional the next month and con- ion very generally expressed that a city and state. stitutional again the third month, all de- crisis in the relations of the United pending whether it enables the railroads States and Spain is near at hand. From to make profits on inflated capitaliza- the great activity of this government in tion satisfactory to the court. Now you defensive preparations it is to be inferred that it has information justifying prompt action in order to be ready for tions, the purpose of which is to reduce an emergency. The presumption is that request for the recall of Consul Genwould not consider it, and the objection in the transportation of supplies to the starving Cubans, evidence a feeling that is not reassuring. The hostility to General Lee will not abate, but is likely the law against automatic gambling rather to become intensified by the demachines and binding the gamblers over cision of the administration not to accede to the request for his recall. There organ that has been excusing the ineffi- is obviously in this a possibility of ciency of the police, alleging that they trouble. Our government has made some concession in the matter of transcourt. A little while ago the gang organ porting relief supplies in war ships, but pretended it secured the abatement of is determined to send them in naval the slot machines, while now it is openly vessels, so that there is a chance for

There can be no doubt that Spain is out incurring the displeasure of the apprehensive of action by the government of the United States unfavorable

The long delayed decision of the Ne- no outgiving or intimation by the Washbraska maximum freight rate cases by Ington administration to warrant such the United States supreme court has in fear, but it is quite possible that Presithe main been anticipated. It has been dent McKinley has fixed upon a time an open secret for months, if not for when, if the insurrection in Cuba is years, that the court was to affirm the not suppressed or the outlook for its ruling of Justice Brewer against the suppression is not improved, he will take steps looking to the ending of the war there. The Spanish government very likely believes this to be the case and is expecting some intervention that will of the right to regulate railroad rates force it into war. Even the recognition of the insurgents might have this result, since it would probably be regarded by enact maximum rate laws, it reduces Spain as preliminary to the recognition of Cuban independence, which is the only proper and logical thing for the United States to do if it shail take any part in Cuban affairs. We have no doubt that President McKinis strongly averse to war and disturbing effects would be. He will do nothing which he does not feel there

ROBE D BOOK

would so inflame the public mind that the president would be impelled to act. There is no question that the situation is critical, yet it is not necessary to conclude that war is imminent or inevitable. At the time of the Virginius affair, in 1873, Spain and the United States seemed to be nearer war than now. General Grant was president and he made preparations for the threatened hostilities, even going so far, it is said, as to have proposed the organization of an army for the invasion of Spain. But the re sources of diplomacy proved sufficient to avert the calamity of war and the difficulty was peacefully adjusted. Circumstances are different now, but perhaps they are not beyond the resources

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS.

of diplomacy.

This country has made remarkable commercial progress in the last year and the indications are that the current year will be the greatest in our history for American trade and industry. The exports for the two months of this year are greater than for any corresponding period and Europe continues to eagerly take our grain, while the products of American mills and factories are going abroad in increasing volume. Gold is coming here and there are many millions of the yellow metal in Europe yet to come-money that has been kept abroad because it could be more profitably employed there than here. The railroads of the country are prospering and it is said that the prospect for the business of the Great Lakes is that it will far surpass that of any other year, great as was the business of 1897. The iron industry was never in better condition than at this time, the wool and woolen industries are prospering and with the exception of the cotton industry all the manufacturing interests of the country are doing well. There is an abundant supply of money for all legitimate en terprises and bank clearings show that more of it is going into legitimate enter-

Commercially and industrially th United States is advancing more rapidly than any other nation. It is moving steadily forward to supremacy in the world of trade, the attainment of which is not remote if there shall be no check to its progress. Given peace and the having its effect; but a better explanamaintenance of political policles whose wisdom has been demonstrated and there need be no misgivings as to the future standing of this republic among commercial nations.

A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION. The announcement by President Burt that the Union Pacific railroad will contribute \$25,000 to the Transmississippi Exposition will be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of the exposition, and especially by the citizens of Omaha. The Union Pacific railroad has always been recognized as Omaha's principal artery of commerce and the liberality exhibited by the new management towards the enterprise on which Omaha has staked so much will be gratefully appreciated. There is no doubt that had the present management been in unhampered control of the great transcontinental railway it would have been among the first, if not the first, of the railroads giving substantial support to the exposition. The delay in its action is readily accounted be jealous instead of indignant. for by the complications surrounding the ownership while the road was in the hands of receivers. It goes without saying that the Union Pacific is part of Omaha and will share with Omaha the new prosperity as well as it has shared be too vigorous for the punishment of a in its adversities. The public-spirited crime which in deliberate atrocity rivaled policy inaugurated by President Burt can not fail to elicit good feeling and commercial reciprocity among our business men, and tend to strengthen the hold of the road upon the people of this

At the beginning of the session of the Iowa legislature not yet ended there was much opposition to the proposed board of control for the various state instituthe number of trustees and managers and has been presented and has been freely tion has disappeared and it now looks as if the bill would become a law. Centralizing and simplifying the manage ment of state institutions is the tendency in all states, but it is something that must be done with due regard to the interests of each and every one of the institutions, and no loophole for extravagance or corruption can be permitted without endangering the whole sys-

The people living in little Rhode Island are considering the advisability of a new state constitution, and this is going to be as difficult to frame as would a new constitution for a big state. A commission has just presented to the legislature the draft of a new constitution in which several important changes are proposed. Direct taxpayers only would be eligible as voters at elections where taxes were imposed and in municipal elections, but the time of residence required for suf- today-hopelessly out of date

to its interests in Cubs. There has been frage would be reduced to one year. Anno outgiving or intimation by the Washis that no one can become a citizen by naturalization upless able to read and write the English language. Under the proposed constitution the house of representatives would be increased in membership from seventy-two to 100, but with a provisor that no municipality should have more than one-fourth of the members. The latter is to prevent the city of Providence from having more than twenty-five members. Biennial elections are provided for and the governor relieved from his present duty of presiding over the senate. In many respects the older states of the east are behind the western states in the matter of having modern constitutions, though some of them are making efforts to catch

The friends of a Cincinnati woman certainly displayed bad taste in choosing this time to give prominence to the fact that she and ing justice, in removing obstructions to the is the fullest justification for. Such not the late Miss Willard was the justification may come at any time founder of the W. C. T. U. While it is Some circumstance may arise which probably far from their intention to detract from the fair fame of the late distinguished president of the union, that might seem to be their purpose, and the thought is not pleasing to the many millions who have admired her and given encouragement to her good work for temperance. While Miss Willard did not found the W. C. T. U., she did more for the union than any other person and is entitled to credit for its world wide in-

up with the procession.

Governor Holcomb now sees his mistake in not bidding in the entire issue of Douglas county bonds for the state school fund. Owing to the policy pursued by the state board the chances are good for the state school fund soon to of idle money, which can be invested in the securities designated by law only by buying county bonds at extravagant premiums from the brokers who have shrewdly gathered them in. There is no good reason why the state board should not acquire for the school fund without the help of intermediary brokers all the safe bond issues of Nebraska

In Utah the men who have been supporting the sham of a "silver republican" party are preparing to abandon that subterfuge and call themselves democrats or populists. Interviews with a number of them in a Salt Lake paper indicate that they are opposed to the fusion plan as agreed upon in Washington and that they prefer to come out in their true colors. But if they do this in Utah and other Western states where the "silver republican" party is supposed to have a foothold what is to besome of a number of political agitators who have no other capital than their sham leadership of an alleged political

The census of Germany taken last December is said to reveal the fact that the population of the empire has actually deit has not been observed by investigators that there is in Germany any such aversion to large families as in France. The only explanation proffered is that the severe military system of Germany is tion may accompany the official figures, which have not yet been made public.

Room for Doubt.

Philadelphia Times. When fake war dispatches are triple and nadruple leaded the space between the lines lisplays how much room there is for doubt. Difference in Marksmanship.

The chief advantage the position of kingship of Greece possesses over a South Caro-lina postmastership lies in the greater accuracy of the southern over the Helenic marks

America's Policy.

manship.

What the American people desire for Cubs is permission for its inhabitants to work out their own American destiny. They have fought for the privilege much longer than was required in our own colonies.

Why Spain Hesitates.

If the Spanish grandees could behold the statesman from the state of Washington Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, on those days when he wears his pale pearl pantaloons nis double-breasted, ruby-colored vest and his invisible green frock coat, they would

"Let No Guilty Man Escape." New York Tribune.

It is gratifying to be assured that the federal government is entering upon vigorous action in the case of the murder of its postmaster at Lake City, S. C. No action can the worst deeds of Weyler in Cuba

> How Business Grows. Indianapolis Journal

When the clearings of the banks in sev enty-seven cities were 51 per cent larger in the February just closed than in February, 1897, and 73 per cent above the February his reputation will make himself conspicous in the ranks of the howlers of calamity.

Why Bother About Bonds.

The bondsmen of the Nebraska state surer, who defaulted some time ago, are, parding to the courts, not responsible for the shortage. Having bondsmen, would seem, therefore, to be a mere matter of form. which people of today observe because they are addicted to clinging to relics of the dark ages.

Proof of Prosperity.

When the managers of the Louisville & Nashville railroad out the wages of trainmen and switchmen in 1893 they promised to restore them when the earnings were equal to those of 1892. That period has arrived and the wages will be restored, yet there are those like Mr. Bryan who insist that business has not perceptibly improved since he was nominated in 1896.

Modern Artillery.

The German artillery has been remodeled and the French have nearly equipped themselves with new guns. The German changand the French three and five-eighths. The French is a quick-firing breach loader and shoots ten shots a minute. Two of these guns are equal to a battery of six of the kind with which our army is now armed. The rapid fire necessitates two ammunition wag-

Achtevement Than a Battle Won.

Let us imagine the first news of the ce struction of the Maine in the harbor of Havans had been accompanied by clear proof that the catastrophe was caused by a torpedo or a mine-what would have been the duty rush forthwith into a war with Spain upon the assumption that Spanish officials and, with them, the Spanish government were renot rather have been to inquire whether Spanish officials were really responsible, and, has been distributed heretofore. Some of if they were found to be, whether the Spanish government were willing or not to make due atonement for the acts of its agents? What man of good sense and of sound moral instincts would wish that war be resorted to ably be required to pay interest on bonds while an honorable adjustment seems attainissued to provide money for needed extenable? And yet a resort to war is on every able? And yet a resort to war is on the possible occasion spoken of, not only by the miscreants with whom the stirring up of a number of reasons. It is one of the systems any crop that yields an war excitement is a mere business specular evidences of the permanent reduction in the past.

tional yacht race or a foot ball match.

by anybody. How much of such work is still difficulty at all in substituting new low rate of war may still be required to that end, it well established eastern companies have is needless to discuss here. In any event, floated 3 and 31/2 per cent bonds and the is needless to discuss here. In any event, floated 3 and 3 it will be admitted that whatever object is bonds of sound it will be admitted that whatever object is bonds of sound compenies which pay a to be accomplished, war is to be regarded as the last expedient to be resorted to, and not the first. What does civilization mean at a premium that makes them return only if not the progress from the arbitrament of if not the progress from the arbitrament of 3 to 4 per cent, and semetimes less, on their brute force to the arbitrament of reason and actual market value. the maintenance of justice by peaceable terests? If it were proposed to abolish our road companies and will greatly reduce the courts, and to remand the decision of diffio be thought of. We denounce the application of lynch law as a practice utterly reoivilized life, and as a blot upon the char-acter of a civilized people. What a strange acter of a civilized people. What a strange anachronism it is that while we abhor the apachronism it is that while we abhor the arbitrary resort to brute force in private life go on decreasing, as they have been doing reach the condition again of large sums as a crime against human society, the same arbitrary resort to brute force in deciding differences between nation and nation, although infinitely more horrible in its effects, has still remained the custom of the civilized world, and is surrounded with a halo of heroic romance! It may, indeed, be said that it is far more difficult to find and institute practical methods for the peaceable adjustment of some kinds of disputes between nations than between individuals, so that occasionally war remains the only expedient. This is true, just as it is true that occasionally the social order may become so disturbed that the individual man has no refuge for the protection of his rights except in self-help outside of the rule f law. But in each case this should be regarded only as the very last extremity when everything else fails.

General Sherman once said: "You would know what war is? War is hell." He knew what he was speaking of, and he meant it. Was it an exaggeration? When the news of the destruction of the Maine arrived we hrew up our hands in horror. Two hundred a frightful calamity! Thus we feel, and thus we speak, in a state of peace. How in time of war? Two hundred and fifty men killed? Only a skirmish, a slight brush with the enemy. Nothing of importance. A pitched battle comes. Five thousand killed and 15,one wounded on our side; the loss of the enemy believed to be greater. A hard fight, but, perhaps, not decisive. Then more battles; more thousands of killed, more tens of thousands wounded; the hospitals crowded with countless multitudes of sick. Naval fights also; of those mysterious monsters called battleships some go to the bottom of the sea, some of our own as well as some of the enemy's. How many men perish with opulation of the empire has actually despended and fifty? A mere the reased within the past few years. This eems almost incredible, since emigration rom Germany has not been marked and romany has not been marked and r creased within the past few years. This them? Two hundred and fifty? A mere triffe. It must be many times 250 to make seems almost incredible, since emigration a sensation. What is then our first thought? of them the best way we can to keep them from starving." But more than this. Wherever the armies operate, devastation, ravage and ruin; wherever the war ships sail, de struction of commerce and mutual havoc-the fruit of years of patient industry and ex ertion ruthlessly wiped out, and those agen cles of intercourse and mutual advance by which modern civilization has made the nations of the world dependent upon one anther disastrously interrupted, and loss, des olation and misery spread broadcast. Sherman wrong when he said that war is hell?'

But we are told that a nation needs a war from time to time to prevent it becoming effeminate, to shake it up from demoralizing materialism, and to elevate the popular heart by awakening heroic emotions and the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice. This has a captivating sound. But is there not something intensely ludicrous in the idea that the American people, while the rugged work of subduing this vast continent to civilization s yet unfinished, need wars to save them rom effeminacy? Were we more effeminate before our civil war than we have been since? As to the demoralizing materialism, was the pursuit of money, the greed of material possession and enjoyment, less prevalent after the civil war than before it? Did not the war itself stimulate that "materialism" to a legree not known among us before? As to heroic emotions and the spirit of patriotic self-sacrifice, it is true that war is apt to call forth splendid manifestations of them. But oes war create those noble impulses? Could ! it bring out the manifestations of them if they did not, although unmanifested, already exist? And is, after all, the readiness for one's country the sum of all bravery? Is there no call for heroic emotions and patriotic self-sacrifice in a state of peace? not a patient and faithful struggle for the truth against the fanaticism of prejudice. and for justice against arrogant power, as brave a feat as the storming of a battery? And is not that civic virtue more rare than the physical courage of the soldier, and, on whole, more needful to the republic? On the other hand, while war calls forth demonstrations of heroic spirit, does it not stimulate the baser passions of a number? Have we ever heard of a also stimulate the baser passions war which, whatever great objects it may otherwise have served, improved private or public morals or stimulated the cultivation of those quiet and unostentatious civil

tues which are most needful to the vitality of free government? But we are told that there are things worse than war. No doubt, Loss of honor and self-respect, for instance. Surely we should not tamely accept a deliberate insult; but neither should we by offensive bluster provoke one. We should preserve our selfrespect, but also respect the self-respect of others. We should not submit to wrong, but we must not forget that others too have righte; and we must not see a wrong irremediable, except by war, in every difference of opinion or clash of interest. Whenever the question of redress or ren is to be settled, we should not forget that 'war is hell," and that a war honorably averted is a nobler achievement than

But will not this horror of war at last make cringing cowards of us all? No danger of that. Whatever our love of peace, when the republic needs defenders, hundreds of thousands of her sons will eagerly rush to arms, and the people will pour forth their wealth without stint, no matter if "war is hell." Of this there will never be doubt No peace feeling can emasculate our patriotism. The danger lies in the opposite direc-tion. It is that the popular mind may con easily forget that war is justifiable only when all the resources of statesmanship to avert it have been exhausted, and when the true value of the object to be accomplished through it outweights the blood and loss of wealth and human misery and demoraliza-tion it will cost. This being the temper of a high-spirited people, so much more do the fiends who seek to drive the nation into unrapid fire necessitates two ammunition wagons with each gun and greatly increases both
the cost of the gun and the difficulty of
keeping it supplied in the field. The new
French guns cost \$10,000 a gun, with 1,000
rounds a gun. The sooner our ordnance
begins on a quick-firing gun the better. The
change antiquates our artillery and leaves
it where the armament of half our fleet is
today—honelessiv out of date.

finds who seek to drive the nation into unnecessary war by false reports or by unscrupulous appeals to prejudice and passion
deserve to be execrated by all good men,
and so much more gratitude is due to those
in power who, firmly resisting the screams
of a reckless demagogy, know no higher
duty than to spare the people the scourge of
war so long as the blessing of peace can
honorably be preserved.

REDUCED INTEREST RATES. Abundance of Money Forces & Sub-

Kansas City Star. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific to decompany has made a new \$100,000,000 States to extend the growth of sugar-producing plants by ascertaining—through scientifically conducted research at state extending which bear 6 and 7 per cent and to provide means for extensions and imperiment stations, and by private enterprise, provements as they may be needed. By this transaction the company will save annual interest charges amounting to about onehalf million dollars. In other words, the amount of earnings distributed to bondholders will be one-half million dollars less than dividends paid to stockholders, which now amount to 4 per cent per annum, but the greater part of it, in a few years, will prob-

terest rates that has occurred in the past year. Such a loan could hardly have been spectable persons, with a flippancy as if war were nothing more sectious than an internavestors in high grade securities recognize That war has in the history of mankind now that 3 and 4 and 5 per cent are all they sometimes served good purposes in forming can expect now from investments such as nations, in repressing barbarism, in enforc- formerly paid 4, 5, 6 and in some cases 7 per cent. Consequently, great corporations that have loans coming due are finding no be done, and how far the instrumentality interest bonds for them. Some of the big.

The general movement to cut down the methods in the righting of wrongs, and in interest rate on railroad bonds will result the settlement of conflicting opinions or in- in increasing the financial stability of railculties between man and man to trial by years, if the present tendency continues—as single combat, or by street fight between it is likely to do-before practically all the armed bands enlisted by the contending par- railroads of the country will be placed on it would be called a relapse into bar- such a sound financial basis, through refundbarism too absurd as well as too dreadful ling and reorganization operations, that a receivership will be a very rare thing and the courts will thus be relieved of one class of pugnant to the fundamental principles of work that, in recent years, has taken up a

for years past, or at least that there will be no serious attempt to advance rates, and that is the feature which is of greatest importance to the general public. Railroad comcapital to conform to the reduced rates colcan keep safely within the limit of solvency, neither the people nor the courts will countenance an increase in transportation charges, even if competition and changed trade conditions did not stand in the way of any such increase.

ONE YEAR OF WKINLEY.

High Compliments from an Independent Democratic Newspaper.

Brooklyn Eagle. The year between March 4, 1897, and March 4, 1898, reveals William McKinley as a patriotic American, a cautious but firm executive, a conciliatory but self-respecting politician in his relations with congress, a pronounced but unfactional republican in his relations with his party, a consistent protec-tionist in his economic convictions, a courand fifty men killed by the explosion! What ageous friend of civil service reform and o currency reform and an official who, know ing war as a soldier and loving peace as citizen, cultivates the things which make fo peace in the spirit and attitude of our gov ernment, while not unmindful of that duty of readiness for war which emergencies neither of our creation nor of our choosing have forced upon the national attention. The president is quite as large a man as his eulogists have maintained. He is a far better man than his opponents represent. He is much abler man than mugwump criticism with the intolerance of half estimate and the pur-blindness of half lights, can conceive any one to be but themselves. The events of the first year of his administrathe people, whether through one party or the other or by both, can be reasonably regarded as probable.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

General W. S. Rosecrans, who has been il at his ranch home near Redondo, Cal., is in a precarious condition, and his death may oct his ranch ho ur at any time.

His excellency, Mirza Mahmoud Khan, the hah's ambassador at Constantinople, derives his only income from a tax on the 15,000 Per ian subjects in the Turkish capital.

A mouse stampeded 1,800 school children New York City the other day; yet probably half of them had been all with eagerness to go down and fight Span-

Sir Arthur Sullivan has taken a villa at Beaulieu, within a short distance of Nice and Monte Carlo, and will probably reside there or several months. He is working hard upon

An unusual number of men are employed t the Pullman shops, but never before were so many of the company's "model ho

nd the go-as-you please tenements much cheaper as well as more like homes of their own. Carl Hagenbeck, the animal trainer and ho was in Chicago during the World's fair, declares that the best animal

for Klondike conditions and climate is the double-humped Siberian camel. They weigh 1,500 pounds and can carry 500 pounds. Barrias, the sculptor, has begun the statuf Victor Hugo for the Paris exposition, in 900. It will represent Hugo as a youn and vigorous man. The figure will be scated on a rock, one hand supporting the chin, the face framed in long hair. On the four sides of the plinth will be figures representing epic and lyrical poetry, satire and the drama Dr. W. A. Rogers, professor of natura philosophy and astronomy at Colby uni philosophy and astronomy at versity, who died last Thursday, was a versity, who died last Thursday, was a much to perfect the science of astronomy

by his microscopic inventions, and his en

measurements, are regarded as marvels of

gravings on glass and steel.

clearness and accuracy.

SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The Subject Discussed from the Standpoint of the Farmer. Secretary James Wilson in the Porus

Efforts are being made in the United periment stations, and by private enterprise, under the direction of the federal and the state governments—where such plants will flourish best, to the end that we may as nation become independent of other coun-tries in this regard . and distribute among our own people the immense sum of nioney that is now sent abroad to pay for money that is now sent abroad sweetening materials. ject should be discussed from the standpoint of the farmer, rather than from that of the political economist. The farmers of our country produce from the soil grains, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, fruits, horses, cat-tle, hogs, sheep, various animal products and the like, and if we can add to our farm systems any crop that yields an article of common use, is not exhaustive of plant food and whose by-product is valuable in making meat and dairy products, it will find favor with producers. There are very few crops, or manufactures of them, of which this can be said so emphatically as it can be said of sugar beets. The grains are well known soil-robbers. They carry from the soil nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid, line, magnesia and the other elements of plant-food. Tobacco is peculiarly severe in this regard, be-cause none of its by-products are fit for animal food; and what is sold from the farm most solls are soon exhausted if not replenished by commercial fertilizers, the pur-chase of which is out of the question in many parts of the United States. Meats take away comparatively little plant-food from the soil, compared with their money value, stalks are plowed under and the seed is returned to the soil, either directly or through the instrumentality of domestic The oil of the cotton seed may be sold with-out taking any plant-food from the farm, as it comes from the atmosphere through leaves of the plant. Butter is also harmless in this respect, and does not impoverish the land on which the cow grazes. Sugar is as harmless as oil and butter; it comes from the carbonic dioxide of the atmosphere. • If the sugar beet is hauled to the factory and the pulp taken back to the farm, no plant-food

The writer grew beets by the acre for stock feed from 1896 at the Iowa Agricultural college, and found the enterprise profitable for that purpose alone. All domestic animals are benefited by daily rations of roots in winter when they have no access pasture; the young animal, the breeding animal, and the fattening animal alike find them grateful. After the sugar is extracted, the pulp contains all the plant food furnished by the soil, and is substantially as valuable as a fodder for domestic animals as the beet is before the sugar is extracted. The fodders of our rations are nearly all too carbonaccous, and require mixtures of nitrogenous by-products to make them suitable for animal growth or milk production. Here, then, we have a plant that, aside from the sugar it contains, makes a valuable food for our domestic animals, and is capable of successful cultivation in many of our states. It fits into our farm systems con-veniently because its planting season is earlier and its harvest time later than that of corn, and not only serves a double purpose as an animal nutrient, but holds out the liveliest hopes that its adoption will keep at home \$100,000,000 through the value of its sugar content alone.

TICKLISH TAKE-OFFS.

Chicago Record: "Why is it we feel this March weather more weather?" looking at the spring styles and straw

Harper's Bazar. She—I like your impudence. I haven't quite reached the bargain-counter yet.

He—You would be a bargain on any counter.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I notice the exclusive people of New York amuse themselves getting up family trees."
"Yes, and their similar forefathers did the

Chicago Tribune: Acquaintance-Well, the winter is about on its last legs, profes-The Professor-Well-maybe. But it has nearly three weeks to run.

Washington Star: "Do you dislike investigations?" inquired the politican's friend.
"Yes," was the thoughtful reply. "I must say I do. You see, they are likely to take

say I do. You see, they are likely to take up a great deal of a man's time." Somerville Journal: The bible doesn't say so, but probably Eve asked Adam: "Are my fig leaves on straight?"

Jewelers' Weekly: Marie—Why in the world are wedding rings so severely plain? Max—To bring them within reach at the end of a long courtship.

HER PROWS

Charles J. Bayne in Puck. Charles J. Bayne in Fuck.

There is magic in the music when the fountains of her mirth

Into liquid waves of laughter ripple down;

And her eyes a deeper rapture.

In their dreamy moments capture,

But I cherish most her features archly gathered in a frown.

In the masquerade of faces desolation wears While the gravest in demeanor is the clown;
But I know that in revealing
Every transient thought and feeling
She is nearest when her forehead sweetly
furrows with a frown,

In her eyes there gleams a splendor which no shadows can subdue. Like the glint upon the waving fields of

As the glowing embers mingle With the ashes on the ingle Glows her soul among the thoughts which gravely wait upon her frown. All the shifting lights and shadows which her April eyes assume Wear a charm of which this aspect is the

ctown;
And if she could guess the ardor
Of my thoughts as I regard her,
How I wonder would her features coldly
gather in a frown!

Swell Thing



Is a correct "top coat." There are several shades of grades of covert cloth that we can show you-at several prices. Corresponding to the quality of the goods it is quite the thing and is really a handsome garment with its broad lap seams. But we have a full assortment of spring overcoats in other materials—in solid colors and mixed goods-beautifully tailored and lined with serge-silk or satin according as you may choose or you purse permit. Our spring overcoats are worth looking over if you have a minute's leisure—but you ought not to overlook them.

