CHANA DA T BEEN WEDNESDI

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, 85.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-lishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complets copies of The Drally, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printe-during the month of February, 1898, was as fol-

Net total sales 21,009
Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. to before me and subscribed in my this 1st day of March, 1898. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Omaha is still booking national conventions for the coming season and has a few dates yet open.

It will be observed that at the bargain counters where war ships are displayed a strictly cash business is done.

It is now the Department of the Missouri instead of the Department of the Platte. The Missouri is a bigger stream than the Platte, anyway

One South Dakota populist editor has party. Itch."

Perhaps it was Wall street that lighted the fuse that blew the Maine to eternity. At any rate, a person reading the yellow silverite organs would easily gain that impression.

The criminals who are getting imprisonment sentences in Omaha are the criminals caught in the act by private citizens and arrested without the help of the police.

Tree planters should not wait for a set day for the work of setting out shade and ornamental trees. Any time will do, but today is always a better day bart to invite Mr. Quesada to dinner. than tomorrow.

local organ says waiting is the Wall sonal courtesy. But at all events the tool before long.

The time is past when Omaha is giving away valuable franchises without adequate return to the taxpayers. Because the city made mistakes in the past is no reason it should repeat them.

The customary holdup is not a marker to the customary police imbecility displayed in the utter inability of the force under its present chief to accomplish anything for the repression of crime and lawlessness.

Herdman and his gang evidently knew what they were about when they offered to put through the boodle gambling bill including the governor's signature for \$3,000 with 20 per cent nificance. down in cash.

Men are known by the company they keep. If Governor Holcomb wanted to avoid association with outlaws, he would not endorse the outlaw work of his bogus reform police commissioners by reappointment of the cock outlaw.

After deliberately repudiating the Irish-Americans of Omaha by reappointing Robert E. Lee Herdman as member of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, will not Governor Holcomb's participation in their St. Patrick's day celebration savor something of adding insult to injury?

Too many elections is the burden of increasing complaint. A Des Moines newspaper calls attention to the fact that that city will have had "three general elections within the twenty-nine days ending with the city election on the 28th inst., a record that has probably never been beaten by any city of the United States."

That \$2,000 prize charity fund has been up before the public for nearly three months with cash inducements to every worthy person to establish a claim to a share of it, and yet there is some of it left. Three months not time to find enough worthy poor in Omaha to absorb \$2,000! Who is it that says there cial and agricultural conditions are imis no prosperity?

High officials of the Mormon church say polygamy is a thing of the past in Utah, but the editor who published a burlesque petition to the town council for an ordinance prohibiting plural marriages and was horsewhipped on the street for it by one of the wives of a prominent citizen has been convinced that the subject is entirely too tender for free discussion in the newspapers.

Nebraska educators can and will do their state an invaluable service by providing for the exposition a school exhibit in keeping with the character of the educational system of the state. The educational exhibits can be made one of stated that Spain has informed Euro-

SALISBURY MAY BETIRE. It is again reported that Lord Salistime been impaired and his laborious duties have, it appears, almost broken Salisbury, also, has been a source of upon him.

Sallsbury is recognized as among the ablest of the conservative English statesmen of his time, but he is especially distinguished as a careful and sagacious British interests has been his most important and valuable service to the country. While his policy has not been aggressive and for this reason has subjected him to some pretty sharp criticism from political opponents, he has shown abundant firmness in guarding British rights and interests. He would not allow himself to be goaded into war, or into a position that might have provoked war, over the Armenian question, but when Germany showed a disposition to interfere in South African affairs, where British interests were involved, Salisbury did not temporize, but promptly prepared to protect those interests. If not so great a statesman as some of his predecessors, Salisbury .588,256 has been a safe and prudent prime minister and his retirement from public life at this time would undoubtedly be regretted by a majority of his countrymen and certainly by the queen, whose implicit confidence he enjoys.

In the event of Salisbury's retirement the man most likely to succeed him is the duke of Devonshire, who is a statesman of marked ability. There are other aspirants, however, and it is by no means impossible that the succession would fall to the very able nephew of Salisbury, Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury, government leader in the House of Commons and to be acting secretary of foreign affairs in the absence of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Balfour is one of the rightly diagnosed the ailment of his strongest men in the conservative party "The people's party," says the and so far as experience in public life Dakota Ruralist, "is now sick with office is concerned he has had sufficient to fit him for the premiership. The fact that he is a leading exponent of bimetallism, however, would perhaps preclude his selection for prime minister.

> A MEANINGLESS INCIDENT. The fact that Mr. Quesada, represent-

ing the so-called republic of Cuba, was

an invited guest at the dinner given by Vice President Hobart to the Belgian prince, is pronounced by the chief of the Cuban junta a matter of great importance. "It is semi-omcial recognition of the Cuban republic," enthusiastically declared Dr. Palma. Nonsense. We have no idea what motive led Mr. Ho-It may have been a desire to show sympathy with the Cuban cause or it may Mr. Bryan says, Wait. Mr. Bryan's have been simply an expression of perstreet plan. If this keeps on the Bryan invitation had not the least official sige calling Bryan a Wall street nificance and so far as the "republic of ment of the Missouri. What is worth Cuba" is corcerned was a wholly meaningless incident. Vice president of the United States is a most honorable station and its present incumbent is filling it with distinguished credit to himself, but the matter of dining with the vice president confers no sort or degree of official recognition, since when that officer is out of his chair as presiding officer of the senate-the only place where he acts in an official capacityhe is to all intents merely a private citzen. It was considerate and courteous on the part of Vice President Hobart to invite Mr. Quesada, who is a worthy gentleman, to a dinner given in honor of a foreign prince-an exceptional event

-but it is manifestly absurd to regard

the matter as having any official sig-

SPANISH CONFIDENCE. If sincere, the utterances of represent atives of the Spanish government show no lack of confidence in the ultimate suc cess of Spain's policy in Cuba. In a recent speech Senor Moret, a member of the cabinet, declared that facts are prov ing the progress of both home rule and of the Spanish armies in Cuba and he predicted that the insurrection will soon be crushed in its last haunts, "while commerce, agriculture, finances and the customs revenues are rapidly recovering in two-thirds of the colony." The new Spanish minister to the United States said in an interview that Spain is putting the plan of autonomy into operation with the utmost dispatch, "confident that in the end it will accomplish the good purpose for which it was designed."

What facts Minister Moret was in pos session of to warrant his optimistic declaration he of course did not disclose and evidently they are known only to the authorities at Madrid, for the vigilant American newspaper correspondents in Cuba and persons who have gone there from the United States to investigate the situation have reported no facts showing that autonomy is making progress outside of the territory under Spanish control, that anything is being accomplished toward crushing the insurrection, or that financial, commerproving in Cuba. On the contrary, all reports which can be accepted as trustworthy present a quite different view of the situation. They declare that the scheme of autonomy is a failure, that there is no hope of its being accepted by the Cubans. They also state that the insurgents are in better shape now than ever before and were never more confident of attaining independence. As to business conditions there is no question that they are growing worse daily, ex-

cept, perhaps, within a limited area. If any really encouraging progress had been made with the plan of autonomy there can be no doubt that the Spanish government would have given the fact to the world, omitting no detail. It is

of the office of secretary for foreign after three years of conflict, involving old man, being but 68 years of age, the to make any impression upon the inhealth of Lord Salisbury has for some surrection and is today almost bankaccomplish nothing while able to pour him down. The ill health of Lady tens of thousands of soldiers into Cuba,

available for military service abroad? better condition than ever before, there them. is no doubt that they can continue the diplomatist, whose watchful care of contest indefinitely, nor is there any doubt of their determination to do so. "We will not consider any proposition in this country and he undoubtedly his followers. There is no substantial success of the policy of Cuban autonomy and the early suppression of the insurrection, judging from the most trust-

MITLIARY DEPARTMENT CHANGES. The new army orders changing the boundaries and name of the former Department of the Platte have vastly increased the importance of the military department to which Nebraska is assigned and whose headquarters are located in Omaha. With the new alignment this department, henceforth to be known as the Department of the Missouri, secures enlarged territory and additional posts and troops that make it compare favorably in strength with any of the other departments.

These changes, however, threaten to bring forth several competitors with Omaha for the department headquarters and will require the people of this city to mount guard against its removal to another city. In the old Department of the Platte, Omaha was to all intents and purposes the only place fitted by location, railway facilities and commercial advantages to serve as the headquarters city. Its usefulness and superiority for that purpose is not impaired by the creation of the new department. Omaha today is better situated for communication with all the various posts than any other point in the military division. It has better railway facilities for reaching all parts of the department. is nearer to the important posts and is a more convenient and accessible base of supply distribution than any other city in the states comprised in it. In a word, Omaha is the ideal center for military headquarters of the new de partment, just as it was of the old de

partment. At the same time the fact must not be disguised that the annexation of Missourl and Kansas means that both St. Louis, Kansas City and Leavenworth will cast covetous glances in this direction. The two last-named cities are already agitating a movement to capture the headquarters of the new Departto try to get away from Omaha is certainly equally worth while for Omaha to exert itself to keep. Before the proposed raid on the department headquarters takes tangible shape, the business men and commercial organizations of Omaha should stand up and insist upon their own.

DEATH OF MRS. THURSTON.

The announcement of the sudden leath in Cuba of Mrs. Thurston, wife of Senator John M. Thurston, will cause profound regret among the many friends n this city and state who have known her during the quarter of a century that she has resided in Nebraska. Aside from her home life, which always had first claims upon her, Mrs. Thurston took a special interest in public affairs cultivated by but few women and achieved more than a state wide reputation as a woman of remarkable ver satility and public force. Her recent election as one of the officers of the national organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has added to the prominence previously attained as a national figure among American women. In his sad bereavement Senator Thurston has the sympathy of the entire community.

TERRITORIAL RAILWAY BUILDING. The gratifying business revival manifest in the two remaining southwestern territories, Arizona and New Mexico ndicates that the general prosperity of the year penetrates the entire country. There are special local reasons for the evival in the southwest, for mining and irrigation are preparing the sunshine territories for statehood and railroad promoters are busy marking out new lines of commerce over the mountains and across the plains. Five or six projected lines have just been commenced in Arizona, or will be begun this week. in order to secure the benefit of the law that offers a period of exemption from taxation, and in New Mexico contracts have been let for several important rail-

way extensions. One of the most important lines will form a connection between the main line of the Santa Fe in Arizona and the rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, opening up a good mining region and giving tourists a new route to one of the most wonderful regions of the world. Another of the projected lines crosses the Arizona-New Mexico boundary line in the south and parallels the Southern Pacific to Phoenix. In New Mexico an extension of the Denver & Rio Grande is projected to reach important mining regions in the northern part of the territory, and work is already under way on an extension of the Pecos valley line to a connection with the Denver & Gulf and the Santa Fe in the Panhandle of Texas. This last named line will give a northern outlet to the magnificent

Pecos valley with its irrigated farms and

who are apt to be well informed, do not still have room left, but they have been take any stock in Spanish assurances re- neglected by home seekers largely bebury is contemplating the relinquishment garding Cuba. Why should they when cause of the mountain and desert areas. Last year many million dollars worth affairs and that he may also resign an enormous expenditure of money and of gold, silves and baser metals were the premiership. Though not a very a great sacrifice of life, Spain has failed dug from the mines which are yet but partially developed. New camps are being opened, and irrigation projects are rupt in money and men? If she could working a wonderful transformation in the rich valleys. Residents of the western states will not begrudge the what hope is there for her under existing people of the two territories their share solicitude which has weighed heavily conditions, with a bankrupt treasury and in general prosperity; rather will they the country almost depleted of men join in the hope that both territories will soon become so-populous and prosperous Whether or not the insurgents are in that statehood can not long be denied

> News of the political campaign in Ore gon preliminary to the state election in June is that while the fusionists are for a settlement of the war unless it be making unusual efforts to harmonize all based upon the absolute independence of the factions and unite their strength Cuba," said the chief of the Cuban junta it will be practically impossible to suffe the dissatisfaction sure to follow the speaks with the authority of Gomez and interference of outside popocrats with state affairs. The republicans are conground for Spanish confidence in the ducting a harmonious campaign which should result in the nomination of a strong state ticket, and on election day the voters should indorse the republican worthy advices regarding the situation. party and national administration with an emphatic majority. The re-election of the republican mayor of Seattle last week by an increased majority is enouraging to the republicans of the coast and an indication of what may be expected to happen in the state elections.

The contract labor agents in California have been beaten in their latest scheme for circumventing the laws against importation of cheap coolie labor from Asia. They brought over twenty-three Japanese laborers who declared to the customs officials that they had come to the United States as students of agriculture for the purpose of studying American methods of farming. As they all told the same story it was rejected and the authorities at Washington sustained the refusal of the immigration commissioner to permit them to remain. The coolie labor system is repellent to the American idea of free labor and must not be given a foothold in America.

Has Troubles of His Own.

Chicago Record. On the theory that a man who has roubles of his own should not take any great pains to appropriate the troubles of some other people. Kaiser Wilhelm does wisely in denying that he ever said he would

War Scares World-Wide.

The commotion seems to extend all over the world. Every great power from the United States going east to Japan is pre-paring or is already prepared for war. It may be discouraging to the universal peace folks, yet let them not despair.

Prosperity Pointer.

Nebraska is showing Mr. Bryan the practicability of paying off mortgages without the free coinage of silver. The release of farm mortgages in that state for 1897 amounted to nearly, \$15,000,000, against a little over \$11,000,000 in 1896, while the total reduction in morigage indebtedness was greater than has been known for many

years in the history of that state

Obliteration of Sectional Idnes.

New York Sun.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lines which for so many years marked the glue power far in excess on the American division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its parfect territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the tition into two separate governments by the the possibilities of the Spanish fleet here are four these two are not yet completed. The immediate effective fighting force is about even the armor is about the same and the native business activity and prosperity of the past reached its high-water mark, will probably soon be left behind.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The contributions to the sectional factor of these two are not yet completed. The immediate effective fighting force is about even the native business activity and prosperity of the past reached its high-water mark, will probably soon be left behind.

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The contribution of the sectional earnings and of the sectional earnings, 1879, the year in which the native business activity and prosperity of the temprance evangelist, laying his head earnings.

The contribution of the sectional earnings and the past reached its high-water mark, will probably soon be left behind.

The contribution of the se Obliteration of Sectional Lines. lines which for so many years marked the division of the United States into slave and iread ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired, has napplly come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return.

Nothing is better calculated to give strength
to the nation at home, increase our power and
influence abroad, and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all parts of our beloved country.

A Remarkable Decision.

If you want to chastise your enemy invite him into a federal government building and pound him within an inch of his life. If the inch remains you are safe from punishment by federal or state law. A St. Louis, Mo., judge recently held that the United States statute of 1872 gives the federal gov-States statute of 1872 gives the rederal government supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over offenses committed upon its property and that murder done there is the only crime punishable by that government. The case was that of a colored porter who assaulted the janitor of the federal building in the office of the internal revenue colin the office of the internal revenue col lector at St. Louis. Arrested on a warrant charging assault and battery, he successfully interposed a plea in abatement on the ground that the act was committed on a United States reservation, and that the state had no jurisdiction. Lawyers say the decision cor-rectly interprets the law. At any rate, it rolleves the colored porter from all fear of prosecution, and establishes an interesting, not to say a very bad, precedent.

SUGAR PRODUCTION ABROAD. Why the United States Should En

courage the Industry. The report of Consul General Goldschmidt. who is stationed at Berlin, gives timely interest to Secretary Wilson's article on sugar beet culture in the current number of

Mr. Goldschmidt shows that Germany which formerly used imported sugar at \$7.50 hundred pounds, has now become in less than twenty-five years the largest beet sugar producing and exporting European country, selling at a wholesale price of less than \$2.50 per 100 pounds. As sugar seems o have reached a minimum price, the idea is gaining ground that the best policy from now on is not to stimulate sugar exports but rather to increase the use of this commodity at home for other purposes than

This phase of the subject is exhaustively dispessed by Secretary Wilson in his Forum article. Mr. Wilson is the first secretary of agriculture who has given to the subject of domestic sugar production the attention which its impostance would seem to merit. He believes that the United States should roduce its own sugar, and to that end he has directed the energies and resources of the Agricultural department so far as possi-ble toward the investigation of the possibilities of beet sugar culture in the various

As a result of those investigations he believes that it can be but a question of a short time when the \$101,000,000 which we now spend annually for imported sugar will be distributed among our own people. In his opinion the question should be discussed from the standpoint of the farmer rather than from that of the political economist. The great need of agriculture today is profit-able diversification of crops. In his experiments with sugar beet cul-

ture at the Iowa State Agricultural college Mr. Wilson found that beets could be grown by the acre with profit for stock feed alone. If the sugar beet is hauled to the factory and the pulp taken back to the farm no plant food is lost to the soil. This pulp is substantially as valuable as a fodder for domestic animals as the beet is before the

If the sugar we now purchase abroad were contain a control of the character of western schools.

Is tated that Spain has informed European governments that it expects to accomplish the pacification of Cuba within a short time, but the downward course of Spanish securities in the money markets shows that the financiers of Europe, contain a half dozen New Englands and produced in this country Secretary Wilson great herds of cattle. A number of other mnior lines will reach into mining camps in the mountains.

If the sugar we now purchase abroad were estimates that 400 factories would be required to work up the necessary amount of sugar beets. This would afford capitalists a contain a half dozen New Englands and produced in this country Secretary Wilson great herds of cattle. A number of other mnior lines will reach into mining camps in the mountains.

The two southwest territories could contain a half dozen New Englands and produced that might be grown at home.

NAVAL COMPARISONS. Review of the Sen Power of the United States and Spain.

The effective navy of both the United large number of antiquated vessels, and by taking all the vessels on the mayal register of each a comparison is possible which has small value. On this basis, taking vessels affoat and building, Spain has, taking round numbers, eleven armored vessels with 75,000 and hence battle efficiency are, however, stronger, ton for ton, in the American than the Spanish vessels. Combining these factors, if both nations were able to put their entire fleet hato line, the American would be about thrice as strong as the Spanish, assuming equal efficiency and an equal task

As a matter of fact, the efficiency of the two navies is altogether on the side of the United States. The Spanish navy is, and has been for years, notorious as ill paid, poorly equipped and poorly found, and this must be remembered in the comparison on another page. On the other hand, the task of our navy is greater, having a longer line ship-Oregon and Monterey-on our Pacific coast, are practically nonexistent for a Spanish war, unless used to operate against the

A close relative comparison, however, brings out somewhat different conditions. Both nations about twenty years ago awoke to the fact that each had no navy. since 1880. In 1884 a Spanish commission was formed to consider naval needs. Spain had them five antiquated ironclads, some indifferent cruisers and an active fleet of thirty-five small gunboats distributed among its island possessions. The commission proposed that \$48,000,000 should be spent on twelve armored vestels, thirty-seven cruisers and a fleet of smaller vessels. At the same time a neval commission in this country re-Neither has filled out its naval program, but the United States has come far it than Spain. The latter spends from \$5 -000,000 to \$7,500,000 a year on its naval construction. Our own outlay is about twice

the United States develops over twice the naval efficiency of Spain. An analysis of the fleet of each shows, however, that this efficiency is very differently distributed. With scattered island ressessions to protect and hold in subjection, Spain has needed cruisers With the longest and least defended coastline possessed by any country, this country has naturally built battleships. Spain has turned toward cruizers with a long steaming capacity and relatively light gun power. The United States, expecting to operate near has sought ve sels which could not steam far or fast, but whose gun power was great-floating forts In first-class battleships, therefore,

comparison exists. The United States has on the Atlantic three to the Spaniard's one: Massa'setts10.288 Pelayo9,900

Havana exceed any force that can be brought against them.

drawn between vessels of these two classes and they can be ranged as follows:

And they can be reage.

Tons.

Texas 6,315 Carlos V 9,980 u
Brooklyn 9,135 Al. Oquendo 7,000 e
New York 8,500 Vizcaya 7,000
Maria Teresa 7,000
Cris. Colon. 6,840
Cris. Colon. 6,840

abruptly end. Under its flag there are four cruisers of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons, built within ten years and equipped with a modern vessels since 1886, excluding early vessels and, deducting those on distant stations, the number near at hand is twice that of Spain. In smaller vessels of over 1,000 tons our three to one. In coast defense vessels an even greater superiority exists. Spain has two old-fashioned monitors and the United States thirteen. Spain has two old-fashioned and the United States has six, of which one is on the Pacific.

Summing up then, the disparity in battleships is three to one; in armored cruisers and battleships about even as to number and size, two to four to one in fire: cruisers two to one; in coast defense, five to one. As much has been said in the foreign press of attacks on American shipping, it must not be forgotten that the two countries in steam tonnage are at this point nearly alike. Spain had in 1896 355 steamers with 488,955 tons, and this country 447 with 703. 399 tons. In sailing vessels our 2,824 ships with 1,362,317 tons are eight-fold the Spanish 1,017 vessels with 163,165 tons.

NAMES FOR NAVAL VESSELS. Uncle Sam's Ships Decorated Chiefly

New York Tribune. The nomenclature of the vessels of the United States navy is deficient in names made famous by acts of naval heroism, but abounds in geographical terms, which make a list of uncle Sam's ships resemble an extract from a postal guide. There is a class of vessels in the English navy, known as the "admiral" class, where the names of Nelson, Anson, Pedera Barbert and the Pedera Barbert and the Pedera Barbert and Pedera Barbert Barbert and Pedera Barbert Rodney, Benbow, and other naval leaders may be found, and this same method of per-petuating the names of admirals exists in Russia. The custom of preserving the name countries by naming vessels after the place near where the fight occurred. But in the United States navy these customs cannot be carried out, and although the name of Farragut is honored and revered by the navy, no large ship of any class bears the name of the

hero of Mobile bay. In the torpedo boat class there are excep-tions to this rule, and the fleet contains an Ericsson, a Cushing, a Porter, a Foote, a Dahlgren, a Dupont, a Goldsborough and The single-turreted monitors bear Indian

names, such as Comanche, Catskill, Canoni-

cus, Mahopac, Montauk, Wyandotte, but not to the exclusion of other names, for the list includes the names of Ajax and Manhattan In the old wooden navy the names of Frank lin, Adams and Marion are still preserved along with Yantic, Alert and Nipsic. The Indian name is also represented in this class by several vessels, among which are the Mohican, the Monocacy and the Omaha. The double-turreted monitors have name: which are to be found nowhere in nomenclature except in the United State navy. Among them are the Amphitrite, th Miantonomoh, and the Monaduock. Th Vicksburg and the Annapolis are composit runboats, and are named after places important military operations took place No set rule seems to obtain for the namin of gunboats. The list includes the Petrei the Machias, the Nashville, the Helena, the Concord, the Bancroft and the Bennington and the Brooklyn, are named after cities, as are the protected cruisers, such as the Atlanta, the Baltimore, the Charleston, the

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Chicago, the Cincinnati, the Columbia, the Newark, the Raleigh and the San Francisco, although the Olympia is also of that class. The armored battleships, of which the Maine was a good specimen, are all named after

hero, see a United States ship bear his name, doubtful if ever heroism would add the name war ships.

THE INDUSTRIAL WAVE

Top Record of 1892 Likely to Be Sur passed This Year. St. Louis Globe-Democrat

In a business sense the country has advanced to a position hitherto untouched. Along until a month or two ago the year 1892 represented the top of the industrial wave. Immediately afterward the tide sharply fell, and for two or three years it was at the ebb stage. In 1895 the tide again began to rise, but it was checked and sent downward by the Bryanite menace in 1896. The downward lurch was stopped by the ho est money victory in the latter part of that year. A slow but perceptible rise in the business tide began a year ago, when that party resumed power. The movement gained ordinances against disreputable places and momentum a little over half a year ago, when disorderly people. The expedition will be momentum a little over half a year ago, when disorderly people. The expection will be the party's industrial legislation went into an educating, uplifting, motal force and the operation. Since the beginning of the pres- devil will not be tail so busy while the ent year it has reached a higher mark than exposition gates are open as he will be while was ever before touched.

was ever before touched.

This is the story which present conditions tell. In bank clearances in the country at large February figures beat those of that mouth in 1892 to the extent of 6 per cent. It did this, too, in the face of the fact that that mouth of 1892 had the largest clearings cover secret in any February in the country's.

The Bear well says: "What the clergyever scored in any February in the country's The Bee well says: "What the clergy-history, and in the face of the further fact that February in 1892 had one more business sist on is efficient police protection and that February in 1892 had one more business day than it had in 1898. Railroad earnings such reasonable enforcement of the laws as at the present time are beating all former will blot out all the dives, dens and disordfigures, and the tendency, as in bank clear-ings, continues upward. Merchandise ex-ports exceed imports to a greater extent than ever before at this time of the year. Iron production for two months past has been at the largest figures ever reached. The immense totals of the railroad earnings mean more than appears on the surface, for prices of transportation are lower than they were before the panic of 1893 occurred. The same fact as regards many staple arti-cles renders the increase in bank transac-tions, as indicated by clearances, especially significant.

Seldom at this season does gold importa-tion take place. A few hundred thousand dollars came in in this month in 1896 and 1897, but for several previous years the tide was in the other direction. Over \$6,000,000 veesels equals the Spanish, and each carries There is no special need for this inflow, for four guns where the Spanish toe two. The Pelayo, in addition, would have the great- with this metal than they ever were in the est difficulty in crossing the ocean, as would past, and the treasury's fund, which has our battleships, and it may be set down as just crossed the \$168,000,000 mark, is at a certain that as far as sheer fighting force higher line than was reached before since goes the three American battleships near the middle of 1890. To keep up the favorable exhibit which is made in all directions, the revenue is expanding at a rate not dreamed against them.

Passing to second-class battleships or of by even the most hopeful of the Dingley protected cruisers and the Spanish disparity act's framers at the outset. February, 1898, is less apparent. No sharp line can be showed a handsome surplus, which is the first time in several years that receipts in that month exceeded expenditures. As the tendency of the revenue has been steadily tendency of the revenue has been steadily upward ever since the Dingley law went into effect, the chances are that it will reach a much higher line than has yet been touched. "Not much. It cost me #4." "How so?" much higher line than has yet been touched. Surpluses ins.ead of deficits will probably be the rule hereafter, except as war prepara-Spain has three armored cruisers of the same size building but not ready, and of has been surpassed in bank clearings and

The contributions to the James Russell Lowell memorial fund in Boston now amount o \$22,078. It is estimated that the recent civil was luring its height cost the government more than \$2,000,000 a day. The price of war is

constantly rising, too. Money doesn't always bring happiness and harmony, as is shown by the fact that a daughter of the late Austin Corbin mother, brother and sister and about

all of her collateral relatives. You don't require a big income to "ge along" in Japan. A man can live there like a gentleman on \$300 a year. This sum will pay the rent of a hour

servants and supply plenty of food. When the governor of the commonwealth of Massuchusetts speaks of the year 1900 as 'the closing year of the nineteenth century,' let no one again call it the first year of the

The latest remark of Kaiser Wilhelm concerns the German flag. The black, he says represents work; the white, rest and peace and the red, war, necessary to cement the other two together.

Consul General Lee's friends are starting boom for him for senator from Virginia o succeed Senator Martin, whose term ex res in 1901. Nearly a year ago General Lee's friends began to quietly work for him for this place. Since then the movement secome an organized one in many respects William A. Kirkland, the ranking rear ad-

miral in the navy, has seen a great deal of hard naval service and has a fund of excountry in case of trouble with any other nation. He is a North Carolinian by birth, was appointed to the many in 1850, and is a bluff veteran of the old school.

James Whitcomb Riley, the poet, says:
"I am continually haunted by the fear that
my trunk will be lost, so I go about the
country with a grip. In case there is ever a fearful railway accident and among the debris is a vallee with an arm attached to it firmly, they may bury it, without further identification, as the fragments of Hoosier poet."

THE QUESTION OF MORALITY. Position of The Bee Endorsed as Em-

Marshalltown Times-Republican ship.

The old wooden navy is made up of the venerable invalids, all put away in com-The old wooden navy is made in comvenerable invalids, all put away in comfortable quarters. The Constitution is the outgrown this condition. Now a city of outgrown this condition. Now a city of about 150,000 people, it will have an opportable of the control and numbers, eleven armored vessels with 75,000 tons and thirty-seven unarmored with 55,000 fortable quarters. The Constitution is the tons, and the United States has thirty-two armored vessels with 157,000 tons and forty-four unarmored vessels with 167,000 tons and forty-four unarmored vessels with 100,000 tons, and the United States has thirty-two armored vessels with 167,000 tons and forty-four unarmored vessels with 160,000 tons, and the United States has thirty-two training ship at Newport; the Vermont is about 150,000 people, it will have an opportunity to show whether it can control and navy yard; the Daie is used by the Mary-land navy yard; the Daie is used by the Mary-land navy all reserve; the Independence is the receiving ship at Mare island, and the R. Kerr of that city, writing to a Chicago paper. receiving ship at Mare island, and the Jamestown is a quarantine ship. The Monongahela is attached to the training squadron, the New Hampshire is the head-second only to the World's fair as an interquarters of the New York naval reserve, and the Saratoga is a nautical school ship. The man whose name is the same as It is now evident the authorities do not that of some city may, if he becomes a naval proposa to lister to the protests against propose to listen to the protests against Sabbath opening and that the devil will be unless that combination exists it is wonderfully busy. Nearly twice as many sa-Icon licenses have been granted this year as liquor interests have got poesession of many street cornes and many new and attractive buildings have been erected to be occupied by saloons. Other evidence of preparation to trap the willing and the unwary in wick-

eduess and impurity are very apparent. The Omaha as never before."

The Omaha Bee takes this up to say that the increase in the number of salcons over last year thas only been from 199 to 239, an addition of fifty, or an increase of 25 per cent. The Bee says the exposition authorities have not yet taken up the Sunday opening question and declares the question of morality is not so much one of desethe exposition open every day of the week as it is the enforcement of the laws and

erly resorts that are now flourishing with police connivance. To do this they need not

wait until the exposition is at hand."

The Bee is to be commended for stirring up its people to a proper sense of duty and public spirit, for good order and proper protection will be points on which the public will insist and they will be factors in determining attendance

LAUGHING MATTERS

Chicago Record: "Do you think Jinks will I go to war? He used to be such a coward." 'Yes; but he has been married three times since you knew him."

Detroit Journal: "Pallit made a great hit with the last painting he had in the salon." "Ah, indeed?" "Yes, it has just fetched 25,000 soap wrappers. Detroit Free Press: "Smith and I have discovered the secret of mental culm." "What is it?"

"He's going to worry over my family troubles and I am going to worry over his." Harlem Life: "You have broken

heart!" walled the rejected lover.

The handsome young woman doctor impulsively seized his hand and felt his pulse.

"No, Harry," she said. "Your heart is all right. It's your liver."

"Why, it gave my wife the idea that the gas was leaking somewhere, and she gent for a plumber."

Washington Star: "I wonder who that man is who taks so loudly and shows so much excitement," said one of two men who were passing down the street.
"He's a neighbor of mine," wis the answer, "He's engaged in lecturing his friends on the necessity of keeping cool."

Indianapolis Journel: "I don't have any trouble keeping my calendar leaves torn

'Don't, eh?" "No; my typewriter girl is always looking ahead to see when the next pay day comes." Cincinnati Enquirer: "I'd rather," said the actor, "that you would devote fewer of your stories to my personal traits and adventures and more of them to my acting."
"Billy, my boy," said the press agent with the easy familiarity of a man with an iron-clad contract, "it is your acting that I am trying to draw the public's attention away from."

THE DON'S DILEMMA. Washington Star.

Now the Spaniard's brow is wrinkled,
And his face is dark as night;
"Shall I sell my precious Cuba—
Is that better than to fight?"
Still he stands there darkly brooding,
Yet it wouldn't be too rash
If you bet your entire fortune
That the Don would take the cash.

POETIC TRAGEDY. Somerville Journal. The poet sat him down to write A strain of war victorious. He told the world 'twas grand to fight, To die was simply glorious.

This poet was, though not to blame, In direct straits financially. He hoped his lines would bring him fame, And benefit him substantially.

And so he wrote of war and gore, And scenes of carnage awing him, While all the while, and more and more, His hunger flerce was gnawing him. He labored long upon each verse, But oh, still empty is his purse— The editor rejected it!

"In all, the Fitting Season, is best."_Hesiod.



We salute the ancient Hesiod; and beg to say that he is al right. The fitting season is best, and this is the fitting season in our hat department, and the beauty of it is that our fitting is as correct as can be-all the new and leading blocks and qualities, and colors, are shown here. Our window will give you a faint idea of what is going to be worn, but there are many others not represented in our window. You are invited to call and look them over. A nice spring hat in the latest block at \$1.00. \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. The same guarantee goes with our hat as it does with our clothing.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

