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All communications relating to news and editors matter should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the control of the

the company.
THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. State of Nebras'a, Douglas county, sw.:
George B. Tzw huck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of Pebruary, 1898, was as follows: STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

The astronomers agree that the new comet is traveling at the rate of 1,000,000 miles a day. The only matter in dispute is whether it is coming or going.

Thirty-six creamery companies were incorporated in Nebraska during the last year. The Nebraska farmers have discovered various pathways to prosperlty, and are following them.

The condition of the streets of Omaha and cleanest cities in America.

If the good people of Omaha had to walt for the bogus reform police board to move to suppress gambling, they would have everybody robbed of house and home by the police-protected out-

One advantage Douglas county will reap from the sale of its funding bond issue to the state school fund-it will get at least a portion of the interest paid back in the shape of school fund apportionment.

The cost of building and building materials is reported 10 per cent higher now than a year ago. But the ability of the people to embark in building enterprises is increased more than 10 per cent for the same period.

No exposition in this country has ever managed to get along more amicably with the workingmen than has the Transmississippi. Differences have arisen from time to time, but they have always been adjusted without resort to a strike or lockout.

The president is reported to have said recently to a persistent office seeker that "the man who feels that he cannot wait for a postoffice appointment at a time like this does not deserve the place and will not get it." Whether the report it reliable or not, the sentiment is good. The postoffice wait wait.

It cannot be pleasing to the New Englanders to observe the southward movement of the American cotton textile industry. Three new cotton mills are to be built in Chattanooga, as this means still sharper competition for the English cotton mills that are located so much farther from the cotton fields.

Having forced the city to reduce the market stall rent once by a threatened lawsuit, the market gardeners' combination now wants to dictate terms still more favorable for themselves and more unfavorable to the city. The market stall charges should be reasonable above all things, but the council must reserve the right to establish the basis upon which they are fixed.

Most of the outery against immigration to the United States is without cause. Only about 200,000 Europeans now annually seek homes in the Un ted States, and the immigration to the Argentine Republic is nearly equal to this. The reduction in the number of immigrants is not so much due to restrictive legislation as to the fact that the people immigrants who may want to found comes.

of the west.

building for a young state with a bright Spain as our commerce would suffer, our future before it. The legislature of Mis- coast trade being larger than the entire sissippi took action looking to a new foreign commerce of Spain. state capitol there, but there has been

sense of justice of the Spanish nation mation as to what course of action the to a part of our foreign commerce. president thinks the circumstance calls for, that being left entirely to the degret at the catastrophe. As the report seriously thought of. of the naval board does not fix the responsibility, it is not at all probable that Spain will be disposed to offer any reparation or indemnity involving a considerable sum of money and our government could not decently accept an indemnity which did not cover the cost of the battleship and provide something for those who suffered from the disaster. To acwould give a mercenary phase to the matter that would be humiliating to the

nation. It seems safe to conclude, therefore, that the United States will have to be satisfied with whatever course of action the Spanish government shall be pleased to take, since by the finding of our own board of naval experts we have no case to before me and subscribed in my this 1st day of March, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. ish treachery is responsible for the dethe naval board does not furnish ground clothing and supplies that generally lasts for such belief, because it is possible that them from one providential visitation or if this precedent had been established years the submarine mine was not placed by borrible catastrophe to the next. the submarine mine was not placed by horrible catastrophe to the next. Spaniards. At all events the careful and thorough investigation of competent responsibility and therefore this govgovernment may do is in effect admitted by President McKinley to be a matter must improve very materially between of its own choice. That government benow and the first of June if it is to hold lieves, upon the authority of its own its reputation as one of the best-paved naval experts, that the Maine explosion was due to accident. What can it reasonably be expected to do beyond express-

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT.

ing regret?

The unusual activity recently shown in railroad circles, not only in projection of new lines, extensions and improvements, but in new and better equipment and betterment of train service, cannot fail to have attracted the attention of persons on the lookout for reliable signs of the condition of business and prospects for the future. This activity, especially marked on western railroads and those leading to the principal seaports south and east, is more than a good omen. The companies operating lines between

Chicago and Denver have been putting on new equipment for the passenger service, and now they are buying new cars for freight business. One road centering in this city alone has ordered the construction of 1,150 box and stock cars and asked for bids on 1,000 more, and other roads will be equipped with new freight cars during the year. It is true that this new equipment on the western roads is to take the place, at least partially, of that worn out during the past few years when railroad companies were avolding expenses and refusing to make repairs or renewals, but it would not now be purchased but for the fact that business in sight requires it. Railroad managers are simply business men watching for business opportunities, and they realize that when there is business several years the outlay of large sums on new rolling stock was esteemed risky investment. Conditions have changed for the better and from this time forward the railroad companies will expend standard of efficiency.

While this activity in railroad circles is but one indication that the country has entered upon a new era of industrial life, it is one of the best of the many to protect Americans. They would have such indications.

OUR COMMERCE IN WAR.

The report that the apprehension of war is interfering with the export of cotton, owing to the fact that shippers cannot get insurance upon it, suggests the damaging effect which an outbreak of hostilities would have upon our foreign commerce. A war with Spain, if it did not result in wholly driving American commerce from the seas, would undoubtedly inflict serious injury to it, for of course the Spanish government would resort to privateering, a method of the world are informing themselves of warfare which Spain declined to remore about the inducements held out to linquish, as most other European governments have done.

Referring to this danger in connection with a war, the New York Commercial An example worthy of imitation in Advertiser remarks that the injury to every western state has been set by a our commerce in a conflict with Spain number of enterprising business men of would perhaps not be so bad as the war South Dakota who have called a conven- of 1812, when the whole Atlantic coast tion of business men and others inter | was blockaded, but it would be worse ested in the welfare of the state to con- than the civil war, because we could not sider questions of immigration, public blockade the ports of Spain and her improvements, etc. It is possible for the privateers would have a more regular business men of any state to exert great status in neutral ports than those of the influence for good when they organize confederacy, from which, however, our and all pull together, and this is what commerce suffered heavily. We were is needed in more than one of the states then, however, able to protect our coasting trade better than we could perhaps do against Spain. That trade on the Two states are preparing to build new Pacific coast was not interfered with at capitol buildings. Pennsylvania will all by confederate privateers, whereas erect a new one on the site of the one | Spanish privateers might now do great that was burned last year in Harrisburg. damage to that commerce. The United and it will be a modest affair for such a States may also engage in privateering, by bootleggers and keepers of low wealthy state. Montana is also to build being under no restraint, other than rea new capitol in Helena. Some years spect for international public opinion, not ago it was provided by law that plans to do so and it is possible this governbe prepared for a structure to cost about | ment would retaliate upon Spanish com-\$1,000,000, but a contract has been let merce by commissioning privateers, but for plans for a building to cost not over it is a question whether we could inflict \$275,000, which ought to provide a good as much damage upon the commerce of

There is no doubt that the Spanish some hitch about it and nothing has been government could secure any number of done. Colorado's capitol building will privateers, since it would not necessarily soon be completed by placing a statue have to buy vessels for this purpose, but simply commission them to prosecute

This is one of the considerations that accepted. enters into the question of war and obtermination of the Spanish government, viously it is an important consideration, whose sense of honor may prompt it to although there are men in high places go no farther than a declaration of re- who seem to think it a matter not to be

> RESPONSIBLE RELIEF WORK. Whenever any branch of humanity or section of country is afflicted with great

sympathy goes forth to the distressed, no The periodic appeals for succor seldom proof readers, cept a trifling money consideration fall to receive generous response and often stimulate imposture upon the charitable and benevolent. Whether relief is sought for the starving heathen of India and China, the Christianized Asiatics of Armenia, the starving peasantry of Ireland or Russia, the grasshopper sufferers of Dakota or the drouthstricken farmers of Nebraska, there always spontaneously springs up a moveagainst Spain. Doubtless public opinion ment for relief in which professional is largely inclined to the view that Span- charity distributors find their opportunity to play the good Samaritan while struction of the Maine, but the report of they are laying by a store of provisions,

The emotional outburst of sympathy for the starving reconcentrados of Cuba American naval officers failed to locate affords another opportunity for this class of professional alms-solicitors, who see ernment can justly make no claim or in it simply a God-send to fill their demand upon Spain. What the Spanish empty larders. It has been me experience of genuine philanthropists who are not in the habit of advertising their the relief for which it is designed. This Kansas were afflicted with crop failure. | tion of crucity. It would be something abnormal if the experience of the past should not again be repeated with the Cuban relief movement. The safe thing and the proper thing for those who sincerely desire to aid the starving Cubans rather than bidding for popular favor on the sympathy dodge is to place their contributions at the disposal of the regularly constituted relief commission which the United States government is about to

place in the field. While the appropriation of half a million dollars which congress will doubtless make within the next three days will be ample for relieving the immediate distress, it would doubtless be proper to supplement the national relief fund by private donations. To be effective and to reach the plies, should be placed at the disposal of the government commission, acting in concert with the American consuls Cuba. This course might interfere with the professional relief-gatherer, but it will be more efficient in alleviating distress and misery.

AMERICANS IN HAVANA. If the report is true that Consul General Lee is preparing a list of the Americans in Havana, so that they can be promptly communicated with in case of to be done the company best prepared an emergency, it is highly significant. to handle the business will get it. For It is to be assumed that General Lee is not doing this without having informain improving railroad lines and putting tion from Washington that warrants the precaution. There is no doubt that citizens of the United States residing in Havana are now in danger, as the correspondents report, and in the event of large sums in reaching the highest hostilities breaking out it is certain that some of them would fall victims to Spanish hatred. The authorities are now able to give them protection, but if war should come there would be little effort

> from the island with their lives and not all of them would be successful in doing so. One correspondent states that the American colony in Havana is prepared to move into the harbor on short notice, but it is not apparent what good this would do them unless American vessels are there to receive them and the same correspondent says that how they are to be herded aboard the three little vessels in the harbor is a problem. Probably the Spanish authorities would be disposed to recognize their duty under inan opportunity to get out of the at the opening of the twentieth century.
>
> Scann was at war with England in 1796 they would go to much trouble they would go to much trouble loo in 1815 she was almost constantly en-to protect them from the element which gaged in hostilities on one side or the other

and the wonder is that any who could leave the city remain there. The temperance people should not go into spasms about licensing the sale of liquor on the exposition grounds. There will be the largest soda fountain in the world and dozens of booths and restaurants to supply visitors with temperance beverages and there is less danger from wines and beer sold by responsible vendors under police surveillance than there is from their unrestricted sale on the outskirts of the exposition grounds groggeries. It is a condition and not theory the exposition is dealing with.

citizens of this country. There can be

place for Americans to be in at this time

The Lincoln Journal is still distressing itself over the canard that the exposition proposes to pay The Omaha Bee \$800 a page for a four-page illustrated supplement, when such a proposition had never even been thought of. Our Lincoln contemporary in all seriousness proposes to furnish four-page supplements for \$200 a page, but it does not propose to give the exposition 200,000 copies of the same printed on high grade paper; insert these supplements with 200,000 expira

this legalized piracy under the Spanish copies of its regular edition; secure the In transmitting the report of the naval fing. That it would have many offers names, pay for the addressed wrappers board on the Maine disaster to congress for this purpose from nearly all quarters and finally prepay the postage and take President McKinley made no suggestion of the world is certain. But Spain would pay for this sinecure in exposition stock. or recommendation in regard to it. His have to respect neutral vessels and There is as much difference between the message, which many expected would neutral goods and thus we could obtain proposal to do all this at 13-5 cents a message, which many expected would neutral goods and thus we could obtain proposal to do an appear at the contain some aggressive note, is entirely security for our commerce by the hard copy and paying \$800 a page as there is many of it given in the press dispatches contain some aggressive note, is entirely security for our commerce by the hard copy and paying \$800 a page as there is many of it given in the press dispatches from Washington indicated that the opinion matter-of-fact. The president invokes alternative of placing our coasting trade between a chestnut horse and a horse deliberate consideration on the part of under neutral flags. Of course there chestnut. But if the Journal or any congress and does not doubt that "the would be no difficulty in doing this, other established paper is in dead earnest because neutrals would be most willing in a desire to duplicate The Bee's contract will dictate a course of action suggested to take the trade, but recourse to it on equal terms as, to material supplied, by honor and the friendly relations of would be a rather painful experience and service rendered and payment, we the two governments." There is no inti- it might prove to be of permanent injury venture to guarantee it will have no difficulty in getting its proposition

Justice and Mercy.

Intervention with rations is a new thing under the sun, but starvation is at work in Cuba, and the United States will omit the deeds of mercy and charity, along with those of decisive justice.

Chicago Chronicle.

Both personal and public considerations disaster, caused either by accident or cause us to deprecate the proposal of Mr. the elements, a tidal wave of human Polo y Bernab- for the summary execution of all newspaper writers. But if Mr. Polo sympathy goes forth to the distressed, no insists upon journalistic gore we are willing matter how remote or how conditioned. to make a concession. Let him begin on the

All Heroes Not War Made.

Chicago Inter Ocean. There is a maxim, "It is sweet to die for no's country." It is still better to live for it, and bress it by good works in every field to which you are called. There are here a in the home, as well as on the battlefield they should always be in harmony Heroes can never be expected upon the bat ines in the homes of the land. The one cre ates the other.

> Aye, Nebraska, Too. Minneapolis Tribune.

A former secretary of the Montana legislature has been seatenced to the penitentiary for making way with an important measure which should have become a law. well as the Minnesota legislature, would have been robbed of one of their most picturesque features-or the penitentiaries would have received a number of distinguictied guests every two years.

Minneapolis Journal.

A nation devoted to bull fights for the very love of gore and savage passion and o assassination from the rear, naturally benevolence that promiscuous charity chooses to manifest its hellish impulses by and emotional charity seldom affords treacherously blowing up one of our war ships anchored in a Spanish harbor. cause of the American nation rests on such was the experience twenty-five years infamy and it is such infamy that it calls ago during the grasshopper plague, and for the execution of Spain by the civilized world and for the most terrible punishment only three years ago, when Nebraska and to be administered to that decaying incorna-

Kentucky's Mixed Christening.

As the war ship Kentucky started for the sea last Thursday a number of Kentuckians near by smashed a dozen bottles of old bourbon against the yessel's side, thus indicating their disapproval of Miss Bradley's christening with water. But these impetuous southerners recked not the consequences, for now they do not dars go home, well knowing that no man will be tolerated in Kentucky who dares mix whisky with water. Might as well blow froth from a glass of beer in Milwaukee and expect to keep on living there in peace.

Fighting Blood is Up.

Japan is getting ready for war, and the var cloud is hovering over England. Every nation seems to be looking for trouble, and trouble is obligingly going all ways at once. But the length of time which elapses ween talk of war and its near realization and the evident rejuctance of all to plunge hastily into hostilities, shows that the feelsufferers for whom they are intended these donations, either of money or suptrees that war is a barbarism; that there are plenty of honorable expedients for avoidtifles a people in engaging in its horcors.

> Commendable Official Secrecy. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Though it has been over a month since the destruction of the Maine, there has been no leak as to the findings of the court of inquiry, either at Havana, Key West, or Weshington. The newspaper correspondents have been vigilant and persistent as never before, but they have learned cothing from official sources. The court and the administration have attended to their business and kept their lips sealed. We do not recall that there was ever a time in our history when such reticence about so important a matter was so long and so successfully main tained. All honor to them for it, despite the impatient and oftentimes childish critclem which their course has provoked.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Returns from the life insurance companies of the United States, compiled by the Spectator of New York, show that they had in force at the end of 1897 an aggregate nsurance of \$5,330,478,561, an increase during the year of \$246,459,774. This stuped dous sum, if distributed equally among the adult males of the United States, would give distributed unequally, as they are, the fig ures strikingly reflect an extraordinary prevalence of life insurance among the peoto take their chances of getting away ple. The aggregate assets of the companies amount to \$1,349,104,965, and the surplus at per cent to \$192,149,157, an increase during the year of \$100,869,182 and \$13,841,322.

SPAIN'S CENTURY OF WAR.

Cruitless and Exhausting Contests Springfield (Mass.) Republican

number of wars Spain has been engaged in during the last century is extraordinary. While the United States since 1798 has had in the aggregate less than ten years of foreign and domestic warfare, Spain has had over sixty years. This fact is highly ternational law and give the Americans interesting in considering Spain's position and from that time until the battle of Water.

is continually manifesting its hatred of of the great Napoleonic struggle. Even then there was no peace for her. The Spanish colonies in North and South America were no doubt that Havana is a dangerous in revolt, and the efforts to subdue them e se began in 1819, a large French army four years. Not until 1828, or over thirty years after the battle of Cape St. Vincent, did a period of peace come to that distracted land. For about six years there was quiet, but in 1834 Don Carlos, the pretender to the throne entered the country and dynastic wars broke out afresh. These and domestic revolutions continued intermittently, to-gether with wars against the Moors in Morocco and the Cubans in America, until 1878. From 1828; to 1878, a period of fifty years in the heart of the nineteenth cen-tury, when other mations were taking great strides in economic and industrial develop-ment, there may be found some half a dozen short intervals of peace enjoyed by the inhabitants of the Spanish peninsula. These periods ranged approximately from one to nine years in length. Since 1796 the long-est interval of peace Spain has had was the fifteen years from 1878, the end of the ten years' war in Cuba, to 1893, when a war was begun against Morocco. The nation has not had over thirty-eight years of tranquillity

for a century. The little peace Spain has enjoyed has been too often interrupted to avail much. Like sleep, peace must have some reasonable duration if it is to restore vitality to a nation. But Spain has been like the individual who is tortured by insomnia or frequent fits of wellefulness. And even now there is no promise of peace. Yet Spain must have rest, long and undisturbed, if she is to be saved from utter decrepitude and perhaps complete decay. Another century of war like the last she could not endure. The nation would

The same of the sa

MAXIMUM RATE DECISION.

Severe Blow to the Polley of Legislative Regulation. Chicago Record.

When the decision of the federal supreme court in the famous Nebraska maximum freight rate case was handed down the summerely reaffirmed principles enunciated in former decisions of the court. A perusal of the text of the opinion, however, shows it to contain features that are new and of farreaching importance, especially to the western states. Theoretically, the decision gives to states the right to regulate rates within their borders. In practical operation, the ruling of the court is likely to make state control of transportation rates, in the west at least, impossible of realization.
In the Nebraska case the supreme court

held that the state had the power to lower rates, provided the charges fixed were reasonable and did not amount to confiscation. The rate fixed by the Nebraska legislature was held to be unreasonable, and therefore void. So far the court was simply following in the line of its own former decisions. But in the Nebraska case, for the first time, the supreme court undertook to define with much precision the method of procedure etermining whether or not rates fixed by state authority are reasonable. In so doing it laid down the principal that a state, in reducing rates, must concern itself with local raffic only. The road must be permitted to make a fair profit upon business beginning and ending in the state, without regard to the profit made upon the whole volume of business done within the state. The conten-tion of counsel for the state had been that the reasonableness of the rates established by the Nebraska statute is not to be determined by the inquiry whether such rates would leave a reasonable net profit from the local business affected thereby, but that the courts should take into consideration, among other things, the whole business, passenger and freight, interstate and domestic To this the court replied:

among other things, the whole business, passenger and freight, interstate and domestic. To this the court replied:

If we do not misapprehend counsel, their argument leads to the conclusion that the state of Nebraska could legally require local freight business to be conducted even at an actual loss, if the company earned on its interstate business enough to give it just compensation in respect to its entire line and all its business, interstate and domestic. We cannot concur in this view. In our judgment it must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a state for the transportation of persons and property wholly within its limits must be determined without reference to the interstate business done by the carrier, or the profits derived from it. The state cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered alone, upon the ground that the carrier is earning large profits on its interstate business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the state has no control. Nor can the carrier justify unreasonably high rates on domestic business upon the ground that it will be able only in that way to meet Josses on its interstate business. So far as rates of transportation are concerned domestic business should not be made to bear the losses on interstate business, nor the latter the losses on domestic business. It is only rates for the transportation of persons and property between points within the state that the state can prescribe rates not to be exceeded by the carrier it must do so with reference exclusively to what is just and reasonable, as between the carrier and the public, in respect of ilomestic business. The argument that a railroad line is an entirety; that its income goes into and its expenses are provided for out of a common fund, and that its capitalization is on its entire line, within and without the state, can have no application where the state is without authority over rates on the entire line, and can only deal with local rates and make such regulations as are necessary to give just compensation on local business. The practical bearing of this is that in

most western states local business, considered alone, does not pay large profits. A road that may be making excessive profits upon its entire business within a state may yet be able to show that a reduction of rates for traffic beginning and ending in the state, considered by itself, is unreasonable. 291/2 per cent upon local traffic alone. Estimated upon the entire business of a given road within the state, the reduction would have been less than 5 per cent, and might not have been unreasonable. But the court would not allow it to be so estimated. Tak ing the Burlington road as an example, it was shown by expert testimony that the per centage of cost to earnings meso done within the state for Expert testimony also showed that the cost of local business exceeded the cost of interstate business by at least 10 per cent, which would make the percentage of cost of local bushiess to earnings 75.51. A reduction of the Nebraska law provided, would have made earnings 70.50 per cent, against a cost of 75.51, which would have made the loss 5.01 per cent upon local business. Estimated upon the entire earnings of the Burlington road in Nebraska, the reduction would have amounted to only 4.2 per cent. The number of tone carried locally by the Burlington road in Nebraska during 1893 was 583,294 while the number of tons of interstate freight carried was 2.221,005. These figures are fairly typical of the relation between local and interstate traffic in most western states. That being the case, few states are likely to be able to show that a reduction of rates on local traffic, considered alone would be reasonable, no matter how much a road may be making upon its business as

The practical and political effects of this decision are likely to be far-reaching. For nearly a score of years the people of the west have been seeking to control railroad rates through the instrumentality of their state governments. The decision of the supreme court in the Nebraeka case must prove a severe blow to the efficacy of this policy The effect must be to bring the railroa question into greater prominence in national politics, and to increase the demand for the regulation of rates from Washington.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

Tribute of Foreign Countries to American Skill. Chicago News.

The government of Egypt has ordered fifteen locomotives of American make to be used on the state roads of the country. It is a little strange that Egypt, which is prac-tically on English dependency, should come to the United States for machinery of this haracter when it is made in England in large quantities for expertation.

But unless one keeps some run of our export trade the fact is not appreciated that American machinery of all kinds is more popular in foreign markets than that made by any other nation on earth. China, Japan India, Russia and Finland use American built locomotives and now Egypt follows their lead. In 1896 this country exported 26 railway engines, valued at \$2,516,270. They were cent to Russia (74), Canada (3), Guate-mala (5), Nicaragua (1), Salvador (2) and Mexico (23). Last year our exportations of locomotives reached, in number, 338, valued at \$3,225,831. This trade has grown up since 1880 and was small even as late at 1888 when we exported only fifty-six.

The peculiar feature of this trade is the it is with countries almost all of which have large iron interests that they are cultivating and besides they have manufactories that turn out guns, cutlery and railroad supplier of great variety and excellence. In many kinds of icon manufacture this country is far

The Royal is the highest grade baking powde



from Iron and exhibited by that country at the World's fair in the Mines and Mining building excited the admiration of every one who saw them. But when it comes to ma-chinery to be used on railroads Russia comes

to the United States for it.

There has been a good deal of rivalry between the British and American builders of comotives, the former claiming the advantage both in speed and durability. But matter of speed and the running of the engines of the two nations side by side on the same road has demonstrated the greater durability of the American machine, its cost is not so great as that of the British locomotive.

HIGHER LAW OF HUMANITY. Guiding Principles in Our Dealings with Spain. Thiladelphia Press.

The action of our government in dealing and manly. There should be no subterfuges or pretexts. Whatever we do should be put on high grounds that will stand before man-

If the court of inquiry reports that the

Maine was blown up from outside but that the direct responsibility cannot be fixed, we should frankly recognize both the tions and the limitations of that judgment. Such a verdict becomes a subject for representations and not for a finality. The initiative will test our sobrlety and its reception will test Spanish disposition. After that everything depends on good or bad faith. If we are to interfere in Cuba it must be with a distinct, open and unequivocal avowal. The loss of the Mase will not justify it. That stands by itself. It must be dealt with on its own merits. The Maine cannot pretext or a reason for arresting the hand of Spalm in Cuba. If we are to undertake that duty, let us do it with a clear, lofty, convincing declaration to all the world of the causes which impel us to the step.

With a sincere purpose and an honest expression we have nothing to fear from the world. No nation in Europe can interpose There may be deprecation or remonstrance, but there can be no practical interference. Europe is too much absorbed and trembles in too delicate a balance at home. Even I they were disposed, its rival powers dare not stretch their arms across the sea. Physically we have to deal only with Spain, but we mus and we shall do so if we faithfully observ the law of nations within its limits, and only follow its higher and carer mandates in obedience to the law of God and humanity which expands and exalts the law of nations. Let us make it plain that we do not cover Cuba. Let us convince mankind that we are not impelled by any territorial ambition. Let the national conscience that we interpose in this awful war only to stop the march of starvation and ruin which cry t heaven for humanity's sake. And then le us move forward openly, firmly and unfalter ingly, leaving elsewhere the responsibility of challenging and combatting the plain cal of civilization.

we know President McKinley's true heart this is his impulse. If we know his sound head he will find the way. Let con-gress and the country stand patiently and faithfully behind him, and the result will vindicate the confidence

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Journals of the "clan jaune" is what the Paris Debate calls our sensational sheets. So long as yellow journalism can make he head lines of a country it cares not who makes the news. It is reculled that General Meade wa

born in Spain and that the family of Admiral Farragut came from islands, which are a part of Spain. Jerry Simpson, when speaking of James Hamilton Lewis in Chicago, said, "The populists would not elect us their leader a

man who is stuck on his hair and wears Prince Poniatowski is at the head of new company, which will bring a 10,000-horse power electric current from the slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains to San rancisco.

Miryland has passed a law doing away with the words "So help me God" in judi-cial oaths, and it isn't likely that there will be any more perjury there than there was before. New York

They get oysters, soup and new plan. fish in one place, entrees and roasts in another and sweets and ices at a third. They thus take exercise instead of cigarettes to The city of Seattle has decided to keep

wide open house this year for the entertain-ment of Klondike pilgrims. Every known means of changing the ownership of ing nuggets is in operation, and any pilgrim anxious for a little game can unload in short Senator Sewell of New Jersey is

origadier general of the First brigade of the New Jersey militia, and in case of war he will either have to go with the troops and lose his seat in the senate or remain at nome and give his enemies a chance to upbraid him.

A rumor comes from abroad that Bismarck has given up cigars, dogs and French wine. This may be true in part, because the pipe is left, and numerous substitutes for wine, but most people will regret to be-lieve that the prince has turned his back on the magnificent great Danes with which he has so often been photographed. Greentown, Ind., appears to be rightly

named. It is a manufacturing town people and a majority of them are impregnated with the idea that the town can pros per without a legal government. It has not een incorporated as a city, and has been ruled heretofore by five trustees. Two of the five trustees have moved out of the jurisdiction and the remaining three cannot trans-act any legal business for want of a quorum. Strange to say, the people are not alarmed, and no political boas has appeared to "save them from ruin. "Long ere the second centennial arrives,"

Walt Whitman years his poet's vision up prophecy, "there will giving his forty or fifty great states, among them Canada and Cuba. What an age! What a land! Where elsewhere one so great! The individuality of one nation must then as always lead the world. Can there be any doubt who the leader ought to be? Bear in mind, though, that nothing less than the mightiest original non-subordinated soul has ever really gloriously led, or ever can lead."

It all comes back to me again From watchin' Uncle Sam A-lookin' toward the sunken Maine An' waitin' cool and ca'm; But, Lordy, won't there be a swoop—It's comin' by an' by—When Uncle gives a mighty whoop An' sounds th' warnin' cry; "Hey, Rube!" forty or fifty great states, among them Canada and Cuba. What an age! What a

wrote

THE PREGIOUS METATA Last Year's Record of Gold and Silver Production.

Philadelphia Record. The Wells-Fargo company's recently issucd annual report concerning the precious metals produced in the states and terri-tories west of the Mississippi river during 1897 contains several items of general in-1897 contains several items of general terest. It shows, for instance, that Colorado actually passed California as a gold rado actually passed California have producing state lest year, California hav-ing heretofore always held the palm. Colorado's contribution to the golden flood amounted in value to \$18,326,645, while California is credited with \$17,621,959. production of silver Colorado ran far ahead of her rival state, the output of the two being placed at \$12,869,783 and \$772,847 worth respectively. Silver is valued in this computation at 60 cents per ounce. Idaho and Montana produced much more silver and Montana produced much than gold, but in Nevada, formerly the great silver state, the conditions were regreat silver state, the conditions were regreat silver state, the conditions were rewith Spain should be frank, open, honorable versed. The following table shows the and manly. There should be no subterfuges value of the total output during the last year of the two metals in question:

Nevada ashington rexas Wyoming 5,000 27,600

While it is true that these figures differ somewhat from the estimates of the mint authorities and of the Mining and Englneering Journal, they tend to show that America has now become the leading gold producing country of the world. It is an assured fact that in the future the mining of gold from four known lodes of low grade ore will be a legitimate, non-speculative enterprise, entirely distinct from the working of the occasional sensational dis-coveries of individual lucky prospectors. Incidentally it may be noted that the con-tribution of gold from Alaska as shown in the above table is insignificant in comparison with the output of Colorado or Callfornia, or even of the Dakotas.

TART TRIFLES.

Detroit Journal: "Speaking of the average lion of the hour," remarked the observer of men and things, "It is well enough to bear in mind that the ass in lion's skin lasted

Indianapolis Journal: "Aln't I a little bowlegged?" asked the dubious young man.
"Bowlegged?" said his tailor. "The ideat
Your lower limbs, sir, are absolutely without a parallel.".

Judge: He-Who is that disreputable, ugly old fellow there?
She (haugh:lly)-That is my husband, sir!"
He (coolly)-How true it is that homely men always secure the handsomest wives.

Chicago Tribune: It was the country merchant's first visit to the city wholesale establishment that supplied him with goods. "Your letter heads," he said to one of the proprietors, "show this to be a ten-story building, but I see now that half of the stories are lies."

Judge: Clubman No. 1-The woman I

narry must have brown eyes.
Clubman No. 2—The one of my choice must
not have red hair.
Count de Monte Carlo—Ah! for me, I care not ze color of ze hair or ze eyes, so long as my flance have ze greenbacks, Chicago Record: "They say war is needed "Well, but the fattest men won't go."

Chicago Tribune: "Talk of going to war! You!" exclaimed Mrs. Meeker, looking at him with regal scorn.
"Why, yes, my dear." replied Mr. Meeker, anxious to placate. "In case of war with Spain I think one of us ought to go."

Chicago Post; "Nice kind of a dramatic

"What's the matter?"

"You said there was no action in that farce that was produced last night."

"Well, what of it?"

"Why, I've just learned that one of the principal characters is a professional sprinter." Detroit Journal: The hapless misercant "Ah," sighed the courtiers, "surely these tears will touch your majesty!"
"I'll be damp of they do!" replied the

tyrant, gloomily.

And the doomed man, being by no means devoid of insight, fell upon his face and laughed loudly for mercy. Atlanta Constitution: An old colored citi-zen, hearing the rumors of war with Soain, applied for the position of cook to the army, "What expertence have you had?" he was

"I wuz cook in de confedrit army, suh," he replied—"dat is, I had de position of cook, but, ter tell de truth, I didn't wuk at it"
"Why?"

"Dey wuzn't nuttin' ter cook, suh!"

Puck: Father—Daughter, you know it is Lent, and I would like you to keep your mind off worldly things. You have done nothing but think of that new dress for the last week. I repeat, keep your mind off last week. I repeat, keep your mind on worldly things!
Daughter (in amazement)—Why. papa, there isn't anything worldly about this dress, It is perfectly heavenly.

"HEY, RUBE!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Cleveland Plain Dealer.
When I wuz in th' circus line
A tentin' through th' west,
I found it wuz a bizness fine
For puttin' spunk to test.
'Gainst one of us with club or knife
The rowdy gang would fly,
An' then you'd see us wake to life
When came his warnin' cry;
"Hey, Rube!"

There wasn't nothin' in th' biz
That stirred us up like that;
We waitzed into the fight, gee whiz!
Before you could say scat!
The animies might all vamoose
An' go a-rushin' by;
We'd let th' whole concern turn loose
Waen came that warnin' cry;
"Hey, Rube!"



Just a Glimpse is all that the windows af-

fords of the store's contents. Come in. We don't undertake to show half the styles or materials, or more than an example or two of the variety of patterns that we have in the store.

If people were only judges of sound clothing, we shouldn't have to advertise, and we are doing all that we can to educate them up to a point of understanding the advantages of well-made garments, and the unwisdom of buying the cheap stuff that is so common.

Our children's clothing especially, is an instance of what clothes for the little ones should be, and, by contrast with the common sorts, show the advantages of dressing small boys in durable and well-made suits.

