THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1898.

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OUR ACQUISITION FROM FRANCE became in realization the express train in Colorado and Wyoming from Mexican ces-

today. The representation of states in the

year from June 1 to November 1 will come

largely from the territory acquired in 1803.

Among those certain to make a magnificent

showing will be the states that were until

like the desert of Sahara, and sprinkled all

to mold and develop this empire of the west

well remember the school maps of forty

years ago, whereon that strip of territory

lying east of the Rocky mountains and west

of the Missouri river, extending south to

many years, for good and sufficient reasons.

Some of the reasons are that the transmis-

at \$150,000,000. This cannot very well be

scheduled as a desert land. Between the

Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains

of our country, a farm of 67,000,000 acres

under cultivation, yielding agricultural prod-

ucts to the value of \$1,000,000 a year.

reaches the same figure. The mineral

cludes practically all the precious metals

and the bulk of other minerals produced in

Condition of Purchase Today. Let us glance briefly at the "purchase"

Region Represented in the Great Trans mississippi Exposition.

FROM WILDERNESS TO FERTILE FIELD

Marvellous Changes Wrought in the Vast Territory Bought Under over with sand dots. The men who helped President Jefferson for the United States.

C. F. Manderson in May Cosmopolitan. The man who administered the cath of the Mexican border and north to British office to the first president of the United America, was an almost unknown land, and States was destined a few years later to a very considerable portion of it was designrender a still more illustrious service to ated as the "Great American Desert." That his country.

The charm still lingers on this old page of our history, weighted as it is with such sissippi region produces a crop of 1,100,000immeasurable consequences, not realized by 000 bushels of corn, valued at \$235,000,000; our forefathers. Every schoolboy knows wheat, 300,000,000 bushels, valued at \$135,the story of Mr. Livingston's appointment 000,000, and 27,000,000 tons of hay, valued as American minister to France; of his instructions from President Jefferson to purchase the Island of Orleans for a dockyard and depository and of the minister's amazement when Marbois, the French treasury minister, offered to sell him, not an island, but a domain of imperial extent, the heart And the value of live stock and horses of the continent, reaching from the Gulf of Mexice to the English possessions on the wealth of the transmississippi states in-

The president had been authorized to expend \$2,000,000, but this proposal called for the United States. The annual value of gold \$15,000,000. Mr. Monroe was sent over as an associate of the minister, but Mr. Liv-the output of coal is 20,000,000 tons annually, ingston had assumed the responsibility be- valued at \$25,000,000; there are 200,000 oper fore Mr. Monroe's arrival, and had practi- atives in mills and factories, earning \$75. cally accepted the proposed terms, as there 600,000 per year, and the value of the man-was no time for delay. Both ministers, on ufactured products reaches \$1,400,000,000; April 30, 1803 concluded a treaty whereby the personal property aggregates over \$6, France ceded to the United States the vast 000,000,000, which represents less than oneterritory known as Louisiana, "forever and fourth of the actual property value. in full sovereignty."

In 1860 there were 2,100 miles of railway Then the storm broke. The purchase, unwest of the Mississippi river and only twen deniably, was somewhat revolutionary, and ty-six and one-half miles west of the Mis thoroughly unconstitutional, as affecting souri. The railway mileage west of the future membership in the union, and as men- Mississippi now exceeds \$0,000 miles. The acing the rights of the original parties to increase in population has been marvelous; the "Federal Contract." Mr. Jefferson, him-self a strict constructionist, did not consider the transmississippi population was 6,495,168, it a constitutional act; "the executive," he and in 1890 it had reached 15,170,215, a said, "has done an act beyond the constitu-tion. The legislature must ratify it and the close of 1896 the estimated population nually. throw themselves upon the country for an was 20,168,260. The presidential vote in act of indemnity." The senate ratified the 1892 was 3,199,788 and in 1896 it was 3,983,-treaty and conventions, and on December 786. Education has kept pace with the ma-20, 1803, the territory of Louisiana passed terial advancement; there are 121 univerto the United States.

Legality of the Acquisition.

sippi region. Our most interesting notes, aside from the West of the Mississippi river have been question of the legality of this acquisition, founded some of the most important centers relate the arguments brought forward by of population and commerce in the United the opponents to the purchase. "Some were States. At the mouth of the Mississippi we worried lest the east should become depopuhave New Orleans, the commercial emlated, lest a great emigration should set in. porium of the gulf states. In the center is lest old men and young men, abandoning St. Louis, among the most prosperous of homes and occupations, should cross the Mis-American cities, reaching out clear to the sissippi and perhaps found there a republic Gulf of Mexico and Gulf of California with of their own. Some feared that mere exits jobbing trade and manufacturing entertent of territory would rend the republic spart; that no common ties of interest could prises. Up near the headwaters of the Misever bind together under one government sissippi are St. Paul and Minneapolis, the men who fought Indians and trapped bears greatest milling and lumber centers in around the headwaters of the Missouri, and America. On the Gulf of Mexico lies Galmen who built ships and caught fish in the veston and near the Rio Grande is San Anharbors of the Atlantic ocean." And then | tonio, both with growing international trade. the purchase would enormously increase the In the heart of the corn belt are Kansas City, public debt. Two millions for an island, and St. Joseph Omaha. Sioux City, Des Moines, possibly as much ground on the mainland Topeka, Lincoln and Council Bluffs. On the as is now covered by the city of New Or- crest of the Rockies is Denver, the beautileans was enough, in all conscience; but ful, and south of the Colorado capital are \$15,000,000 for a "wilderness" containing Colorado Springs, Fueblo, Santa Fe and valued at \$500,000,000 annually; corn, 285,-Albuquerque. Beyond the Wasatch range, over 1,000,000 square miles was revolution-Salt Lake City, the famous capital of Utah, ary, unconstitutional and not to be permit-Even Mr. Livingston bent to the challenges attention, and points the way to \$3,000,000.

purchase, in its relation to the development Then comes Portland, where flows the Ore- of wheat. of American nationality. That which now gon, and Tacoma and Scattle, contesting the makes the crowning pride of the American supremacy of the vast commerce of Puget citizen, that the states of the union are Sound. Other important and growing comspread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was mercial centers have been established in the \$170,000,000; raises 30,000,000 bushels of held then by many patriots as the extreme mountain states. Notable among these are of danger. Though the Lewis and Clark Boise City, Spokane, Butte, Helena, Ogden,

Very interesting and very profitable is a study of the rise and progress of these states, this great domain we call the trans-

arises whether a Nebraska youth knows very

much about Kentucky with her years of fan-

cinating history, and this doubt becomes in

While this is perhaps natural, still

some danger of state insularity.

first prize at the World's fair.

of ninety-five years ago:

tion from the transmississippi country-the

an

people.

union.

cultivation.

Desert."

Colonel of New York Fighting Fourteenth mississippi country. It will do no harm Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha this and possibly much good for us to review our history-too often neglected, both in publiand private education. Surely nothing becomes an American, young or old, more WHAT HIS FATHERS PLANNED IN than accurate, thorough, intelligent knowlrecent times included in an area marked off edge of his country-not in narrow A Conflict That Will Benefit This sections, but with a view as broad as the land in which he lives. A doubt

Country-Necessity for Patience and Confidence in the Nation's Lenders. - River

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Talks on the War.

tensified when we consider whether a Massachusetts lad has a clear practical view re-I saw Colonel Frederick Dent Grant, the are necessary if one is in the position garding the state of Nebraska. There is son of his father surely, taking command the president or of the secretaries of war of the Fighting Fourieenth of Brooklyn, and the navy, or of the general of the and an old soldler rushed up to him and army, or of the commanders of the fleets would seem we should be loval to our ideals cried:

and the country and the fing, which mean so much to us all. The Transmississippi Exposition ought to and will bring together could only march into Havana with you!" immense number of our own and out of this commingling and fraternizing should come a better understanding of each other's wound in the leg one of the days because ties for loss of life and treasure, of the inresources, broader views of the underlying he ventured out into the fighting too far, excusable losses which may occur from a strength of states and communities, and a correspondingly increased pride in birthright and country-the whole country-this is the magnificent and undisputed granary United States of ours, north and south, east and west. Coming to this exposition, our older brothers and sisters will see those evithe hero of Vicksburg. dences of culture which they may have

deemed well nigh absent from this region. The progress in music, literature and art Sixty-second street. It is evidently not the they starve the enemy into submission and has kept pace with all material advancehouse of a rich man, though pictures of crush him just as completely, and also al-Grant and Sheridan, rare and priceless for their associations, and articles of furniture of lives were lost in an engagement? No. ment. It is something to be proud of that this state of Nebraska, thirty-one years old their associations, and articles of furniture and art, evidently inherited from the gen-eral, adorn the parlor rooms. There are trare things also from China, some of them the gifts of Li Hung Chang, and articles, too, fom Europe, reminding one that Colonel Grant himself made a most creditable rec-ord at the Austrian court during the ad-ministration, of Baniamia Hardings the ad-ministration of Baniamia Hardings. and rescued not much longer than that from Indians and buffaloes, has the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any state in the The state of Idaho, eight years old, raised on irrigated land apples which took But let us call the roll. Here are the states which will be present at the exposi-

ministration of Benjamin Harrison. "Yes, it is true," said Colonel Grant, states representing the Louislana purchase "that my father planned in 1873, in the midst of the Virginius excitement, a raid into the

The Roll of States. heart of Spain. The plan was to land 50,000 Louisiana-Admitted as a state in 1812; veterans of the civil war on the shores of 45,000 square miles of territory, or 28,000,000 the bay of Biscay, to send them under acres, and about 2,000,000 under cultivation. Sheridan to take the Spanish capital, and Sheridan to take the Spanish capital, and On these acres are grown sugar, \$25,000,000; immediately to re-enforce them with ancotton, \$21,000,000; corn, oats and hay, \$10,other army of American veterans of per-000,000, and other products bring the total haps 100,000 men. You could hardly find in the history of the world an army so well

suited to this venturesome design; but we Arkansas-Admitted in 1886; anarea of had the veterans then, the trained and will be one of the great and good things 52,840 square miles, about the size of Eng- seasoned soldiers; young men, too, just out about it. First it will unite and solidify our land; population in 1896 was 1,600,000. Five of the war, and we had Sheridan, who for people as they have never been united bemillion acres under cultivation; annual live such a purpose could not have his equal. fore. It will prove to our foreign-born citistiles and chileges, 62,000 school houses and stock product, \$21,000,000; farm products, Sherman? General Sherman was probably zens that there is something absolutely sub-5,700,000 school children in the transmissis- \$44,000,000 per annum; 19,000,000 acres of to remain at home to mobilize the troops stantial about our country after all, sometimber lands, and the largest deposits of and be in general command. Sheridan was thing which makes it for them, as for all marble in the United States. Missouri-Admitted in 1821; population, enthusiastic about the expedition, and there others, a real home and a real new fatheris no doubt that General Grant meant busi- land. In the matter of the different sec 3,250,000; has an area of 69,415 square miles. ness. We had not much of a navy then. Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and We could not wait for Spain to come to us. the north and the south-the results will be Delaware could be put down side by side If a quick, hard, decisive blow was to be incalculably large. You notice how quickly

> Kansas-Admitted in 1861; 408 miles long course, would have been almost certain, brothers of the south really love the flag by 208 miles wide; farm products, \$140,000,- would have been a good one for the world. again, and probably always have loved it 000 annually; the corn crop of 1896 amounted But, as you know, the trouble blew over to 221,419,414 bushels, valued at \$35,633,013. and our people never had the satisfaction, Nebraska-Admitted in 1867; an area of nor the world the example, of seeing that 76,885 square miles; 32,000,000 arable acres; bold design carried out."

An Early Volunteer.

"You were one of the first to offer your "But you spoke of the effect upon forservices, Colonel Grant, for the present

war?" "Yes," replied the colonel, "I volunteered lowa-Admitted in 1846; a grand agriimmediately. It seemed to me only fair, cultural state; her farmers raise products since I had enjoyed the education of a 000,000 hushels; outs, 200,000,000 bushels; 9,500,000 hushels of wheat; fruit crop, of the rebellion, but I was with my father

has

COL. FRED GRANT'S COMMAND | ing the richest of her colonies, our neighare clear. The president utilized them all, but Spain rushed on into the teeth of war. Nothing, not even the good advices of the powers and the pope could hold her back. Her necessities were largely political, it is true, but they existed, so that this nation, great and humane and forbearing as it is found it easy as well as necessary to curb her desperate spirit and to crush her few remaining pretensions.

When and How to Strike.

"The uses of strategy in war the employment of means which might be called humane in contradistinction to the guicker and harsher methods-these, like the uses of diplomacy It is all important to understand just when "God bless you, colonel. I was with your to strike and how to strike. The victory father at Vicksburg, and I wish that I may seem simply brilliant-whose could sould only march into Havana with you!" seem more brilliant than Dewey's"-but Fred Grant was also with his father at those who cannot in the very nature of Vicksburg, a lad of 12, at the headquarters, things be aware of the difficulties surroundhimself in the saddle, receiving a gunshot ing those in command, or the responsibilispraining a leg another day because he step taken too quickly or taken falselywould not give up the horse, and attract- those, I say, always need to remember ing the admiring attention of General Grant that, while telling blows can be delivered, even in the rush of tremendous affairs it is also of supreme importance many times which just then engaged the thoughts of to be sure that you are just right before you go ahead. It is hard for real soldiers Later I saw Colonel Fred Grant of the and sailors to stand with patience the de-Fighting Fourteenth at his house on East lays of a slege or a blockade, but suppose

success. I should personally like to take my men to Cuba right away. The island is not unknown to me. We could fight there and should be glad to take the chances of war there. But if it is not yet time we can wait; in any event, we shall be ready when we are wanted."

"It seems to be the general feeling now. colonel, that this war will place the United States before the eyes of the world in a new and better light," I remarked,

Pencfits of War.

"It will," Colonel Grant replied, "and that tions of our country-I refer, of course, in its limits and still leave a margin of 900 struck, it seemed that this was the way to and loyally the Fitzbugh Lees and the square miles. Seventeen million acres under strike it. I am quite sure, too, that it was "Fighting Joe" Wheelers are ready to rush felt that the lesson of our victory, which, of to arms, and that not only means that our against the foreign aggressor, but you no tice how it makes our own blood tingle, and especially how our northern veterans of the war feel again that no southern brother of theirs shall excel them in their loyalty to the same fing.

> eign countries. Let me give you a suggesion about that. I have noticed abroad that

A Gunshot Wound

From Which Dangerous Blood Poison Results.

It matters not how blood poison is acquired, whether by a stubborn, obstinate disease all manner of blood troubles, if fully treat. Whenever there is remedy and goes down to the sores and ulcers often result tem like mineral remedies do. from such causes, and in many

cases they are so obstinate that it takes years to get rid of them. The doctors are unable to cure such cases because potash and mercury (the only remedies which they ever prescribe for the blood) tend to shut in the poison and dry it up in the blood. Here it lies dormant for a while. only to break out in a more aggravated form than before. This treatment is continued and the same conditions exist for years, the old sore or ulcer

ion to those whom it afflicts. Capt. J. H. McBrayer, the well-known distiller of fine Kentucky whiskies, had just such an experience, and he is so delighted to find a cure after many years of suffering that he wants everybody to know just how to get rid of these horrible

becoming a constant compan-

chronic sores. He now resides S. S. S. cures because it is writes:

"Some years ago I was shot in the left leg, receiving what I considered the only blood remedy which is only a slight wound. The place was slow in healing and became much ticle of potash, mercury, or any swollen, increasing in size and be- other mineral. S. S. S. will coming quite angry-looking and in-flamed. Before long it had devel-oped into a running sore, and gave me a great deal of pain and incon- can not possibly reach. Valuvenience. I was treated by many doctors, and took a number of blood remedies but none did me any good, and did not seem to check the prog-ress of the sore. I had heard Swift's Atlanta, Georgia.

Specific (S.S.S.) highly recommended for the blood, and concluded to give it a trial, and the result was highly gratifying. S. S. S. seemed to get right at the trouble and forced the poison out of my blood; soon after-wards the sore healed up and was eured sound and well. I am sure S. S. S. is by far the best blood remedy made."

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It is easy to explain why S. inheritance or accident, it is S. S. is so successful in curing and one which the doctors find matters not how deep-seated themselves unable to success- they are. It is a real blood the slightest impurity in the very bottom of the blood and blood, any accident which produces even a trivial bruise or ing on the correct principle of contusion of the flesh, is likely eliminating the poison, rather to result seriously. Chronic than shutting it up in the sys-



at Lawrenceburg, Ky., and purely vegetable, every ingredient of which it is made being gathered from the forests. It is

our people are not held in sufficient es- truer, and we can have a larger one for pur- zens everywhere, and so cause and effect teem by foreigners generally and I have poses of defense largely, like the present, have combined to make the Englishman sought the causes of it. Ninety-five out of without becoming a quarrelsome or brawling pugnacious and aggressive, but with it all soldier, that I should do everything I could. every hundred Americans who travel in power, thinking only of war and living on a loyal, true and magnanimous. It our own It is true that I was only a boy at the time Europe go the usual rounds and be-volcano. There is no way of preserving country the sentiment is the most beautiful have themselves perfectly. They mind peace so good as being prepared at all times of all. We have been aggressive, like our ted. Even Mr. Livingston bent to the challenges attention, and points the way to storm he had raised, by pleading that we could sell a part of the tract if we could sell a part of the tract if we could not use it. 32,000,000. North Dakota. Admitted in 1889; population, but I was with my father themselves in to show fight. We have been aggressive, like our their business, interest themselves in to show fight. We have shown fight, and being prepared at all times of the results themselves in their business, interest themselves in the solution as the solution of the tract if we could sell as the duties of a soldier's life. I business the world famous wheat country—one farm well as the duties of a soldier's life. I travelers. There will be five or the model would seem as if the other fellow ought to where; we have fought many times for the travelers. There will be five or the model would seem as if the other fellow ought to where; we have fought many times for the travelers. There will be five or the solution of the travelers. There will be five or the solution of the travelers of the travelers. There will be five or the solution of the travelers of the travelers. There will be five or the travelers of the travelers of the travelers. There will be five or the travelers of the travelers of the travelers. There will be five or the travelers of the travelers of the travelers of the travelers of the travelers. The travelers of the tr But few of the men of 1803 really under-stood the vast importance of the Louisiana which has assumed enormous proportions. duce annually upward of 60,000,000 bushels told, and have seen several Indian camout all right and pay their bills, but have not any army, or that it cannot fight, sympathy for the weak and without license.

expedition of 1804 and succeeding years gave Laramie, Cheyenne and Deadwood. the first accurate information regarding the Newspaper Index of Intelligence. basins of the Missouri and the Columbia. A fair index of the intelligence and prothus throwing a flood of light upon the then gressive spirit of any country or section is culture and lumber. unknown part of our newly acquired territory, still the opposers of expansion re-lits newspapers. Measured by that standard, mained unconvinced. As late as 1825 this the transmississippi states are the peer of feeling was still strong. Beside the immense any portion of the United States or the area on this side of the Stony (Rocky) world. In point of character and enterprise nual product of corn. 35,000,600 bushels. mountains, contained in this purchase, there the great newspapers west of the Mississippi were also the lands lying beyond, which will compare favorably with those of the now constitute the states of Idaho, Oregon most populous and progressive states. Thirty and Washington; and in 1824-25 a strong years ago the number of newspapers pub-

effort was made in congress to secure lished in the whole United States was less this territory against the conflicting claims than 5,000. Now the number west of the of Great Britain. Mr. Smyth of Vir- Mississippi aggregates nearly 6,000, and ginia declared in the house that "the these papers are distributed through 22,000 limits of the federation could not be postoffices. safely extended beyond the Stony mountains; he would not object to one or two tiers of states beyond the Mississippi, but no further." In the senate, Mr. Dickerson of New Jersey pronounced the bill absurd. "A member of congress." he said, "traveling from his home to Washington and return, would cover a distance of 9,200 miles; at the rate of thirty miles per day, and allowing him forty-four days for Sundays, 350 days would be consumed, and the member would have fourteen days in Washingfrom France. ton before he started home; it would be quicker to come around Cape Horn, or by Bering straits, Baffin bay and Davis strait to the Atlantic, and so to Washington, True, the passage is not yet discovered, except upon our maps, but it will be as soon as Oregon is made a state." Mr. Dickerson's geographical eloquence was so effective that the bill, on his motion, was tabled

Some Contemporary Opinion.

So much stress upon the old story, because this is the stone almost rejected by the builders.

Prophesies of evil grew with the years at a cost of \$5,660,000." Morse in his "Universal Geography" declared: "All settlers who go beyond the Britain the utmost northern boundary of tion, receive a warm western webcome Mississippi river will be forever lost to the Louisiana was to begin at "the most north-United States." Pike whose name is at- western point of the Lake of the Woods, tached to the giant peak that was to serve as run due north or south, as the case might a magnet to draw adventurous spirits from be, to the 49th parallel of north latitude and the east across the plain, condemned by westward along that parallel to the summit him to everlasting sterility, made of- of the Stony mountains." The region beficial report to the war department: yond (now Idaho, Washington and Oregon) "From these immense prairies may be was claimed by both parties. From this derived one great advantage to the time for nearly thirty years the "struggle United States, namely, the restriction for possession" alternately waxed and waned of our population to some certain limits, and until heroic Dr. Whitman made his immorthereby a continuation of the union. They tal ride of 4,000 miles in midwinter and will be constrained to limit themselves to saved Oregon to the union. This was in the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi. 1543 and by the treaty of 1846 the matter while they leave the prairies, incapable of was peacefully settled. We are apt to concultivation, to the wandering and uncivilized gratulate ourselves on peaceful victoriesaborigines of the country."

and often they are cheaply won in every Even as late as 1858 the North American sense. If the old war cry of "Fifty-four, Review declared: "The people of the forty or fight" in 1846 had stood for any-United States have reached their inland thing we meant to stand by-in effect, fightwestern frontier, and the banks of the Mis- ing, and not temporizing-we should today souri river are the horses at the termination be in control of a coast line connecting us of a vast ocean desert over 1,000 miles in with Alaska and masters of a country breadth, which it is proposed to travel, if at wherein could arise no Klondike complicaall, with caravans of camels, and which in- tions-of which country and our right of terpose a final barrier to the establishment entry thereon we may be informed in no of large communities, agricultural, commer- uncertain terms are long. cial, or even pastoral."

These were the prophecies. What of their

What the Map Shows

fulfillment? The way of the rebellion, with A glance at the map will show the extent all its sacrifice of life, shedding of blood of territory acquired by this purchase. Out and expenditure of treasure, was not an un- of it have been curved nine whole states, mized evil. Ranking close to its prime re- namely: Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, sults, the extinction of human slavery and Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, the homogeneity of the republic, came that South Dakota, Montana and a part of Min-great factor in the unification of the nation, nesota, Wyoming and Colorado. The other the building of the Pacific railways. The part of Minnesota we derived from the "caravan of the camel," predicted in 1858, Northwest Territory and the remainder of

South Dakota-Admitted in 1889; area, 42,wheat annually.

the second sugar beet raising state in the

raised in one year 300,000,000 bushels of

corn on her portion of the "Great American

union, producing 15,000,000 pounds;

Montana-Admitted in 1889; area, 146,080 square miles: population, 185,000; 30,000,000 acres of farm lands, 28,000,000 acres grazing land; in gold alone Alder Gulch produced \$65 000 000. A rich state in minerals, agri-

Minnesota-Admitted in 1858; population. .610,000; area, 83,531 square miles; value of manufactured products, \$792,000,000; an wheat, 65,000,000 bushels; oats, 77,000,000 bushels. It has the greatest flour-making city in the world, with a capacity of 38,000 barrels of flour per day. One of these mills has the greatest capacity of any flour mill in the world-it can produce 7,200 barrels

Wyoming-Admitted in 1890; an area of 97,890 square miles; 90,000 population; it ns large as all New England and Indiana There was no boundary defined by either combined; its forest lands cover 10,000,000 of the parties to the sale when we purchased acres; 1,500,000 cattle and 1,000,000 sheep the Heart of the Continent. May not we take are grazing all the year round, and the liv it as a happy omen? For there has been no stock interest represents \$100,000,060 of boundary or limit as yet to progress in capital.

many-sided advancement during these Colorado-Admitted in 1876; area, 103,925 inety-five years. The most fantastic square miles-as large as all New England dreamer of them all could not foresee in and Ohio combined; population, 450,000 those dawning days of the century how his The bullion product of Colorado has reached children and his children's children would beyond \$300,000,000, but so accustomed are people and develop the wilderness we bought | we to think of Colorado in connection with mines that it is forgotten she is a magni-"When we took possession in December, ficent agricultural state-her farm products 1803, the eastern boundary was the Missisleading her mine products.

sippi from its source to the thirty-first Thus briefly, hurriedly and imperfectly has parallel, but where that source was no man the region of the old Louisiana purchase knew, and the boundary below thirty-one been outlined. There are great states lying degrees was long in dispute, Americans outside the Louisiana purchase of which claiming as far eastward as the Perdido extended mention should be made did space river. But Spain would acknowledge no permit: states whose early history of claim east of the Mississippi and south struggle and ultimate triumph is a most

of flour a day.

of the thirty-first parallel save the fascinating subject. The stories of Texas, Island of Orleans. The boundary on the of California, of Oregon, are those of historysouthwest was never definitely drawn until making epochs in the progress of our the treaty of 1819, when we secured Florida country. These and the rest of the sisterhood of states from north and south and

By the convention of 1818 with Great east will, at the Transmississippi Exposi-

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Blutwurst, frankfurters, a choice line of Swiss cheese and other inflammatory material stored for prudential reasons in a hermetically sealed vault ignited automatically last night, reports the Chicago Chronicle, in the Staats Zeltung exchange. Fifth avenue and Washington streets, and blaze which for a moment threatened the building. The prompt arrival of one of the down town engine companies secured immunity for all of the contents of the beer dispen

sary except a few time-honored bar ornsments in the shape of sandwiches, whose tinderlike condition rendered them an easy prey to the devouring flames. The blaze started at a time when a most animated discussion was in progress between a man whose accent was strongly sug gestive of the fatherland and another who

was unmistakably a Frenchman. The subject of discussion was Admiral Dewey's in Manila bay. The German maintained that the gallant commander had why against great odds. The Frenchman, on the other hand, declared that any other good fighter could have vanquished the Spaniards with the same advantage in respect to guns. The excitement caused the discussion to be

dropped. Get a map of Cuss and get the best and most complete. The Bee's combination map of Cubs, the West Indies and of the world. With a Bee map coupon, on page 2, 10 cents, at Bee office, Omaha, South Omaha or

Council Bluffs. By mail, 14 cents. Address

Cubas Man Department.

paigns, more, perhaps, than I could tell you about modestly. Military affairs have been 050 square miles; population, 335,000; there the study of my life time; they have inare 50,000 farms in South Dakota valued at terested me more than any other topic. This perhaps is only natural. My immeliate determination then was to offer my

> should not be required at Washington, then thought Governor Black could have them. am very proud to be the colonel of the Fourteenth. We only hope that there will be something important for us to do."

proper international authorities, might have

services to the government, and if they

any time since the civil war." true Americans thoroughly and from that our public men. For no matter how worthy

seemed to be hastening slowly, toward a to matter how hard it is for them to notice force of patriotism is."

second to be hastening slowly, toward a war with Spain. I think it is a mistake to call it a desire for freques for the destruc-tion of the Maine-min feeling that Spain ought to be punished for that and for her unspeakable barbarning frequency to be at all to blame. They are continually called flippantly by their first names, and are continually written down as big igno-to punish them as you would bang a murderer for the protection of descript, for the preser-tation of the sector of descript, for the preserdestruction of the Maine, instituted by the for this.

Increased Prestige

roftened this anger somewhat, especially if "You are right in thinking that the result Spain had agreed, as under international of this Spanish war will cause us greatly to regulations in such cases she would have be respected the world over. We are 75,000,been obliged to agree beforehand to accept 000, powerful, resourceful, indomitable peothe finding. But the barbarities and in- ple. We have been too busy to think much humanities practiced upon the Cubans were about armies and navies, and surely in this ontinuously before us and Maine or no present case we have forborne to the last Maine Spain was hastening on to her in- j degree to guarrel with Spain. All that will evitable punishment and our Americau pro- make our triumph the more worthy and ple were hastening on inevitably to their significant in the eyes of the world. Our determination to punish her, to avenge the navy, for its numbers and its personnel, for grandeur of his country. He acts freely and Maine, if you choose to put it that way. its commanders and its sallers, is matchless. knows that he is safe. England's expansion and to punish Spain still further by liberat- ! If we have a large one, that will be all the | has necessitated this protection of her citi- cents and \$1.00.

"Our people, too," I suggested, "have time we hastened on, no matter if we the motives of our public men may be, realized lately what the enormous reserved

Resources of Patriotism

"Yes," the colonel replied, "a strange as well as a beautiful thing is patriotism. have thought about that somewhat. Here is the Turk, for instance, coufusing, and perhaps naturally enough, his religion with his patriotism. He loves his country because he oves his prophet, dying for either with cqual happiness. Here is the German, hying his fatherland but pretty deliberate about it, and tending pretty generally to

wards a larger love of liberty with it all, which perhaps might endanger the very empire istelf if it became too imperious. Here is the Frenchman, loving the very soil of is the Spanlard, loving a country, net as he finds it now, but as it used to be 400 years

but they are noisy, and, in a word, attract will not be so sure of it; in fact they will Our people, for illustration, are angered be unenviable attention. It is these, and not know better; and those countries of the yond expression by the destruction of the the other ninety-five, who are known as world that believe that a navy is every- Maine. They are too big-minded, however, Americans, and it is an unhappy fact that thing, and that they have great navies and to think merely of revenging themselves. they give us a bad name. There is another that ours has not been respectable, will upon Spain, but they do insist that Spain deration. Our newspapers are some- surely stop to think a second time before should be punished. The condition of atlimes seen abroad. Their attention is too they venture to quarrel with us. I have fairs in Cuba has long been intolerable and apt to seem, in the case of the foreigner, thought a dozen times since the first news it only needed to be accentuated enough, so o be devoted solely to the scandals of our of Dewey's victory reached us, how electric that we could really understand it, to make tives to duty in any of the other countries of the world. There are none anywhere to compare with our own patriotic impulses."

NEED OF THE HOUR,

John G. Holland.

God give us men. A time like this demands Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands:

Men whom the lust of office does not kill; Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; Men who possess opinions and a will; Men who have honor-men who will not

Men who can stand before a demagorue And scorn his treacherous flatteries without winking;

Tail men, sun-crowned, who live above the In public duty and in private thinking "

THE OLD-TIMERS,

At a celebration in his honor last week Eleaser Smith of Danbury, N. H., beat the drum he used in the war of 1812. He was 100 years old last Monday.

Although he is 80 years old, George Jacob Holycake is busy delivering his lectures in London. He is in excellent health and takes an active interest in the affairs of the world.

Miss Sarianna Browning, sister of Robert Browning, and his life-long companion, has recovered from a severe attack of influenza at Cannes, and returned to Asola, where she lives with "Pen" Browning, the only son of the two poets. Miss Browning is over 80 years old.

William Stetson, who died in Marlborough, Mass., a few days ago, had been a member of the choir in the Orthodox church in that town for sixty-one years. He was always noted for his punctual attendance, and at the age of 75 years re-tained a good voice, filling a position most acceptably.

Paulin Menier, the famous French actor, who has just died at the age of 79, was one of the few Frenchmen who are never seen ungloved out of doors. He was affably chatty and fond of giving good advice to young actors. He frequented for over forty years the same cafe and in summer sat in front of it. A short time ago it was turned into a beer saloon. This, he said, would be his death, and so it appears it was.

Senator Jusian S. Morrill of Vermont has recently passed his 88th birthday. He has lived under every president except the first three. Entering congress during the presidency of Franklin Pierce, he served twelve years in the house, and was then sent to the senate, where he has served thirty-one years continuously. Senator Morrill is still

A Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew his country, industrious, sober, happy, cx- worse. He told her she was a hopeless visuberant in his enthusiasm for France. Here tim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggiet suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found her ago-and so fighting, or thinking that he can the list of the second of the fight, with a real. Quixotic feather-brain desperation. Here is the Enclishman, hernelf sound and well; new does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this Great Discovery at whose patriotism is partly the result of the Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. Large buttles M

"more so than at | ness of the de la Mars; so that the im- friends and enemies, that while we are no pression is that these are our leading re- looking for trouble, it is hereafter going to "Undoubtedly," Colonel Grant replied, spectable and important people. Again too be a little too risky to attempt to wrong us "The destruction of the Maine angered all many of our newspapers persist in abusing in the slightest particular."

vation of the society of nations, as you give foreigners a correct idea of our people might call it, seems to express it better. An and the worst phase of it is that we, ourimmediate inquiry into the causes of the selves, or rather a few of us, are to blame



COLONEL FRED GRANT IN FRONT OF HIS TENT AT HEMSTEAD CAMP, MAY, 1898. aroused," I suggested;

American society. There is everything, for and unerring the effect of it must be the it imperative, in our love of justice and right instance, about the unhappiness of the Dea- world over. It is inconceivable that a and of sympathy for the downtrodden that ons, and now I suppose our foreign friends stronger or a more effective word could be this condition should be changed no matter "The country has been thoroughly find themselves regaled with the unhappi- passed around to all of our international what the cost. Think of the highest incen-