

PLAN THREE NEW WAR SHIPS

General Lines Same as Maine, but of Greater Dimensions Throughout.

PREFERENCE FOR SMALL RAPID FIRE GUNS

Plans Are Drawn for the Armored Amphibians, but Will Not Be Built at Once—Armored Cruisers Can Be Constructed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The plans for the three big battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill just passed are being worked out. The general features of the ships have been defined, subject to the approval of the secretary.

The battleships will be a thousand tons larger than the Maine and Missouri class, of a total displacement of 15,500 tons, making them the largest ships in the American navy, and about equal in dimensions to the best type of battleships now being constructed abroad under the new practice. Though larger than the Maine, the ships will be laid on almost the same lines, being only a little greater in every dimension. They will carry each four 10-inch guns in the turret. This caliber is less than the guns carried by the Oregon, but by improved design they will be almost equal in penetrative power.

The 8-inch guns of the Oregon type, although they did very effective work at Santiago and Manila, have been abandoned. But instead of eight 8-inch guns, the new ships will have no less than sixteen guns of 6-inch caliber, all rapid firers, and twenty six-pounners. This battery represents the ideal proportion between guns as taught by the experience of our own fleets during the Spanish war and of the Chinese and Japanese vessels during their late war. The speed of the new ships will be eighteen knots, an advance of two knots over the Oregon class, but just equal to that of the new Maine.

For protection against the enemy's shot the battleships will have but one belt of armor, seven feet six inches broad, running clear above and water line, three feet six inches above the water line. It was originally planned to have this armor sixteen inches thick, but the designers have now reduced the thickness to twelve inches.

Not Many New Features.

This change was made in order to strengthen the casemates, which will be made seven and one-half inches thick instead of five inches. Altogether there is a notable absence of new features in the designs for the battleships, which fact, taken in connection with the small amount of progress reported in the designs for the Maine class, may be an indication that our naval designers have very nearly approached the ideal battleship in their work. As far as these particular ships are concerned, the fact that the Navy department is limited to \$200 per ton in the purchase of armor makes it impossible to build them in the absence of further legislation and the department will be obliged to content itself with the mere preparation of detailed plans during the coming summer.

The six cruisers of the unarmored type provided for can, however, be built, and Chief Constructor Hitchcock has already been working out the designs on lines approved by the Board of Bureau Chiefs. It is the purpose of the Navy department to place contracts for these ships at the earliest possible moment. They represent a type of cruiser which would be of the greatest value just now for our foreign service. The plans call for vessels of about 2,600 tons and the ships will be improved Marbleheads, so to speak, being 800 tons larger than ships of that class and with better batteries and more coal capacity.

A most important consideration is that they will be sheathed with wood over the steel hull and fully coppered, enabling them to keep the seas even in tropical waters for many months without being compelled to seek a dry dock. The battery will consist of six 6-inch guns for each ship. The cost is expected to be considerably more than that of the Marblehead, which was \$744,000, for the amount allowed by congress was \$1,141,500 each. This difference is accounted for by the many improvements made in the Marblehead's design, a notable one being the use of water tube boilers, giving much greater speed and economy.

MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY IN APRIL.

Entire Summer May Be Devoted to Financial Questions by Commission. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The committee appointed by the republican house of representatives to formulate a financial measure for the consideration of the next congress will meet at Atlantic City on April 15.

This was decided at a meeting of the committee at which General Henderson, chairman, and all members of the committee were present. No other meeting will be held until then and nothing was done today beyond deciding the time and place of the meeting. It is expected that the financial question will then be taken up comprehensively and the entire summer given up to the question if necessary.

Previous to the meeting of the full committee a subcommittee consisting of Mr. Henderson, Mr. Payne and Mr. Overstreet held a conference with the republican members of the finance committee. In this meeting the participation of the senators with the representatives in the work in hand was discussed, but no definite conclusion was reached as to whether or not the senators represented their inability to sit as a full committee and said no subcommittee could be appointed during the absence of Senator Allison. The committee expect him to return early in April, so when he returns, it is decided to join the committee, they will also be prepared for the meeting in April.

Merrill Prepares for His Work.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ex-Governor Merrill, recently made superintendent of the twelfth census by the president today, Mr. Merrill said he had accepted Mr. Wines of Illinois, who has been appointed assistant superintendent, to come to Washington for a conference, and the work of organizing the forces would be pushed as fast as possible. Mr. Merrill will take a short trip west in about a week. On his return he will select an office and hereafter devote all his time to his work in hand.

Eighth Immune Arrives Orderly

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It was stated very positively at the War department today that there had been no news of trouble with any of the Eighth Immune regiment at Atlanta or elsewhere. The regiment was

one of those slated for muster out some time ago and was formally mustered out last night. The department has heard nothing since that time and it is stated here was returned at inquiries whether or not the soldiers had engaged in rioting or other disturbances. It was said at the War department that it has become the custom to start reports of this sort in connection with such colored regiments mustered out from southern points and that the denial of such reports has become a burden to the department.

VALUE AND USE OF SUGAR AS FOOD.

Department of Agriculture Issues a Bulletin on the Subject. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The results of an exhaustive investigation of the use of sugar as food are given in a bulletin soon to be issued by the Department of Agriculture. The bulletin attributes the great popularity of sugar to its pleasant flavor, together with what is now known of its nutritive value. It draws the conclusion that "People eat as much sugar as they can get and the consumption of sugar in different countries is, in general, proportional to their wealth." The English-speaking people are said to be the largest sugar users. England consumed in 1895 eighty-six pounds per capita and the United States sixty-four pounds, although still larger amounts are said to be consumed in sugar-growing districts, largely in the form of rice cane. Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons are used annually in the different countries of the world. Discussing the practical food values of sugar, the bulletin states that it is a natural and important source of energy and is a natural food. It is a source of energy and is a natural food. It is a source of energy and is a natural food.

The unwholesomeness of sweetened foods and their utilization by the system is largely a question of quantity and concentration. In the American cuisine sugar is used with too many kinds of food, with a consequent loss in variety and pliancy of flavor in the different dishes. The nutty flavor of grains and the natural taste of milk fruit is diminished in proportion as sugar is added. Sugar, while a useful and valuable food, is a concentrated one, and, therefore, should be eaten in moderate quantities and is best fitted for assimilation by the body when supplied with other materials which dilute it or give it the necessary bulk. Persons of active habit and good digestion will add sugar to their food almost at pleasure without inconvenience, while those of sedentary life should use very moderately. Four or five ounces of sugar, as usually consumed, is not an unusual amount and a moderate quantity of sugar, in a concentrated one, and, therefore, should be eaten in moderate quantities and is best fitted for assimilation by the body when supplied with other materials which dilute it or give it the necessary bulk.

PRESIDENT NAMES POSTMASTERS.

Out of 828 Sent in Only a Few Fail of Confirmation in Senate. WASHINGTON, March 7.—A statement prepared by Fourth Assistant Postmaster Britton shows that the total number of postoffice nominations sent to the senate by the president during the last session was 828, of which 297 had been recess appointments. So far as the department records up to date show the nominations to the following offices were not confirmed by the senate and the nominees are likely to be appointed during the recess: Opelika, Ala., a last recess appointment; Cedartown, Ga., also recess; Mason City, Ia.; Belleair, Md.; Concord, N. H.; Littleton, N. C.; The Dalles, Ore.; Okmulgee, Okla.; New Kensington, Pa.; Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; McMinnville, Tenn., and Ogden, Utah. The only one of these non-confirmations in doubt is the Oregon office.

The following is the total of the nominations made for each state and territory during the session, including the following recess appointments: Alabama, 9; Arizona, 5; Arkansas, 1; California, 25; Colorado, 9; Connecticut, 24; Delaware, 3; Florida, 6; Georgia, 7; Idaho, 5; Illinois, 30; Indiana, 17; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 10; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 11; Maryland, 13; Massachusetts, 12; Michigan, 23; Minnesota, 31; Mississippi, 5; Missouri, 19; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 14; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 9; New Jersey, 18; New Mexico, 1; New York, 115; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; Ohio, 54; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 8; Pennsylvania, 24; Rhode Island, 3; South Carolina, 8; South Dakota, 9; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 24; Utah, 4; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 9; Washington, 10; West Virginia, 9; Wisconsin, 36; Wyoming, 1.

PROBLEM OF CARRYING TROOPS.

Quartermaster's Department Is Not Sufficiently Supplied with Ships. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The purpose of the administration to send large contingents to General Otis at Manila presents a serious problem of transportation to the officers of the quartermaster's department. About 7,000 troops are under orders to prepare for transportation to the Philippines by way of San Francisco and the Pacific coast. The only troop ships available for this service are the Arizona, Scandia, Newport, Morgan City and Zealandia. The last named is the only one at San Francisco, all the others being at Manila. The Zealandia is now undergoing repairs and will not be ready for sea for three weeks. It is a small steamer with a carrying capacity of only 600 men. The steamer City of Pueblo, which has been used in the government transport service, has been reclaimed by its owners on the expiration of the contract time as they have refused to renew the contract.

The main dependence of the government, therefore, in the transportation of reinforcements to the Philippines is on the transports now in eastern waters. According to the latest advice these vessels will sail for San Francisco during the next few days. Their schedule is as follows: Arizona leaves Hong Kong March 9; Newport, Scandia and Morgan City leave Nagasaki March 10, 11 and 12. It will take these vessels about a month to make the long trip across the Pacific.

In addition to these vessels three other transports will shortly be available for the service between the Philippines and the United States. These are the Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, now in various stages of the route between New York and Manila.

POLICY OF THE NEW CABINET.

Ratification of Peace Treaty Is Now Official Information on that point has yet reached Washington the authorities are confident that the new Spanish cabinet will secure the ratification of the peace treaty. It is believed with confidence that the new cabinet intends to devote itself principally to internal reforms; that it perceives the injury that would be inflicted upon Spanish trade by senseless opposition to the treaty and that it will countenance the ratification of the treaty. The relations between the United States and Spain. It is pointed out that the Cortes, having adjourned, it is again within the power of the Spanish queen regent, under the terms of the treaty itself, to ratify that document without further reference to the Cortes and it may be that the new cabinet has decided upon some such plan as this.

New Postmaster at Buffalo.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The president tomorrow will appoint Dr. Samuel G. Dorr postmaster at Buffalo, N. Y. His appointment was definitely and finally decided upon last night and he will start tomorrow after a short and vigorous contest.

Senator Jones Much Better.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas is considerably improved today and no immediate danger is apprehended. His last attack of heart trouble,

which came on yesterday while carriage driving, is ascribed to overexertion and overconfidence in his condition. The senator rested easily last night, but it is stated he will be subject to periodic attacks unless he preserves the utmost quiet and remains quietly at home for at least a month. Except upon an unforeseen contingency, however, it is thought there need be no alarm as to the outcome of his illness.

CABINET DOES LITTLE BUSINESS.

Session Is Occupied in Consideration of Small Affairs. WASHINGTON, March 7.—Although the cabinet was in session today an hour longer than usual, the business transacted occupied in the discussion of comparatively unimportant details. The secretary of war stated that he had made a requisition on the Treasury department for \$3,000,000 with which to pay the Cuban army and an installment of this sum will be sent at once to Havana for distribution.

The subject of the erection of the sixty-two public buildings authorized at the last congress was discussed and the conclusion was reached that a large number should be erected under the Treasury act, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to invite a limited number of well known architects to submit plans and specifications for public buildings and to accept, in his discretion, such as are satisfactory.

The situation in the Philippines was discussed, but nothing of importance was developed. Treasury officials say the \$3,000,000 to be paid the Cubans will be made up of \$1,500,000 in gold pieces, \$1,000,000 in silver dollars, \$50,000 in 50-cent pieces, \$50,000 in quarters, \$5,000 in dimes and \$5,000 in nickels. This allotment of the various sums is in accordance with the wishes of the Cubans themselves.

BUREAU CHIEFS ADVANCED RANK.

List of Officers Who by the New Law Receive Higher Grades. WASHINGTON, March 7.—Hereafter all the chiefs of bureaus at the Navy department will hold the rank and title of rear admiral instead of commodore under the old order of things. The change places in the navy the chief of bureaus and paymaster General Stewart will retire during their incumbency of the bureau offices, which fact will result in their being carried on the retired list with the rank and pay of the advanced grade of rear admiral.

These appointments are for a term of four years and on the expiration the incumbent revert to their regular places in the navy. Chief Constructor Hitchcock and paymaster General Stewart will retire during their incumbency of the bureau offices, which fact will result in their being carried on the retired list with the rank and pay of the advanced grade of rear admiral.

GETS A TOUCH OF A BLIZZARD.

Sudden Change in Washington from Spring Weather Very Terrible. WASHINGTON, March 7.—After a balmy, bright spring day the people of Washington and the vicinity awakened this morning to find the city again clad in a mantle of snow. About 8 o'clock this morning a blizzard-like snowstorm started and before 9 o'clock the snow was three or four inches on the level and in places was drifted to a foot or more in depth. The wind was blowing almost a gale and the snow in the early morning fell so rapidly as almost to blind pedestrians. The temperature had a severe drop from the mildness of the preceding day, but was not extremely low. Street car service was interrupted badly and the force at the government departments was greatly crippled by the snow keeping many persons, especially women, indoors.

THREE MILLIONS GO TO CUBA.

Shipment of Money for Native Troops Surrounded by Safeguards. WASHINGTON, March 7.—Preparations are being quietly made by the War department to ship to Cuba the \$3,000,000 for the payment of the Cuban troops. The distribution of the money will be under the direction of General Brooke, but paymaster General Carey, accompanied by Major Rogers of the pay corps, will go to Cuba at the time to take general charge of the matter and supervise the disbursement. The money will be shipped partly in silver and partly in gold. The details of the shipment are being carefully guarded by the War department. The money probably will be put aboard one of the regular army transports and be accompanied by a strong guard of regular soldiers. The date of sailing will not be generally known.

FRIENDSHIP OF THE KAISER

Sympathy for Kipling Is Meant to Signify Good Will for the Americans. BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William's message of sympathy to Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, occasioned by her husband's serious illness, is commented upon by the press here today.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The new manifestation of the emperor's and the recent ones by German ministers form a pleasant contrast to the erroneous statements that Germany is about to declare a war on the United States. The German nation, on the contrary, is strongly desirous of living in peace with America, economically as well as otherwise, and hopes for full reciprocity and that the legitimate interests of Germany will be considered."

CRUISER PROBABLY AT SAMOA.

Philadelphia Supposed to Have Reached the End of Its Journey. WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Philadelphia, which was placed under orders to proceed to Samoa after the outbreak of the recent trouble there, sailed from Honolulu February 22 for Samoa. It is about 2,500 miles across the ocean from Hawaii and it is expected that the Philadelphia is already in Samoa. It probably made the distance in twelve days.

PHILADELPHIA SUPPOSED TO HAVE REACHED THE END OF ITS JOURNEY.

The Princeton, which is being hurried to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet, sailed from Columbia yesterday.

Visitors to Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The president has appointed the following named persons as a board of visitors to the naval academy: Rev. James Lewis, Joliet, Ill.; Rev. Alexander Mackay Smith of Washington, D. C.; Edward H. Harrison of Chicago; James S. Browning of Peabodias, Va.; W. H. Shaile of Springfield, Mass.; J. J. McCarthy of St. Paul, Minn.; and Frank J. Singler of San Francisco, Cal. The vice president has also designated the representation of the senate on this board of visitors, but Speaker Reed has named for the house Representative Wood of Indiana and Representative Settle of Kentucky.

Egan Goes to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissionary General Charles P. Egan, who has remained in Washington since the court-martial suspending him from the service for his attack on General Miles, has arranged to leave Washington tonight for the west. He will go to San Francisco and thence embark for Honolulu, where he has large interests in coffee plantations.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures coughs, croup, the children's life, is considerably improved today and no immediate danger is apprehended. His last attack of heart trouble,

FASHODA AFFAIR SETTLED.

Great Britain Allows France Is Entitled to Commercial Outlet on Nile.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FORTHCOMING.

Ambassador Cambon, Speaking in London, Makes Happy Reference to Cordial Relations of Two Countries.

PARIS, March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening:

A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile.

LONDON, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to a toast the ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with governments, but with the people. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations, and to foster "that real spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled."

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William's

message of sympathy to Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, occasioned by her husband's serious illness, is commented upon by the press here today.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The new manifestation of the emperor's and the recent ones by German ministers form a pleasant contrast to the erroneous statements that Germany is about to declare a war on the United States. The German nation, on the contrary, is strongly desirous of living in peace with America, economically as well as otherwise, and hopes for full reciprocity and that the legitimate interests of Germany will be considered."

DETROIT ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

Political Troubles Are Still Simmering in Nicaragua. COLON, Colombia, March 7.—(Via Galveston.)—The United States gunboat Marietta arrived here from Bluefields last yesterday, and news that all was quiet there up to three days ago.

But there were rumors of further political troubles in the interior. The Detroit has just received orders to return to Bluefields forthwith. It will leave today, although it has not finished coaling.

News just received from Bozal del Terro confirms the reported arrival there of General Reyes, the head of the recently collapsed revolution at Bluefields. The general returned there March 4 on board the schooner Bozal Ventura.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Department of State has been telegraphed by Mr. Sorby, consul at San Juan del Norte, as follows:

"Captain Symonds of the Marietta arrived from Bluefields. Reports Reyes left March 4 for Columbia. Revolution ended and order prevails at Bluefields. All foreigners at Bluefields who were engaged in revolution left with passports March 2 for New Orleans. Bluefields commerce uninterrupted."

The department has been informed by Mr. Clancy at Bluefields that the government troops took peaceful possession of Roma yesterday, ending the revolution.

Condition of Belgium's Queen.

BRUSSELS, March 7.—Queen Marie Henriette, who is suffering from broncho-pneumonia, passed a good night and her condition this morning shows marked improvement.

Dynamite Cartridge at Tonkin.

TONKIN, March 7.—A sensation has been caused here by a report that twelve dynamite cartridges were found today behind the

First Thing in the Morning

There is no limit to the range of usefulness of the new food delicacy—**Unededa Biscuit**. They are good for all occasions and for all times—good in the morning, good at the noon day meal, good at the midnight lunch. When you are tired of all other breakfast foods, try **Unededa Biscuit** in a bowl of milk. When you desire to enjoy to the full a fragrant cup of tea, take with it a few



Unededa Biscuit

There is never an occasion when their delicious crispness and flavor will not be enjoyed. This is what makes them the ideal biscuit; this is the secret of their success. They are packed in a new and unique air tight and moisture proof five cent package, and sold by the leading grocers. Ask your dealer to-day for a five cent package of **Unededa Biscuit**; test them at any meal, or at any time—first thing in the morning, or

Last Thing at Night

FASHODA AFFAIR SETTLED.

Great Britain Allows France Is Entitled to Commercial Outlet on Nile.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FORTHCOMING.

Ambassador Cambon, Speaking in London, Makes Happy Reference to Cordial Relations of Two Countries.

PARIS, March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening:

A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile.

LONDON, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to a toast the ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with governments, but with the people. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations, and to foster "that real spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled."

BERLIN, March 7.—Emperor William's

message of sympathy to Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, occasioned by her husband's serious illness, is commented upon by the press here today.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The new manifestation of the emperor's and the recent ones by German ministers form a pleasant contrast to the erroneous statements that Germany is about to declare a war on the United States. The German nation, on the contrary, is strongly desirous of living in peace with America, economically as well as otherwise, and hopes for full reciprocity and that the legitimate interests of Germany will be considered."

DETROIT ORDERED TO BLUEFIELDS.

Political Troubles Are Still Simmering in Nicaragua. COLON, Colombia, March 7.—(Via Galveston.)—The United States gunboat Marietta arrived here from Bluefields last yesterday, and news that all was quiet there up to three days ago.

But there were rumors of further political troubles in the interior. The Detroit has just received orders to return to Bluefields forthwith. It will leave today, although it has not finished coaling.

News just received from Bozal del Terro confirms the reported arrival there of General Reyes, the head of the recently collapsed revolution at Bluefields. The general returned there March 4 on board the schooner Bozal Ventura.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Department of State has been telegraphed by Mr. Sorby, consul at San Juan del Norte, as follows:

"Captain Symonds of the Marietta arrived from Bluefields. Reports Reyes left March 4 for Columbia. Revolution ended and order prevails at Bluefields. All foreigners at Bluefields who were engaged in revolution left with passports March 2 for New Orleans. Bluefields commerce uninterrupted."

The department has been informed by Mr. Clancy at Bluefields that the government troops took peaceful possession of Roma yesterday, ending the revolution.

Condition of Belgium's Queen.

BRUSSELS, March 7.—Queen Marie Henriette, who is suffering from broncho-pneumonia, passed a good night and her condition this morning shows marked improvement.

Dynamite Cartridge at Tonkin.

TONKIN, March 7.—A sensation has been caused here by a report that twelve dynamite cartridges were found today behind the

SOUTHWEST IMPROVEMENT CLUB.

The Southwest Improvement Club will hold its regular meeting at Zozzmann's hall, Twenty-fourth and Leavenworth streets, this evening. All members and property owners in this part of the city are requested to attend.

...AMUSEMENTS...

If there is such a thing as likening a comic opera to a circus "The Jolly Musketeeer" as presented by the Jefferson De Angelis Opera company at Boyd's theater Tuesday evening before one of the largest audiences of the season certainly deserves to be ranked among that class of attractions. It is a circus where two clowns afford the principal amusement and when these clowns are off the stage there is little in which the spectator may find interest or amusement. Fortunately, however, the clowns are in evidence during nearly all of the two long acts and therefore the crowd was kept laughing almost constantly. Patrons of this form of entertainment ask only to be amused and when that requirement is met the stage folk have nothing with which to reproach themselves.

Jefferson De Angelis is a representative exemplar of the stage folk that is associated with comic opera and he has an able and clever assistant in Harry Macdonough. Mr. De Angelis' welcome was cordial last evening and his success was immediate. The book of his opera was written by Stanislaus Stange, who has had considerable experience as a producer of this kind of theatrical literature. The music was composed by Julian Edwards, who stands well up among the workers in this field. His present score has prettiness, melody and jingle, with an occasional moment of solid achievement, and its orchestration has unusual felicity. This is not a work, however, to be judged fragmentarily. Although separate essays might be written on the book, scenery, costumes and performance, fairness demands that the production, which is quite beautiful, be viewed as a whole.

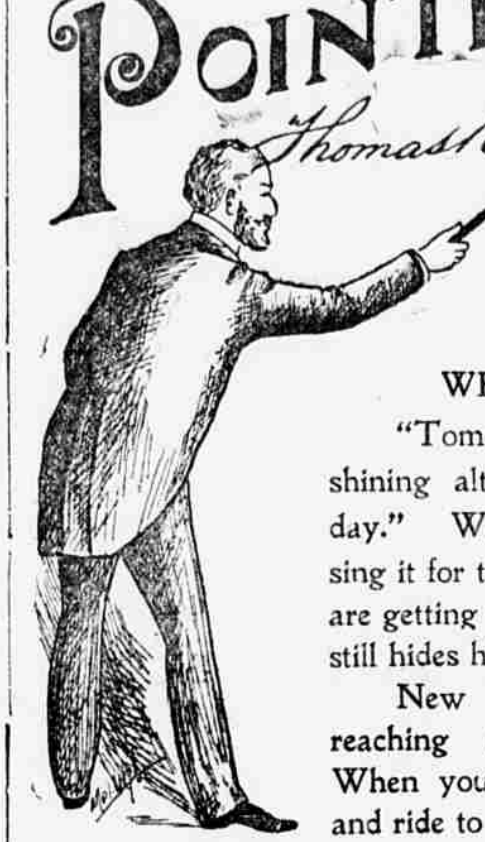
The first act represents a flower market, but more than that, it is architecturally interesting and one of the happiest examples of the scenic artist's taste and skill that has been seen here this year. The second act is a ball room, circular in form, with an imposing dome. It is done in terra cotta and through the large windows is seen an extremely rare and sky that appeals to both the sentiment and the eye. In perfect blending with the scenic splendors of "The Jolly Musketeeer" are the costumes. For instance, a group of pages in the second act wear dresses that harmonize exquisitely with the general color scheme and the fabrics of the women's dresses are ingeniously chosen to present a double effect of variety and harmony. This shows the artistic skill and minute care with which the really superb scheme is worked out.

When the opera commences there is almost an instant impression of brilliancy and animation, and as a troop of musketeers magnificently accoutred marches on in quick time and with a graceful swing, admiration finds expression in a spontaneous burst of applause. In most stage diversions of this kind individual proceedings are relatively unimportant; but it must be admitted that Mr. De Angelis and his associate principals are potential factors in making up the sum of this particular diversion.

French noblemen, whose uniforms are stained with mixed drinks than it is with blood, and who woo the wives and sweethearts of the rest of the musketeers while they are away fighting. The part is frivolous, necessarily, but exuberantly funny. Born "just to pass the time away," as he puts it in a ballad which makes a joke of it, Jefferson sings and dances and gives his of yore, save that the jokes are new and the Angelis neither extraneous nor just as funny and as nimble as ever. He copes no one and has an incomparable style of his own that never fails to amuse.

Henry Macdonough as Dielot assists Mr. De Angelis capably in the many funny scenes where merriment, music and dancing play the chief parts. Their roistering songs, "Sweet Oblivion, Drink," and "Woman, Woman, Source of All Our Woes," were especially well received. A Van Nesseler Wheeler, who played the part of captain of the musketeers, has a strong baritone voice of good quality and sings with perfect enunciation. Maude Hollins is a pretty and winsome little sweetheart and is quite charming in the role of Yvette, the innkeeper's daughter. She has a sweet soprano voice which she uses advantageously. Bertha Waltzinger, who has been seen here often before with others of the company, opened a new chapter in her previous standard and disappointed many of her former admirers who are inclined to think that she is going backward rather than advancing in her line. It is rather disappointing that Omaha could have but one performance of "The Jolly Musketeeer."

POINTERS From Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.



WE USED TO SING— "Tomorrow the sun may be shining altho' it looks gloomy to-day." We have been trying to sing it for the last month, but we are getting very weary, for Old Sol still hides his face.

New Suits and Waists are reaching our department daily. When you are ready take the lift and ride to the second floor—you will feel repaid, for ladies say such choice things are seldom seen in this neck of the woods.

All the bad weather has not kept the crowd from our Dress Goods and Silk aisle. Lookers become buyers and they in turn tell their friends—and so the good work goes on. Some of the novel colors are going speedily. Call and take a look—no one will importune you to buy.

Ane don't forget the basement.

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.

ADVOCATE OF THEOSOPHY LIVER ILLS.

Lecturer Smythe Declares that Death is a Transition from One Body to Another. A number of those interested in theosophy and the science of occultism gathered at Myrtle hall to hear Albert E. S. Smythe lecture on "Occultism." Mr. Smythe began by showing that there is really but little difference between the modern schools of philosophy and science and those of the ancients. What differences exist are all in favor of the ancients. He took the history of philosophy, time, space and causation and showed that exactly the same sort of a trinity existed among the ancient scientists in matter and force and consciousness. The principle is the basis of all the mathematics of the present day. In this case the trinity or triple principle consists of the point, the line and the plane.