DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH

Senator Walsh of Georgia Tells of Its Unrivaled Resources.

MARKED PROGRESS OF TWENTY YEARS

In Extent of Agriculture and Horticulture, in the Production and Manufacture of Cotton, Iron and Wood, the South is the Richest Country.

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From the April day in 1865, when General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General U. S. Grant, the southern people have steadfastly devoted their best energies to the upbuilding of their material interests. Sectional bitterness and partisan hate have retarded the development of the richest and greatest natural resources with which the god of nature has ever blessed a people. There is not in the temperate zone a country abounding in such possibilities of undeveloped wealth as the southern states.

It is no exaggeration to assert that the south is not only the garden spot of the world, but the richest in undeveloped resources of any section of the United States. That portion of our common country extending southward from Virginia to Texas, embraced in what was known as the southern confederacy, is the richest climate, all things considered, in the habitable globe.

But to assert is not always to prove. The late General Robert Toombs, who was one of the intellectual gladiators of the south, a man of great inufence in Georgia and an orator whose tongue was tipped with eloquence, was noted for his epigrams. He is credited with saying that figures could be made to lie like tombstones. But the practical man must have facts and figures in order to demonstrate the correctness of assertions. To state some things is to prove them. To assert that the south is the richest country in agricultural, mining and manufacturing possibilities needs practical demonstration, and to prove this statement by facts and official sources is the duty imposed upon me.

THE WEALTH OF THE SOUTH.

The late Hon. William D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, the father of the federal house of representatives, who on account of his devotion to the iron interests of Pennsylvania was irreverently named "Pig Iron" Kelly, is recorded as saying that the south is the richest and most inviting section of the union on account of climatic advantages, diversified agriculture, wealth of timber, mineral resources, inexhaustible water power and raw material for manufactures of iron, cotton and other industries in wood, marble and granite. The census of the government for the decade ended 1890 confirms the statement of Mr. Kelly.

Were Horace Greeley in the flesh today he would answer affirmatively as to the the south's resources of the field, forest, mine water power, climate and raw material for diversified agriculture and manufactures, and he would urge all the ambitious and industrious young men of the eastern and middle states to "go south" young men, and grow up with the country. The south and not the west is the promised land.

We should never discredit ourselves, however, as veritable opponents of the south's wealth of natural resources, but whenever we can find natural testimony from those prominent in official station or recognize experts in political economy who are not of our section or of our political faith, such witnesses should always be placed on the stand to prove the pre-eminent attractions of the southern states as the most inviting field in the United States for capital and labor to develop.

UNRIVALED MINERAL RESOURCES.

One of the strongest witnesses for the south is Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the caucus. In a review of the agricultural and industrial progress of the south, based upon the official statistics of the last census, Mr. Porter says:

"The mineral development and the increase in manufactures during this period (ten years) has been of such magnitude and of such importance as to seriously attract the attention of the world. The south is today producing as much coal, iron ore and pig iron as the entire United States produced in 1870." With a fact like this established by official statistics, it is not to be wondered at that as careful a statistician as Edward Atkinson should say that, standing on top of the highest peak of the Great Smoky mountains he would find in a radius of seventy-five miles the future iron producing region of the United States. Those who live in the south and in the midst of all this progress know it and realize it far better than the people here in the north. To my mind the progress of the southern states in the manufacture of steel will be as great during the next ten years as it has been in the production of coal and pig iron during the past decade. The class of labor attracted to these rich mineral regions will be of higher character than of the past, that is to say, there will be artisans and mechanics who will command a higher rate of wages and hence increase the consuming power of the south.

Mr. Porter sustains his position by official figures. In 1870 the production of iron and coal in the United States amounted to 15,000,000 tons of bituminous coal; 3,163,839 of iron ore, and 1,860,000 tons of pig iron. In 1890 the central southern states produced 17,772,945 tons of coal; 2,917,529 of iron ore and 1,780,900 of pig iron.

In the abundance of raw material to produce pig iron, the south may be said to defy competition. The ore, coal and limestone are found close together. The bountiful hand of nature placed them side by side in the hills, mountains and valleys of the south when God first said let there be light and brought order out of chaos. There they have rested through the ages until in the mysterious workings of Providence, they are brought forth from their hiding places to lift the south and her people from penury to affluence.

An investigation into the cost of pig iron in the northern and southern states shows the great advantages that the south enjoys. The cost of making iron in the northern states, seventy concerns reporting, ranges from $12 to $20 per ton. In the southern states, twenty establishments report the cost from $8.55 to $12.50 per ton. I am informed by two prominent and reliable citizens—Colonel E. W. Cole of Nashville, and Mr. Thomas K. Scott of Augusta, both well known in southern railroad circles—that pig iron can be made as low as $7 per ton.

COTTON MANUFACTURING.

The south has made the most wonderful progress in cotton manufacturing. In this industry it is only a question of time when she will lead the world. This is a daring assertion, but time will establish its vindication. She furnishes now over 60 per cent of all the cotton that is used in its manufacture. In the production of the material, as well as in its manufacture, she should defy successful competition in the field as well as in the factory. She has all the natural conditions in her favor. She has the climate and the soil for its growth, and all the essential conditions for the manufacture of cotton at minimum of cost. She has the climate, the water power, the raw material and the labor. The south needs capital, experience and skill to compete with New and Old England in the manufacture of the finer styles of goods, but these will come. The south now leads in the coarser fabrics. It is important to note that the south has practically demonstrated her ability to control this department of the market. While New England mills were shut down during the last summer, the cotton mills of the south were running on full time and making money. There may have been a few yarn mills here and there in the south that were on half time because of the suspension of mills in the east that used their product, but all the large mills in the south on cotton goods were on full time during the dullest year in the history of the country.

New England friends deceived themselves. They took counsel of their interests and persuaded themselves that the south could not compete in the manufacture of cotton. We lacked certain conditions of climate, which were absent only in their estimation, that were detrimental to successful cloth making. Our climate was either too hot for weaving or too enervating for labor, when experience has demonstrated that it is best adapted to both. We have the most reliable labor in the world, and it is fast becoming the most expert. The climate enables the help to live cheaper. It costs less for fuel and clothing, house rent and food than in New England. The southern cotton weaver works eleven hours a day, winter and summer. With cotton in the field near the factory, with cheap coal and cheaper water power and expert and reliable labor the south is determined to command ample capital for cotton factories and to become the center of this great industry. It requires no analysis to demonstrate to the intelligent reader that there is no good reason why the south should not manufacture the cotton grown in her fields. This will come. The south appreciates her advantage, and she is pushing for success in the manufacture of cotton as well as iron. These results were not obtained in a day in New England or in Europe, but the south will march to still greater industrial achievments to demonstrate the doctrine of the survival of the fittest.

That the south has made astonishing progress it is only necessary to recite a few statistics which I find in a recent issue of the Manufacturers Record. In 1860 the south manufactured 10,500 bales; in 1870, 94,000; in 1880, 234,000; in 1890, 574,000, and in 1893, 744,000 bales.

In 1880 the south had $22,000,000 in cotton mills; in 1890, $61,000,000, and in 1894, $97,000,000, estimated. The number of mills in 1880 were 180, and in 1894 they were given as 405. The number of looms have increased from 14,000 to 62,000. In 1860 the south had 217,000 spindles; in 1893 the south had 517,000 spindles, which increased their capacity by nearly as many spindles as the whole section had thirty-three years ago. The value of the product in 1880 was $21,000,000. In 1890 it was $47,000,000. The value for 1893-4 is not given.

Industrial and commercial depression retard but do not stop the growth of cotton mills in the south. The increase in spindles last year was over 200,000. The Manufacturers Record states that "the world has about 85,000,000 spindles, representing an investment of over $2,000,000,000. Of this number the United States has about one-fifth, or over $400,000,000, and less than one-fifth in the number of spindles, or over 15,000,000. While the south produces over 60 per cent of the world's cotton, it has only one-thirtieth of the cotton manufacturing business." North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia lead in cotton manufacturing and show the greatest increase in new mills. Water power is practically unlimited in the states named. There is ample in Georgia alone to manufacture into goods every bale of cotton raised in the south. With cheap and abundant water power and coal at first cost, there is no limit, except capital, to the extent to which the south can profitably engage in the manufacture of cotton. With the natural advantages of the south, capital and skill will come to build the factories where the raw material is produced.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH.

So much of this article has been devoted to the mining and manufacturing industries and possibilities of the south that I fear I may not have space left in which to present its great interest—agriculture. The idea that the south is lacking in energy or enterprise does gross injustice to her people. When it is remembered that the south emerged from the war penniless, her recuperation from ruin and desolation best demonstrates her capabilities and the courage and energy of her people.

In 1860 the wealth of the south was estimated at less than five billion dollars—$4,800,000,000. When the war closed one-half of this was gone. Four million slaves were set free and the agricultural and other interests of the south in stocks, bonds, railroads and general business were destroyed. With nothing but the land left, and mourning in every household for the brave men who had fallen, the southern people began anew the battle of life. How well they have succeeded the material regeneration of the south attests. When it is remembered that it was not until 1877 that the south saw the last of the reconstructed state governments, which were placed and maintained in power by the federal government—history does not record in any age or any country such wonderful material regeneration. In less than thirty years—eleven of which were devoted to destruction rather than reconstruction—or rather in seventeen years, the wealth of the southern states is within $600,000,000 of what it was in 1860; but a fair estimate of the aggregate wealth of the south at this time would make it equal to what it was at that time.

In an address delivered by Governor W. J. Northern, at the opening of the Augusta exposition, he stated that the agricultural products of the south, exclusive of cotton, for the past ten years will average more than $1,000,000,000 yearly, or a total of $10,000,000,000. The products which yield this vast sum are corn, $300,000,000; wheat,$49,000,000; oats, $35,000,000; tobacco,$36,000,000; sugar and molasses,$36,000,000; rice, $9,000,000; hay, $25,000,000; potatoes, $19,000,000, and other crops, $185,000,000; making the enormous total of over $10,000,000,000. The figures are authoritative, having been obtained from official sources in Washington.

The cotton crop will give an annual average yield of $300,000,000, and to this should be added $27,000,000 for oil, cake and hulls.

What the south has added to the aggregate wealth of the world in twenty-seven years is marvelous. It is the money crop of the south and the gold crop of the United States, because it far exceeds in volume and value all the other agricultural exports combined. Estimating the annual yield of cotton at 6,000,000 bales and the price at 10 cents a pound, it will be found that this one southern crop in twenty-seven years has added over $9,000,000,000 to the wealth of this country. This does not include the value of the oil, cake and hulls from the seed. This industry is a growing one and adds over $25,000,000 a year to the value of the cotton crop.

Owing to the universal stagnation in business the world over, the cotton planters for the last three seasons have suffered severely. The south has devoted too much attention to the production of cotton and too little to grain and other crops. When the low price of cotton is considered, the condition of the cotton producers in the south is far better than that of their brethren in the west. No country in the world but the south could stand the selling of its main product for less than cost for three years. But this is what the south has done. It has gone very hard with the planter, and he could not stand the pressure were it not for the fact that necessity has compelled him to abandon the all-cotton plan and to engage in diversified agriculture. The south can as easily raise her own food supplies as she can cotton. Not in thirty years has the southern farmer had as much bread and meat of his own raising as he has this year. This is the reason why the farmers and planters of the south have withstood the hard times. If this enforced economic policy, growing out of the low price of cotton, makes permanent in the south diversified agricultural pursuits, the southern farmers will become the most independent and prosperous people in the world.

WEALTH OF TIMBER.

The south abounds in timber. As in cotton, iron and coal, the south leads the United States or any other civilized country, in its area of timbered land and the variety of its woods. The census puts the forest area of the United States at 417,000,000 acres, of which the south has more than half, or 211,000,000 acres. The south derives an annual revenue of $150,000,000 from the sale of timber.

In Richmond county, Georgia, in which the city of Augusta is located, there are over 100 different varieties of timber. The percentage of southern lands that are wooded is over 41 per cent. The timber when utilized will open a vast field for wood working establishments in the south. As in the manufacture of cotton and the making of pig iron, the manufacture of wood into the various articles in which it is used will open new and profitable enterprises for the south.

OTHER GREAT INDUSTRIES.

Lord Bacon said that three things made a nation great and prosperous—"Fertile soil, busy workshops, and easy means of conveyance for men and goods from place to place."

The immense advantages which the south enjoys on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is inestimable. She has practically more than three-fourths of the eastern sea coast of the United States, and in the development of foreign trade with Mexico and the countries south of us she has superior advantages over any other section of the union. The south is blessed with a fertile soil for the production of the cereals and all the food crops for man and beast. The southern states are admirably adapted for diversified agricultural pursuits. Whatever in the way of agricultural and horticultural crops that are productive in the United States can be grown to advantage in the south. Mines are being opened and factories and workshops are in operation all over the south, but the southern people have only made a beginning in the race of industrial progress. The phosphate mines in South Carolina and Florida must be considered in any intelligent presentation of "The Development of the South." Therein are untold millions of wealth, and the same is true of the marble and granite that rest in the mountains and valleys of Georgia and other southern states. In north Georgia, where the blue skies reach down and kiss the hills, where the genial sunshine verdures the loveliest valleys on earth, and goldens the waving grain, there are inexhaustible supplies of iron, coal, granite and marble. The culverts on the Marietta & North Georgia railroad are built of marble. Stone mountain, in middle Georgia, has an abundance of granite to pave with Belgian blocks the cities of the United States.

The south is abundantly supplied with transportation facilities by river and rail. The Mississippi and its tributaries, the Alabama, the Chattahoochee, the Savannah, the James and others insure cheap transportation to the sea, and abundant and unfailing water power for all kinds of manufacturing enterprises.

The south has been no laggard in the construction of railways. According to reliable authority the railroad mileage increased from 19,500 miles in 1880 to 43,400 miles in 1889.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

In the Appalachian range, embracing Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, from 1880 to 1892, the gold and silver mined, according to the geological survey and report of the government, amounted to $4,609,298. The precious metal product of this belt is practically all gold. Systematic gold mining is carried on only in North and South Carolina and Georgia. In the production of gold, North Carolina, Georgia and South Carolina rank respectively thirteen, fourteen and fifteen among the gold producing states and territories.

In David T. Day's report of the mineral resources of the United States for 1892, recently published, there is a review by Mr. S. F. Emmons of the precious metal industry of the United States since 1880. Mr. Emmons says that "it is probable—when the geology of the belt becomes better known, and mining gradually falls into the hands of those who possess not only capital but also sufficient practical knowledge of the business of mining to be satisfied with reasonable profits—the gold product of this belt will gradually become an important contributor to the nation's wealth." In twelve years North Carolina produced of gold and silver (mostly gold) $1,926,244; South Carolina, $766,609; Georgia, $1,721,760.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The southern states, exclusive of Maryland, West Virginia and Missouri, contain 793,000 square miles. This is a vast empire, geographically considered. In climate and products, in natural advantages and undeveloped resources there is no equal area of territory in the world comparable to it. The twelve states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas would not be crowded if they contained the present population of the entire union. Georgia, with her 60,000 square miles, comes within 6,000 of having as much area as the New England states combined, while Texas, with 260,000 square miles, has a larger area by 83,000 than the Middle and New England states together, which have only 183,000 square miles.

In 1860 the entire population of the United States was 31,000,000. The twelve southern states had 10,000,000, of which 4,000,000 were negroes. In 1870 the population of the south is placed at 11,000,000, but these figures are not correct, as it is generally believed that this census was improperly taken. In 1880 the population had increased to 14,400,000, and in 1890 to 17,559,000. Outside of Texas and Florida there has been no systematic or determined effort to induce immigration, but notwithstanding this lack of effort the population of the southern states shows a substantial and healthy growth.

THE SOUTH'S FUTURE

is assured. Her climate and soil and health insure the diversity of crops. Her cotton, iron, coal, phosphates, woods, marble, granite, clays and other raw material, with cheap and unlimited water power, must inevitably make her the manufacturing center of the United States. So great are her natural advantages that a Chinese wall might be built around her, and her people could increase and prosper as no other people in the world. The south extends a fraternal invitation to capital and labor, come from whence it may, to aid in the development of her unrivaled and marvelous resources of the field, forest, mine and factory. The land and the fullness thereof shall be the inheritance of those who honestly possess it, and who come with minds, hearts and hands to aid in its upbuilding.

PATRICK WALSH.

Commencing at 8 A. M.

Extra Fine 4-4 Sheeting

2c.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' SALE BY

The Morse Co.

¼ MILLION OF MANUFACTURERS' STOCKS } DRY GOODS, CARPETS, CHINAWARE

¼ MILLION OF IMPORTERS' STOCKS

Bought for Cash for 50 per cent. of Original Cost—

This is the grandest chance to supply your wants for positively one-half—yes, and less than one-half—regular prices.

Commencing at 9:30 A. M.

LADIES' HOSE

3c.

Manufacturers' and Importers' Stocks of

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

Ladies' undervests, with crochet finish, manufactured to sell for 18c, our price

8⅓c

Ladies' maco cotton vests, manufactured to sell for 22c, our price

12c

Ladies' Egyptian coton V-shaped vests, manufactured to sell for 35c, with tape neck, our price

20c

Ladies' Richelieu ribbed, crochet finish, manufactured to sell for 30c, our price

17c

Ladies' lisle thread vests, in ecru and white, imported to sell for 40c, our price

25c

Ladies' lisle thread vests, high neck and long sleeves, imported to sell for 50c, our price

25c

Ladies' fine lisle thread vests, silk finish, high neck, long sleeves, imported to sell for 50c, our price

3 for $1

Ladies' Egyptian lisle thread vests, silk embroidery, imported to sell for 65c, our price

3 for $1

Ladies lisle thread drawers, knee length, finished seams, manufactured to sell for 65c, our price

48c

Ladies' silk vests, imported to sell for $1.25, our price

57c

Ladies' silk vests, hand crochet arms and neck, in ecru, white, black and cream, imported to sell for $1.50, our price

73c

Ladies' union suits, silk finished lisle, knee length, manufactured to sell for $1.50, our price

98c

Misses' jersey ribbed vests and knee pants, manufactured to sell for much more than our price.

Size 20, 18c; 22, 20c; 24, 22c; 26, 25c; 28, 25c.

Millinery.

Large, nicely trimmed hats in black, brown and tans at $1.25. All small hats left over from last week's sale of $2.50 and $3.50 hats go for 75c.

Dress Goods, Silks.

1 case checks and mixtures, manufactured to sell for 40c, our price

18c

2,000 yards of changeable novelties, imported to sell for 45c, our price

24c

9-4 BLEACHED SHEETING, manufactured to sell at 22c, our price

15c.

Commencing at 8 A. M.

1 case illuminated novelties, very pretty, imported to sell for 50c, our price

29c

1,000 yards light spring plaids, imported to sell for 60c, our price

38c

1 case de beige, new shades, and imported to sell for 65c, our price

39c

3,000 yards whipcord and diagonals, all new shades, imported to sell for $1.00, our price

68c

1 case of crepons, all new spring colorings, also black, imported to sell for $1.00, our price

58c

1 case 48-inh storm serge, imported to sell for 90c, our price

47c

2,000 yards Scotch suitings and homespuns, imported to sell for 85c, our price

49c

About 50 fine imported dress patterns, that were imported to sell for from $20.00 to $50.00 a pattern, our prices for same are

$10 to $20

54-inch black storm serge, imported to sell for $1,35, our price

87½c

40-inch English serge and henrietta, imported to sell for 70c, our price

42½c

42-inch satin figured novelties, black only, imported to sell for $1.25, our price

75c

40-inch plain and figured boliste, in black imported to sell for $1.50, our price

65c

Black and white check, imported to sell for 75c, our price

48c

Linen Dep't

A good unbleached damask, imported to sell for 50c, our price,

35c.

64-inch bleached damask, imported to sell for 75c, our price,

49c.

64-inch bleached damask, imported to sell for 85c, our price,

59c.

66-inch bleached damask, imported to sell for $1.00, our price,

69c.

5-8 all linen damask napkins, imported to sell for $1.00 a dozen, our price,

69c.

5-8 all linen damask napkins, imported to sell for $1 25 a dozen, our price,

97c.

5-8 all linen damask napkins, imported to sell for $1.50 a dozen, our price,

$1.19.

Heavy Barnesly bleached towels, 20x44, manufactured to sell for 20c, our price,

10c.

An all linen damask towel, imported to sell for 15c, our price,

9c.

A very fine knotted fringe towel in fancy weave, imported to sell for $1.50, our price,

75c.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' muslin drawers and corset covers manufactured to sell for 45c, our price.....

23c

Ladies' gowns, corset covers, skirts and drawers manufactured to sell for 75c, our price .....

43c

Gowns and skirts made of fine muslins and cambrics, elaborately trimmed, manufactured to sell for $1.50, our price.....

97c

Manufacturers line of children's dresses manufactured to sell for 75c, $1.00 and $1.25, our prices.....

48c 73c 98c

Manufacturers stock of children's mull and silk hats and bonnets at less than manufacturers prices .....

15c 25c 50c 75c

An imported stock of corsets, an odd lot of French woven with spoon steel and laced hip, Warren, Coraline and Mussing, and the popular Aurora, regular price from $1.00 to $1 50, our price.....

47c

Another lot of fine imported corsets in sateen and contil, including the P. D., in short, medium and long; also the C. P. and J. B., all well known French makes, regular price, as you all know, is from $2.00 to $3.00, our price.....

$1.23

Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black full regular made hose, manufactured to sell for 20c, our price

12½c

Ladies' drop stitch fast black hose, manufactured to sell for 25c, our price

17c

Ladies' tan hose, fast colors, manufactured to sell for 25c, our price

18c

Ladies' extra fine fast black high spliced heel and toe, imported to sell for 35c, our price

25c

Ladies' fine tan hose, fast colors, imported to sell for 35c, our price

25c

Ladies' lisle thread fast black hose, imported to sell for 50c, our price

35c

Ladies' fine lisle hose, in tans, with boot pattern, imported to sell for 65c, our price

3 pair for $1

Ladies' opera length hose, in tans, fast colors, also boot patterns, imported to sell for 75c, our price

35c

Ladies' all silk hose, a fine quality, imported to sell for $1.25, our price

75c

Children's bicycle hose, ribbed and fast black, manufactured to sell for 20c, our price

11c

Children's heavy ribbed bicycle hose, double knee, heel and toe, fast black, manufactured to sell for 35c, our price

18c

Boys' extra heavy bicycle hose, fast black, with double knee, heel and toe, imported to sell for 45c, our price

25c

Misses' extra fine ribbed and plain hose, spliced heel and toe, imported to sell for 40c, our price

25c

Children's and misses' white footed hose, double heel and toe, imported to sell for 50c, our price

35c

Misses' fine lisle thread hose, fast black, silk finish, all sizes, imported to sell for 75c, our price

50c

Chinaware.

Cash was King and our buyer among the manufacturers and importers of chinaware at the right time enable us to give astonishingly low prices.

We bought five lots at less than 50c on the dollar of their value.

Charles Ahrenfeldt & Sons', New York, French, German and Vienna china at 50 per cent less than ever offered before.

American Lamp and Brass Co., Trenton, N. J., 3 immense lines of lamps, stand, vase and banquet lamps, at a heavy loss to the manufacturer.

International Pottery Co., Trenton, N. J., over $1,000.00 worth of royal udder-glaze blue dinnerware, at just 39c on the dollar.

Chelsea China Co., Ne wCumberland, W. Va., decorated ware of every description at our price. We bought elsewhere very heavily.

Pittsburg glass factories needed money, too.

We've arranged 5 big bargains. Tables loaded with the cream of these stocks, and for your convenience have these designated as follows:

Table No. 1. Choice on this table, 5c.
Table No. 2. Choice on this table, 10c.
Table No. 3. Choice on this table, 15c.
Table No. 4. Choice on this table, 25c.
Table No. 5. Choice on this table, 49c.

We'll sell a first class decorated dinner set, manufactured to sell for $9.00, for

$5.75

One manufactured to sell for $10.00 for

$6.49

One manufactured to sell for $20.00 for

$12.98

And many other dinner sets at proportionate prices.

Extra Specials.

Heavy polished table tumblers, 2c.
Tin top jelly tumblers, 2c.
Large glass water pitcher, 19c.
4-piece cream set for 19c.
Large glass water pitcher, 49c, and 6 tumblers to match.
Large imitation cut glass berry bowls, one to a customer, 15c.
Glass hand lamps, 19c.
Beautiful vase lamps, 89c.
$5.00 banquet lamp and shade, $2.19.
50c china cuspidors, 39c.

The latest Parisian decrees are all correctly reflected in Morse's great outer garment department. One special lot of manufacturer's sample line, a vast and varied collection of exquisite conceits, at less than the original cost.

Samples of what may be seen:

Ladies' and misses' capes at less than manufacturer's price.

CAPES. CAPES. CAPES. CAPES.
$1.48. $2.48. $3.98. $4.98.
CAPES. CAPES.
$7.48. $9.98.

Ladies' and misses' jackets at less than manufacturers price.

JACKETS. JACKETS. JACKETS.
$2.95. $3.98. $4.98.
JACKETS. JACKETS. JACKETS.
$5.98. $7.48. $9.98

Ladies' suits at less than manufacturers prices.

SUITS. SUITS. SUITS. SUITS.
$4.95. $5.98. $7.48 $9.98.

Children's reefer jackets in sizes from 4 to 12, at less than manufacturers prices.

REEFERS. REEFERS. REEFERS.
99c. $1.48. $2.28.
REEFERS. REEFERS. REEFERS.
$2.98. $4.48. $4.98.

Ladies silk waists at less than manufacturers prices.

WAISTS. WAISTS. WAISTS.
$2.28. $3.98. $4.48.
WAISTS. WAISTS.
$4.98. $5.75.

2c.

Children's and Misses' Hose

Commencing at 2 P. M.

THE MORSE CO.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Harpers Bazar: "Now, Johnny," said Mrs. Bunting to her little boy, who was going to a party, "you musn't eat everything on the table, or you'll be sick. Now promise me!"

The promise was given and the little fellow departed in high glee over the prospect of a good time. When he returned, his mamma asked him:

"Johnny, did you remember your promise about eating?"

"Yes 'm; I didn't eat near everything on the table. I remembered what you said, and I didn't eat a bit of bread and butter, nor meat, nor milk, but just mince pie and ice cream and pickles and nuts and cake and candy and—"

Johnny didn't finish. His mother had fallen off her chair in a dead faint.

A pretty schoolmistress told a rather amusing story at the boarding house recently. She asked one of her classes to put the nouns "boys," "bees" and "bears" into a sentence. The scholars thought intensely for a few moments, when one ragged youngster, with a look of victory on his face, raised his hand. "Well, Johnny," said the school teacher, "What is your sentence?" "Boys bees bare when they go in swimmin'." The teacher did not call on any more of her class.

The Congregationalist tells a story of a church which is much given to setting apart Sundays as special "days." On Easter day a little girl of the church went up to the pastor and said: "Mr. S., aren't we going to have anything in our church next Sunday?" "Why, yes, the regular service," said the pastor. "Well, but I mean something extra." "What for?" "Why, it's April Fools' day, you know," said the child.

Mamma—What did you do to entertain the little girl that came to play with you?

Lottie—We looked at pictures and told stories.

Mamma—Why didn't you play at keeping house and visiting?

Lottie—We did try, but she didn't know anything mean about the neighbors and we didn't have anything to talk about.

"Please give me some more chicken," said Teddy, as he passed his plate the fourth time.

"I'm sorry there is no more, but we only had half a chicken on the table," answered the hostess, kindly.

"Humph," grumbled Teddy, "I don't see why you don't kill a whole chicken when you're about it."

Mr. Fondparent—You are dreadfully deficient in geography, Thomas. In fact, you don't know anything about geography.

Tommy—It's not as bad as that. I know the names of lots of cities and countries, but I don't know exactly where they are.

Cook's Imperial. World's fair, highest award, excellent champagne; good effervescence, agreeable bouquet, delicious flavor.

Hop Louse in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., April 28.—The hop louse has appeared in this section of the state. While there were not any a week ago plenty can now be found. A hop grower at Aeola, Polk county, reports them in that vicinity in great numbers and a little earlier than last season. They are now in the second generation, and will develop into the third in a few days, when they will fly to the hop yards.

Anti-Administration Army.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Lebanon, St. Clair county, Ill., will send, within two weeks, to Washington about 200 citizens to protest against the actions of the present congress. John Lupton, the leading photographer of Lebanon, a strong people's party man, will lead the delegation.

A Favorite for Coughs and Colds.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine for coughs and colds we have ever sold," says S. Keel & Son of Cold Run, Ky. It is a favorite because it can always be depended upon. It locsens a cold, relieves the lungs and effects a permanent cure. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is freely given, as it liquifies the tough mucus and and makes it easier to expectorate. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

An Omaha Man Produces a Novel Full of Startling Revelations.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF THE WORKINGMAN

The Picturesque Story, "'96, a Romance of Utopia," Appeals Strongly to Brains and Conscience.

As the armies of the unemployed are converging at the nation's capital to demand relief the subject of the rights of the unemployed is coming to the front and the issue will have to be dealt with intelligently and in accord with a spirit of humanity. In this conjunction the city of Omaha may be congratulated on having produced a work, "96; a Romance of Utopia," that sheds more light upon this vital problem than any other production of the century. The writer, Mr. Frank Rosewater, a brother of the editor of The Bee, has devoted much of his time during the past fifteen years to the closest study of its intricacies and has succeeded in so mastering his problem as to present it in the shape of a most thrilling romance.

The novel is extremely fantastic in style, revealing a power of imagination that is astonishing and a capacity of grasping problems so as to present their most vital element in picturesque style stripped of unnecessary ambiguity. The scene of the remarkable story is laid in a weird world literally of glass hidden in the midst of the vast forests of Central Africa. From the beginning the reader is borne along by a series of surprises and is constantly treated to queer and grotesque novelties while gradually becoming acquainted and interested in the characters and the institutions of this peculiar world, which is divided into two sections, one economically an aggravated duplicate of our own world, while widely differing in its outward characteristics, and the other an ideal creation, depicting graphically what might be or is possible in a well regulated society. These two sections, whose affairs are adjusted on almost diametrically opposite principles, later in the story become reunited after one of them has passed through the throes of a revolution, in depicting which Mr. Rosewater displays phenomenal power. The fickleness of the mob, the realistic speeches of its leaders, the destruction of the public buildings in flame—the blind confidence of the ruling classes and all the lights and shades of cause and effect as they touch the social life are brought out in a masterly manner, carrying the reader along as under a spell.

The mainspring of the story, however, is in the relations of capital and labor, and in this Mr. Rosewater shifts the issue to a contest between capital and property, and the former is vigorously arraigned as an immoral aggression upon the latter. The key to Mr. Rosewater's position is revealed when he says: "Modern production is a co-operative process involving the combination of many kinds of labor through exchange to produce the variety of articles necessary to sustain life, and being a co-operative system under which the isolated individual is helpless to produce it could not rightfully ignore the moneyless man, subjecting his property of labor to confiscation in idleness and holding it thus also subject to extortion or partial destruction as the only alternative by which it may be saved from total destruction in idleness." To fully grasp his position on this great question the book itself must be read and the reader will find what his critics all concede—decided originality and some startling revelations.

Alien ownership of our properties, Mr. Rosewater treats as another form of national debt—a constant draft on our currency to pay interest or dividends, and he has stirred up considerable attention to this feature by showing how dependent we are upon the reinvestment of these funds, in the absence of which we are liable to grave financial disorder and panics at any time. On currency he presents some distinctively original ideas and theories that cannot but help to clarify much of the muddle in which this branch of science has long been enveloped.

Another pronounced feature of this branch, all of which is condensed in a single chapter, without doing violence to the story, is a proposition on which the purchase of capital could be effected by the masses with apparent justice to its present owners and yet without hardship to the purchasers. The home is also considered in his ideal society, and here is advocated a degree of privacy, coupled with security and independence, far beyond that at present attainable even by the most favored families.

It would seem that the capacity of one small volume would be more than exhausted after touching upon so many phases of this broad theme, but the felicity of the author in interweaving much of his matter through picturesque incidents is such that his additional touches on philosophy and religion serve to relieve, becoming agreeable contrasts and strengthening the interest in the story, whose varied currents center in life itself.

In this department the author reveals the same faculty of penetration and the same facility in approaching a subject so as to reveal its elements in true relation and harmony. To him creation is not a thing of the past, but a continuous process, and God is the ideal that in all gods has lived and through whose worship men have ever grown nearer to his image. The true living God is a God progressive, whom we must worship seeking him in the highest. He is the ideal in the broadest sense and in the highest sense, and His worship should be through all forms of aspiration and effort. "Who would not go through the forge of sacrifice in worship of his God to taste the being of a god—to rise and grow and be created in the everlasting march that makes the music of the spheres? Who would not worship the ideal and make sacrifice for being?"

Striking views of immortality and retribution are also presented and must challenge attention from the theologian, whatever creed he may represent.

The author regards harmony and justice as the decalogue in the order of the universe, and all systems, whether social or religious, can only survive as they conform to this supreme test. Orders of society have proven disorders and systems of religion have proven irreligious as they stubbornly renounced the authority of universal law and the trail of history is full of their wrecks. We must seek God in the highest; eternal progress is God's price for creation.

The book is receiving so telling a recognition that already a second edition is in print. Paper cover, 50 cents. Published by the Utopia company, Omaha.

A WOMAN'S MONUMENT.

Appeal for Funds to Erect a Memorial in Honor of Mary Washington.

Some years ago a number of ladies of the United States, feeling keenly the national reproach of the lack of a suitable testimonial to the memory of the mother of the very foremost man in our history, organized the Mary Washington National Memorial association for the purpose of repairing that neglect. Though they encountered many unexpected difficulties and embarrassments, they have continued to labor devotedly in the cause and have made most gratifying progress. They have secured as a site the plot of ground near her home at Fredericksburg, Va., containing a peculiar shaped ledge of rock, which was her favorite place during the latter years of her life for bible reading and meditation. After much consideration of a number of designs offered, they selected one, collected a sufficient sum of money to go a long distance toward carrying it out, and have had the monument erected. Now they are in urgent need of more money to complete the payment on the monument, suitably inclose the grounds, put them in proper order and maintain them. At least $25,000 will be required for this purpose. The monument is one entirely creditable to the distinguished woman whom it commemorates and to the women of America who thus honor themselves in honoring her. It is the first instance in history of a monument to a woman erected by women.

Uncle Sam's Housekeeping.

OMAHA, April 22—To the Editor of The Bee: Can you give figures from statistics what it costs to run our government now and what it cost to run it ten years ago.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Chicago News Almanac we learn the expenditures for 1893 have been $766,955,934; for 1883 they were $332,816,275.

INFIDELS AND THINGS.

WACO, Neb., April 25.—To the Editor of The Bee: To answer a bet would you please answer the following questions through the columns of The Bee: First, is an infidel eligible to an elective office under this government? Second, is an infidel eligible to jury service? Third, is an infidel obliged to take an oath in a court of justice?

THOMAS GIBBBONS

1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. No, he must simply make affirmation subject to the same penalty for falsehood as is meted for perjury.

Croupand Whooping Cough.

"I have three children who are subject to croup, and have found that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure them quicker than anything else I can get. If you do not believe that this remedy will cure the croup, do as I did, try it, and you will soon be convinced."—R. M. Chatman, Dewey, Ill. Whooping cough is also deprived of all dangerous consequences when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given. There is nothing equal to it for either of these ailments For sale by druggists.

GET THERE ON GALLOPERS

Why Live Stock Commission Men Cannot Wait for Morning Street Cars.

THEY MUST MEET SHIPPERS EARLY

Less "Pleasure" Combined with a Trip to See Stock Than Formerly—It is Now Business Only and Then Go Home.

The majority of the commission merchants in South Omaha ride gallopers and especially in the summer time. It is about this season of the year that the stock men get their saddle horses clipped up in the latest style and go to their offices in the Exchange building upon horseback. Perhaps 60 per cent of these gentlemen live in Omaha and the balance in South Omaha. They are all early risers and the clip they strike in getting to business quarters in the morning is a caution. All of them are expert riders. They are happy in the saddle astride a good speedy galloper, and although some of them wear hair and moustaches streaked with silvery gray they sit as easy in the saddle as though they were riding on the hair-stuffed cushion of a $200 phaeton.

The trains bringing stock to the yards get in all the way from 4 to 7 o'clock in the morning. The stockmen aim to reach the yards not later than 6, and in order to do this they must get up by 5, and some of them even reach the yards by that hour. A stockman who reaches his office later than 7, as a rule, gets left. The shipper who comes with his stock wants to see the man or firm he consigns them to before he sees anybody else. He has been