

TO COOK SAVORIES.

UPHOLDS SHEATHING.

TELLS OF RICE CULTURE.

Admiral Dewey Strongly Opposes Change in Warships.

DR. S. A. KNAPP SAYS ENOUGH CAN BE PRODUCED IN THIS COUNTRY TO SUPPLY DEMAND OF THE PEOPLE.

SAYS SHEATHED VESSELS HAVE GREAT ADVANTAGE OVER THOSE NOT THUS PROTECTED—EXPERIENCE IN ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Enough rice can be raised in this country to supply the demands of the people and shut out the immense imports of that commodity. Last year 160,000,000 pounds of rice were produced in this country, and 125,000,000 pounds were imported. Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the agricultural department, has written a pamphlet in which he deals with the possibilities of this country as a rice producer. He says the outlook for the future extension of the industry is promising.

Admiral Dewey drove a spike into the guns of the opponents of sheathing in the navy and took occasion to comment upon the intelligence of the experts who are responsible for sending back to congress the law, which authorized six large ships originally intended to be sheathed. There was a hearing at the house naval committee and Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey appeared to give their views in regard to the new ships.

According to the best estimates, there are about 10,000,000 acres of land in the five states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico well suited to rice culture. The amount which can be successfully irrigated by present methods, using the available surface and artesian flows, does not exceed 3,000,000 acres. The best results require rotation of crops, consequently only one-half that amount, or 1,500,000 acres, would be rice at any time.

The only official advocate of sheathing was Rear Admiral Hitchborn, chief constructor, who submitted a long reply to his critics on the board, with tables which show that his position is sustained by foreign practice and results. Secretary Long promised to send his rejoinder to the committee in a day or two.

The committee asked Admiral Dewey for his views on sheathing and he gave them in emphatic terms in favor of the system. He was able to furnish specific instances of the advantages of sheathing from among the ships on the Asiatic station. He said that aside from the possibilities of galvanization—which is denied in Hitchborn's report—there was much to commend the idea. The revenue cutter McCulloch at Manila was the only sheathed ship, and it was kept uninterruptedly in service between Manila and Hong-Kong. He noticed that ships newly docked had vastly greater speed over ships which were not sheathed and had not been docked every few months.

This meant a great deal, he added, when vessels were on a foreign station in time of war. He volunteered the information that he was surprised that experts could be found to oppose sheathing. Admiral Dewey's views made a profound impression on the committee and may settle the mooted question of sheathed or unsheathed ships for all time. Several members of the committee said that they were in favor of allowing the provision for sheathing to stand and of requiring the ships authorized this year to be sheathed. Rear Admiral Hitchborn's final report, which disposes of the alleged chemical results of sheathing, and which quotes liberally from British expert opinion, will add to the Dewey testimony.

HAVE NOT RISEN IN PRICE.

New York Dealers Deny That Diamonds Are More Expensive Than Formerly.

In spite of many articles which have appeared recently stating that the price of diamonds had risen since the beginning of the Boer war, the whole dealers of New York city are unanimous in saying there has been absolutely no advance in the price of gems.

It is admitted that diamonds are a trifle higher at present than they were a year ago, but the dealers claim that the loss falls upon them and not upon the retail buyer. The wholesalers claim that the prices of the stones sold over the counter have remained practically the same as at the beginning of the war, and should hostilities cease to-morrow between the British and the Boers, the value of the gems would neither advance nor decrease.

The slight advance which occurred shortly before the war was assigned by many to natural causes; others affirm that the diamond syndicate in Africa, which is controlled by Cecil Rhodes, foreseen the war and advanced prices, trusting that the public would think that the public would think that the war had lessened the output.

In view of the recent relief of Kimberley, events will probably demonstrate in the near future what truth there may be in the latter conjecture.

LOOK FOR HAMILTON'S GRAVE.

The Remains of the Son of the Man Who Fought Burr Lie in Sacramento.

The Historical Society of Wisconsin is making a search for the spot in California where William S. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton, lies buried. The burial place of the son of the great statesman was revealed as in the city cemetery of Sacramento.

Alexander Hamilton, it will be remembered, met his death in a duel with Aaron Burr. Young William S. Hamilton then challenged Burr to a duel, but the latter declined because of his extreme youth. Hamilton was of an adventurous spirit and came to California. He died in Sacramento of the cholera, August 7, 1850. The monument over his grave bears a bronze medallion of his distinguished father, donated by the citizens of Quincy, Mass.

This monument is inscribed: "William Stephen Hamilton, Son of Alexander Hamilton. Born Aug. 4, 1797. Died Aug. 7, 1850."

Members of the Hamilton family recently sent for the medallion, which was cast many years ago, and returned it after having obtained copies of it for preservation.

SLIPS INTO DEEP WATER.

Spanish Cruiser Cristobal Colon Beached on Cuban Coast Gets Beyond Hope of Saving Her.

All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago, Cuba, has gone. Word has reached the navy department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York after the battle with Cervera's command, has slid into deep water.

The department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon. Private persons have been writing to the secretary of the navy for permission to raise the vessel, but as they could not meet the department's requirements, or imposed impossible conditions, favorable action on their requests has not been taken.

Way to Find a Policeman.
The searchlight plan, says the Chicago Tribune, while it might not result in the capture of any footpads, might reveal the whereabouts of an occasional policeman.

Play with No Scenery.
The Elizabeth Stage society of London has just performed "Richard II." without scenery in the lecture room

Ovid on Wigs.
Wigs were in vogue in Rome toward the end of the republic, and so well made that Ovid says: "Nobody could tell whether anyone else's hair was real or not."

Her Dearest Love.
Grace—I am going to see Clara today. Have you any message?

Dora—I wonder how you can visit that dreadful dowdy! Give her my

L'ABEILLE DE LA NILE-ORLEANS

États-Unis et dans tous les Etats du Sud. Sa publicité offre donc au commerce des avantages exceptionnels. Prix de l'abonnement pour l'année Edition quotidienne \$12.00 ; Edition hebdomadaire \$8.00 ; Edition du Dimanche, \$2.00.

ASSURANCES.

Quarante-quatrième Rapport Annuel.

BUREAU DE LA COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES DU SUN.

Nouvelle Orléans, 2 Janvier 1900.
Conformément aux exigences de sa Charte et des lois de l'Etat de la Louisiane, la Compagnie publie le Rapport suivant pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre, 1899.

REVENU DURANT L'ANNEE.

Primes non payées à la clôture de 1898.	865,944 05
Primes facturées durant 1899	
Incendies.....	\$610,151.46
Rivières.....	25,699.96
Marine.....	5,550.53
	864,771.8

A déduire:

Primes Retournées, Incendies.....	\$75,630.98
Rivières.....	19.41
Marine.....	45.33

75,666.78

Réassurance.....

123,814.68

 Rivières.....

9,259.21

 Marine.....

1,193.78

134,271.67

210,138.45

431,573.41

A déduire:

 Primes Comptant collectées durant 1899

 Reçus pour Intérêts et Loyers.....

 Moins

 Dépenses de la Ville et d'Etat sur Asseurement.....

 Réparations sur Propriétés Foncières.....

 Compte de Profit et Pertes.....

Total Comptant de Revenu 1899.....

DEBOURS DURANT L'ANNEE.

Primes payées:	12,497.14
Incendies.....	5,754.94
Rivières.....	2,155.69

257,062.08

Dépenses:

 Priviléges de Taxes et Charge d'Etat.....

12,392.96

 Taxe de Guerre.....

2,704.83

 Budget et Patrouille d'Inspection.....

6,294.83

 Dépenses générales.....

56,411.69

 Loyers, Papeterie, Impressions et Annonces.....

10,523.31

181,972.66

811,924.74

 Dividendes:

 Dividendes déclarés durant l'année 10,010

750,000.00

 Dividendes non payés 31 Décembre 1899.

13,012.50

763,042.50

 Moins dividendes non payés 31 Déc. 1899

12,375.00

750,666.78

 Dividendes Comptant payés durant 1899.....

830,107.50

848,132.24

 Surplus du Revenu Comptant.....

77,130.74

ACTIF.

 Valent à Reporté à Valant sur le marché.

BONS—United States 4.0% Registered.....

1907 \$40,000.00

 1925 133.75

Louisiana 4.0%.....

1907 108.5

New Orleans City 4.0%.....

1907 56,750.00

New Orleans City 4.0% (gold).....

8,000.00

142.5

899,150.00

ACTIONS—

 19 actions Provident Savings Bank.....

1,900.00

95

 100 actions N. O. Brewing Co.....

2 P.M. 30

 10 actions N. O. Brewing Co.....

2 P.M. 71

 10 actions N. O. City RR pret.....

100 30

 10 do.....

200 70

 30 actions N. O. City RR pret.....

100 100

 20 do.....

100 100