

## AIDED BY IRRIGATION

Secretary Dobson Tells What Ditches Have Done for Nebraska.

### SCOTTS BLUFF COUNTY EXAMPLE

Department Commander Wilcox Appoints Aids—Appointment of a New Revenue Collector for Nebraska—Church Destroyed by Lightning—Other News.

LINCOLN, June 11.—"Irrigation has transformed a large portion of Scotts Bluff county from semi-arid plains land to valuable farm and garden land, wealth-producing and as fine for agricultural purposes as any land in the state," remarked Secretary Dobson of the state board of irrigation. Mr. Dobson recently returned from a trip over the irrigated section of the country. He says the growing crops in the territory supplied by the ditches are thriving and, although there has been some trouble with grasshoppers, no serious damage is noticeable.

Scotts Bluff county is at the extreme end of the state. Under ordinary natural conditions its soil is similar to that of other counties in the sandhill country. The principal ditch in the section referred to by Mr. Dobson taps the Platte river a few miles beyond the western boundary line and extends in a southeasterly direction almost parallel with the river. Another ditch, now in course of construction, will connect the Mitchell ditch with Gering and when completed will be about thirty miles in length.

"There is strong rivalry between the towns of Scotts Bluffs and Gering," said Mr. Dobson. "One is on the railroad and the other isn't, but there is good prospect of an electric railway line to connect the two places within the near future. The grading for the road has been completed and the promoters of the enterprise have even gone so far as to build great dykes out into the river where the bridge of the proposed line is to be located. Work on the road has been suspended temporarily, but it will probably be resumed again soon."

#### Bellested Popular Concerts.

The concerts now being given in the big tent at Omaha by the famous Bellested band of Cincinnati are popular with all classes by reason of the character of music rendered. Popular and classical selections go hand in hand and all who attend find pleasurable entertainment. Only during June will opportunity be presented to hear the band, as the engagement closes with this month. Two concerts are given each day. Children at the afternoon performance are admitted for fifteen cents, less than half the regular price.

#### Corn in Need of Sunshine.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 11.—The government gauge registered .75 inch of rain last night, making a total of over two inches the past six days. The precipitation has been much heavier in some parts of the country and corn has been nearly standing still. Reports, however, say that it has not been damaged and a couple of days' sunshine will start it growing again. A good crop of oats and wheat is assured in this locality.

#### Catholic Church Dedicated.

PRAGUE, Neb., June 11.—The large St. John's catholic church was dedicated yesterday by Father Vleck, the resident priest, and Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln. Several other priests were present. Four bands and a large number of catholic societies in uniform from adjoining counties attended, and a special train was run from South Omaha. St. John's is free from debt.

#### Aides of Grand Army.

LINCOLN, June 11.—Commander Wilcox of the Nebraska department of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued orders announcing the appointment of thirty-seven aides who are to assist in the work of the department. Comrades are asked in the orders to assist in bringing about the reinstatement of delinquent members.

#### Lightning Destroys Church.

PIERCE, Neb., June 11.—During a thunder storm here a bolt of lightning struck the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal church. Owing to the fire being so high up and Pierce having no water works, the flames spread rapidly and in one hour the church was in ruins. The parsonage and adjoining buildings were saved.

#### Liquor Men in Convention.

OMAHA, June 11.—The Nebraska Retail Liquor Dealers' Protective association held its annual convention in Schuyler June 4, 5, 6 and 7. The following officers were elected: President, J. C. Tierney; vice president, James Nevels; recording secretary, Henry Keating; treasurer, Hans Peterson; members of executive committee, John Rosenstok, Joseph Kudrna, J. W. Hobson, W. C. Schultz. Two hundred delegates attended.

## MUST BE ACTUAL SETTLERS.

Judge Harrington Renders Important Decision Relative to Homesteaders. ALLIANCE, Neb., June 10.—Judge Harrington handed down a decision which is far reaching and of great importance to the people of northwestern Nebraska. It was in the case of Charles Tierman against Miller and Leith.

The plaintiff in his petition alleges that defendants procured twenty-nine colored people to file homesteads on government land in such a way as to completely surround his ranch and prevent his cattle from going to and from his watering place; that the entries were made in collusion and fraud; that the day the entries were filed the defendants procured the relinquishment of same and also leases to the land; that the defendants were about to fence in said land. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the court grant an injunction to prevent defendants from fencing said land until the matter could be investigated by the interior department.

To this petition defendants deposed. On the trial of the case several affidavits were read by plaintiff's counsel, R. C. Noleman, which bore out the allegations contained in the petition and in fact one or more of the entrymen made affidavits that the defendants hired them to make the entries for \$5 each.

Judge Harrington granted the injunction and in passing on the matter stated that there was no question that the circumstances surrounding the filing of the homesteads would tend strongly to verify the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition, and if the entries were not bona fide the defendants were certainly trespassers and being trespassers they had no more right on the land than the plaintiff.

The decision puts a quietus on large corporations gobbling up the public domain, thereby preventing the small ranchmen, who have been in the country for years, receiving the benefit of the same.

#### Omaha's Musical Festival.

OMAHA, June 10.—The first week of the June festival has proven a great success, both in the matter of attendance and in rendition of vocal and instrumental selections. Since Prof. Feststedt's former appearance at Omaha he has added talent to his organization and many choice selections to his repertoire. The concerts are drawing delighted audiences, and the musical festival, lasting all through June, promises to be a great success, financially and otherwise.

#### Smallpox in a Car.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., June 10.—There was considerable excitement in the city over the rumor that the Union Pacific had put off a smallpox infected car, containing three or four cases of smallpox. The car contained thirty soldiers and civilians en route to New York. Most of the men were discharged volunteers. At Cheyenne a man got on the train who became sick. He was put off at Lexington for treatment.

#### Alliance Prepares to Celebrate.

ALLIANCE, Neb., June 10.—At a meeting of the citizens it was decided to have a celebration July 4. A large amount of money was pledged and the outlook is for one of the biggest celebrations ever held in western Nebraska. Captain Dorrington was chosen president of the day; Captain Akers, orator of the day.

#### Five Thousand for a Finger.

FALLS CITY, Neb., June 10.—Lewis Russel, who brought suit against the B. & M. railroad for \$10,000 for the loss of a finger, was awarded \$5,000 by the jury in the district court here.

#### Beatrice Commercial Club.

BEATRICE, Neb., June 10.—A meeting of business men was held as preliminary to the organization of the Beatrice Commercial club. The club is to be incorporated and will have a capital stock of \$1,000, divided into shares of \$10 each.

#### Three Horses Burn to Death.

COLUMBUS, Neb., June 10.—Lightning struck the barn of Paul Gertsch, a farmer, twenty-five miles northwest of here, and the barn, together with three horses and considerable hay and grain, was destroyed.

#### Prisoner Escapes from Jail.

SYRACUSE, Neb., June 10.—William Clifton escaped from the jail, where he was confined on a charge of assault.

#### Nebraska Sons of Veterans.

LUSHTON, Neb., June 10.—The Nebraska Sons of Veterans, in session here, elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: Commander, I. E. Young of Lushton; senior vice commander, James McBeth, Osceola; junior vice commander, A. S. Westbrook, Seward; division council, Charles C. Stull, Osceola; William Cookus, Lushton; George C. Townsley, Aurora; delegate at large to the national encampment, A. A. Stull.

## WILL WAIT AND WATCH

Administration Circles Believe Cubans Will Yet Accept Amendment.

### NOTHING TO BE DONE UNTIL THEN

Existing Status Will Continue and No Convention to Be Called—General Wood Has Written Concerning Outlook and Will Be Answered.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The cabinet was in session over two hours today discussing the Cuban and Philippine situation. A communication has been received from Governor General Wood regarding the prospect for the constitutional convention accepting the Platt amendment, but its contents are not made public. It can be stated, however, that there is a hopeful feeling in administration circles that after the first soreness wears off the convention will see the wisdom of accepting the terms of the amendment. The answer to General Wood is to be sent tomorrow and the language of that communication is under consideration today.

Meanwhile the existing status in Cuba is to be maintained. No action looking to the calling of another convention is in contemplation if the present convention should decline to accede to these terms.

During the conference between Secretary Root and the Cuban commission the secretary wrote a letter to Senator Platt of Connecticut, who introduced the Platt amendment, asking for his views relative to intervention, as mentioned in the third clause of the amendment. Senator Platt replied, and his letter was furnished the commission confidentially by the secretary of war, and was incorporated into and made a part of the acceptance of the Platt amendment by the constitutional convention. The letter however, appeared in a Havana paper and today was made public by the War department.

Following is the text of the letter:

"I am in receipt of your letter of this date, in which you say that the members of the commission of the Cuban constitutional convention fear that the provisions relative to intervention, made in the third clause of the amendment which has come to bear my name, may have the effect of preventing the independence of Cuba and in reality establish a protectorate or suzerainty by the United States, and you request that I express my views of the question raised.

"In reply, I beg to state that the amendment was carefully prepared with the object of avoiding any possible idea that by that acceptance thereof the constitutional convention would thereby establish a protectorate or suzerainty or in any manner whatsoever compromise the independence or sovereignty of Cuba, and, speaking for myself, it seems impossible that such an interpretation can be given to the clause. I believe that the amendment should be considered as a whole, and it ought to be clear on reading it that its well-defined purpose is to secure and safeguard Cuban independence and set forth at once a clear idea of the friendly disposition of the United States toward the Cuban people and to express intention on their part to aid them, if necessary, in the maintenance of said independence. These are my ideas and although, as you say, I cannot speak for the entire congress, my belief is that such a purpose was well understood by that body. Very respectfully yours,

"O. H. PLATT."

### GIVES HIS TEN MILLIONS.

Carnegie Makes His Promised Gift to the University of Scotland.

LONDON, June 8.—Andrew Carnegie signed a deed today transferring \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent United States steel corporation bonds to trustees for the benefit of the universities of Scotland. The amount becomes immediately available. The next installment of interest can be used for the October term.

The deed contains a preamble saying that Mr. Carnegie, having retired from active business, deems it to be his duty and one of his highest privileges to administer the wealth which has come to him as a trustee in behalf of others, entertaining the confident belief that one of the best means of discharging that trust is providing funds for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific research of the universities of Scotland, his native land, and by rendering the attendance easier.

### Germans May Stay Germans.

BERLIN, June 8.—As a result of the agitation by the German Colonial society in favor of some modification of the law of 1870 under which thousands of Germans abroad were denationalized without any desire on their part for such result, the government announces that a new law is being drafted by the terms of which Germans abroad will lose their nationality only by their own volition. The new bill will be subjected to criticism.

## BANK CASE IS ARGUED.

State's Suit Against the Omaha National Again Submitted.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 8.—Yesterday was argued before Commissioners Day, Hastings and Kirkpatrick of the supreme court the case of the state against the Omaha National bank and J. H. Millard, then and now president of the bank, and now United States senator from Nebraska. The suit is for the sum of \$291,884. The legislature of 1895 appropriated from the general fund to the sinking fund the sum of \$180,101.75. A warrant for this amount was drawn on Treasurer Bartley and sold through Millard to the Chemical National bank of New York, in whose possession it remained until October, 1896. It was then sent to the Omaha National bank, where, on January 2, 1897, Bartley made and executed to Millard and the bank his check for \$291,884, payable to Millard, president, and in return received the warrant. The check was paid by charging that sum to the state treasurer's account and crediting the account of the Chemical National and an Atkinson bank with a like sum. The action is to recover from the defendants the amount of money eventually lost to the state as a result of the transaction.

The case has twice been tried in the lower court and the state beaten by direct instructions. The supreme court held, in the criminal case, that the diversion by Bartley of the state's funds to pay this identical warrant was conversion, and the state now insists that this ought to be final as determining the character of the action, the bank's attorneys insisting that it is one of trover, and therefore cannot be excepted to be for the identical money taken.

#### State Capital Notes.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 8.—Articles of incorporation of the Woolstenholm, Steele & Sterne Cattle company of Theford, Thomas county, were recorded in the secretary of state's office.

Adjutant General Colby has issued orders approving the election of Lieutenant Henry Olson of Company I of the First regiment, and accepting the resignation of Assistant Adjutant General Charles M. Richards, who will become captain of Company L of the First regiment.

#### Thousands Hear Bellested.

The famous Cincinnati band now playing a month's engagement at the Omaha Musical Festival is drawing large audiences and patrons are delighted with the entertainments. During the Trans-Mississippi exposition the Bellested organization won a warm place in the hearts of music-loving people, and now on his return to the west they are giving a second enthusiastic welcome. The concerts continue all through June.

#### Farmer Dragged by Team.

MADISON, Neb., June 8.—James Gibbs, twelve miles northwest of Madison, was killed Tuesday while seeding a field of millet. He had an attack of epilepsy and fell onto the whiplashes and caught in the trappings and was dragged across the field and through a wire fence. When extracted by his wife he was seriously injured. His head had turned black, he was cut on the forehead and his ears were torn.

#### Leaves Family Destitute.

WAHOO, Neb., June 8.—A man named Alquist, who lived on a farm near here, has left and his whereabouts are at present unknown by the members of his family, who were left in destitute circumstances. It is said that Allen, Dooley & Co., of South Omaha, had a mortgage against him for \$1,200, supposed to be secured by fifty head of cattle, which it was found Alquist did not have on his place.

#### Preacher and Son Killed.

LYONS, Neb., June 8.—Word was received here that Rev. Jason Gallup and his son Ralph were instantly killed by lightning while at work upon their rice plantation near Roanoke, Ia. Mr. Gallup is a Methodist preacher, having held a pastorate at Clarinda and Logan, Ia.

#### Young Farmer Bound Over.

YORK, Neb., June 8.—Newton Houch, a young farmer, had his hearing before County Judge Wildman, charged with statutory assault on Tillie H. Hutchison, and was bound over under \$1,000 bond.

The locomotive output of the United States in 1900 was 3,153, as compared with 694 during the year 1894.

#### Wheat Gives Way to Corn.

FARNAM, Neb., June 8.—Investigation reveals the fact that three-fourths or more of the area planted to winter wheat last fall has been listed into corn within the last three weeks. What is left undisturbed is described as a poor stand. The rye crop is in fairly good shape and little of it has been converted into corn ground. Hoppers are plentiful, but thus far have done no damage. Some complaint is heard of chinch bugs.

## AIDS SMALL DEALER.

### PROTECTIVE TARIFF A DISTINCT ENEMY OF TRUSTS.

The Future of Protection—Its Real Concern Is for the Well Being of Smaller and Weaker Enterprises—A Chill for English Free Traders.

Charles A. Moore, president of The American Protective Tariff League, in a recent interview published in the New York Mail and Express made some statements regarding the tariff situation which will have a tendency to chill the ardor of those Free-Traders who have hoped to make a diversion in favor of their "ism" by girding at trusts. Mr. Moore, who has an incisive mode of expression and who thoroughly understands the subjects he discusses, points out what every American who has the interest of his country at heart should continually keep in mind, that it would be impossible to devise any legislation which could destroy the steel trust that would not at the same time destroy every smaller and individual concern engaged in the same business.

"These smaller makers of steel products, he says, 'have their specialties in manufacturing. Some of them probably will sell their output to other concerns that have been amalgamated in the steel trust. Others will continue to retain their customers at home and abroad. But if steel goods were placed on the free list these individual manufacturers would be forced to the wall, because the steel trusts of Great Britain, France and Germany, if our tariff barrier were removed, would dump their surplus product upon our market at prices that the smaller manufacturers could not meet. Only the big corporation could survive; and that combination of men, who are kings in the several branches of their business, being united, could compete successfully, I believe, at home and abroad, in any part of the world, with any foreign trust—provided foreign governments do not erect prohibitive tariff barriers against us."

There is no one in the United States better qualified to express an opinion on this point than Mr. Moore. He has long been a student of the workings of our protective system, and brings to his studies the experience gained in the conduct of a great manufacturing industry. His opportunities to get at the true inwardness of the situation are unrivaled; therefore when he warns the country that an assault on the steel and other great trusts would be an attack on the weaker concerns his warning should not go unheeded. No one will doubt what he says regarding the ability of the steel trust to compete with the manufacturers in the same line in the old world. That has been made clear to us in many ways, not the least significant of which is the changed attitude of such men as Carnegie and others toward protection. They openly say they do not need it longer, and the free traders have seized upon their admissions with joy, regarding them as an indication of a coming division in the ranks of American protectionists.

Mr. Moore, therefore, has rendered a distinct service to his countrymen by pointing out to them the danger to which the minor industries of the nation would be subjected by abandoning protection. That policy was never adopted, as free traders charge, for the purpose of benefiting "robber barons," by which title they are pleased to designate the manufacturers of the United States, but to build up an American industry, the workers in which would not be subjected to a fierce world-wide competition in which the standard of living of the masses would be reduced to the level of that of the toilers of less favored lands. It is because this is true that it may be asserted with confidence that Mr. Moore's argument will carry weight. If protection only considered the interests of the great establishments which can stand alone it would have precious little support in this country; but as its real concern is the well-being of the small and weaker concerns, whose aggregate productions really exceed those of the combinations, it is sure to retain the support of the people, who are not willing to jeopardize their chances of future comfort by assisting in the promotion of an industrial rivalry, the outcome of which would inevitably be the lowering of the American workingman's standard of living.—San Francisco Chronicle.

#### FAULTY MEMORIES.

Curious Tendency to Forget What the National Republican Platform Says About Reciprocity.

Habitual disregard—suppression, it might be called—of central principles and facts seem to be a uniform characteristic of the votaries of tariff tinkering by means of special trade treaties secretly negotiated and secretly confirmed. They argue along general lines that, if we are to sell more to foreigners, we must buy more from foreigners, unmindful of the complete negation of this theory by the enormous increase in the export of our agricultural and manufactured products in the past four years of adequate protection. They urge that our trade balances are too large and must be cut down by an increased acceptance of foreign commodities to take the place of articles which are now produced at home; but when they are asked to specify the extent to which this industrial harikari shall be carried into effect, where it is to stop and what lines of domestic production shall be driven out of business in order that we may buy as much as we sell, or thereabouts, they

make no answer; they dodge the point.

A conspicuous instance of this tendency to ignore leading questions and disregard inconvenient facts is exhibited by the Philadelphia Ledger of recent date in commenting upon the attitude of the American Economist in its controversy with Hon. George E. Roberts, director of the mint. Mr. Roberts, says the Ledger, was asked by the Economist "to what extent fair trade and reciprocity would introduce foreign merchandise and supplant production in the United States." A fair question, was it not? Yet the Ledger in defending the position of Mr. Roberts utterly fails to make note of the fact that that gentleman did not answer the question, but applauded him for evading it by a quotation from the Republican platform of 1896, while suppressing the more recent, and therefore more binding, declaration of the national Republican platform of 1900, which limits reciprocity "to what we do not ourselves produce." It is a convenient memory which can forget 1900 and remembers 1896, but it is a mental eccentricity absolutely peculiar to the strenuous advocates of "fair trade and reciprocity."

The St. Paul Pioneer-Press exhibits the same idiosyncrasy when it says:

"To designate the failure of the treaties as shameful is hardly too severe. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley law were included in response to a very general demand for reciprocity and as the first step in the redemption of a pledge in the Republican platform."

Again the platform of five years ago, but not the platform of eleven months ago! The official proceedings of the twelfth Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia in June, 1900, are incorporated in a neatly bound volume, which is, or should be, in the library of every newspaper office. The little book is undoubtedly on the shelves of the Ledger and the Pioneer-Press. Presumably its existence has been forgotten. So we venture to refresh the editorial memory by directing attention to the paragraph which begins at the bottom of page 105 and ends at the top of page 106. It should be read over and over again by some people, for it possesses a peculiar pertinency to the question of "fair trade and reciprocity."

#### GOOD TRADE MOTTO.

Keep All You Get and Make No Foolish Concessions to Rival Foreign Producers.

One of the ever-vigilant Free Trade journals thinks that now, "when we are selling a half billion dollars' worth more than we are buying, our customers are entirely justified in thinking that we ought to make it as easy as possible instead of as hard as possible to pay that enormous annual bill," and it suggests that, to make it easy for them, we should remove our Protective tariff from foreign products, and thus allow our foreign customers to replenish their depleted pocketbooks through the sale of their goods in this country. This may be philanthropy, but it is not business and it is not sense. Why, in the name of all that's reasonable, we should impoverish our own people in order to supply our foreign customers with the wherewithal of life may be comprehensible to the strangely constructed brain of a Free Trader, but it certainly is not comprehensible to any one else. Even though we should give them only so much of the American market as we now possess of foreign markets, where would be the gain? There isn't any reason why we should prefer foreigners to Americans for customers, and, if we are to sacrifice any market now held by us, it would be better to sacrifice the foreign rather than the home market. But the plan proposed is much more foolish than a mere exchange of markets would be, for, by the removal of our protective tariff barriers and the consequent turning over of the American market to foreign producers, we would give at least fifty dollars for one, for the American market is more than fifty times as valuable as all the foreign markets which we possess. That may be a way of trading which appeals to the free trade mind, but hardly to that of the successful American business man. And why should we give up anything to pay for what we can get for nothing? We seem to be doing very well with our foreign trade just as things are. In the old child's game of "button" we used to be told, "Keep all you get and catch what you can." That makes a very good trade motto and one which it is the part of wisdom to follow.

#### Suez Canal Traffic Figures.

Statistics of Suez canal traffic in 1899 and 1900 indicate a remarkable shrinkage of British and American tonnage using the canal in 1900 and growth in Austrian, Dutch, French, German, Japanese and Russian. The total tonnage using the canal in 1899 was 13,815,991, and in 1900 13,699,238. Over half the tonnage in the latter year, or 7,771,346 tons, was British, the other large figures being German, French and Dutch. American tonnage declined doubtless because of the smaller number of warships going to the Philippines and China via the Suez canal. The wars in South Africa and China have doubtless diverted much British merchant shipping from the Eastern trade and caused many vessels to go east by the way of the Cape, instead of the canal. The growth of German tonnage from 1,492,657 in 1899 to 2,040,299, is explained by the part Germany has taken in the Chinese war, the transportation of men and supplies for a large army requiring much shipping. The other increases are largely due to like causes. The British army in China was drawn chiefly from India and, of course, did not traverse the canal.