

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT

Orders Issued Containing Information Relative to the Same.

THE RATE ON THE RAILROADS

Special Train for Transportation of Department Officials—Meeting of Socialists at Lincoln—Other Matters Here and There in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, July 8.—Orders containing information relative to transportation to and from the thirty-fifth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, Ohio, September 9 to 14, were issued from the Nebraska department headquarters. A rate of \$21.60 will prevail over all railroad lines from Omaha and tickets will be on sale from September 7 to 10, good for final extension to October 8.

The department commander has arranged for a special train for the transportation of department officers, delegates, members of the department and kindred organizations. The route will be over the Northwestern road to Chicago and from there to Cleveland by the Lake Shore. The train will leave Omaha September 7 at 5 p. m. and arrive in Chicago at 7:45 a. m. the following day. Departure from Chicago will be at 10:30 and the train will arrive at the destination at 7:30 p. m. of the same day.

It is announced that the train will be decorated with bunting and grain products of the state. The department of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming has been invited to join the Nebraska contingent.

Meeting of Socialists.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 8.—As the laws of Nebraska require the attendance of 200 delegates and the representation of two-thirds of the counties to give a nomination convention a legal standing the attempt of the socialists to put a state ticket in the field was a failure.

Less than fifty delegates responded to the call for a mass convention of the socialists at Washington hall, and there were only two counties represented. It was necessary therefore to forego the formality of nominating for supreme judge and State university regents.

The small attendance, however, did not prevent election of convention officers, the adoption of a platform and the delivery of several speeches. Geo. E. Beard was elected chairman and A. W. Adair was made secretary.

Departments Invited.

OMAHA, July 8.—Major R. S. Wilcox, department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska, has invited the departments of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming to join the Nebraska delegation in its trip to the national encampment at Cleveland, O., September 9 to 14. A special train will leave Omaha September 5 at 5 p. m. It will arrive in Chicago at 7:40 the next morning and will reach Cleveland at 7:30 the evening of September 6.

Arthur Sullivan Drowns.

FLORENCE, Neb., July 8.—Arthur Sullivan, 15 years of age, the oldest son of James Sullivan, was drowned in the Missouri half a mile north of the pumping station. He and three other boys were bathing, when it is supposed that young Sullivan became exhausted from being in the water so long and sank before he could reach the shore, the water being fourteen feet deep. The body has not yet been recovered.

Wheat Surprises Farmers.

SUPERIOR, Neb., July 8.—The first wheat of the new crop to be marketed in Nuckolls county was sold to a dealer in Mount Clare. Threshing is bringing a surprise to the farmers. The straw was so short and the fields looked so insignificant that none of them figured on more than a ten-bushel crop. It is threshing out sixteen to eighteen bushels to the acre and weighs sixty to sixty-one pounds.

Six Cows Killed by Engine.

STUART, Neb., July 8.—Saturday night the passenger train going west ran over six head of cows belonging to Owen Hoffstadt, a farmer half way between this place and Newport, and killed them.

Forty-Four Join Church.

WYMORE, Neb., July 8.—As a result of the union gospel meetings in this city recently there were forty-four accessions to the church Sunday.

The State Reunion.

HASTINGS, July 8.—The state reunion of Nebraska Grand Army men will be held at Hastings, August 26 to 31. The Spanish-American war soldiers, Women's Relief corps and Sons and Daughters of Veterans will also hold their annual reunion at Hastings the same days.

Major R. S. Wilcox has named Julius Neubarner of Sidney chief mustering officer of the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska.

WESTERN NEBRASKA FORESTS.

Government Field Party Organized to Look Up Growing Timber.

KEARNEY, Neb., July 9.—A field party of the United States Bureau of Forestry is being organized here to investigate forest conditions and possibilities in western Nebraska. The party is organized under the direction of William L. Hall, superintendent of tree planting, and will consist of six foresters, a botanist from the State university and teamster and cook. Starting from here tomorrow, the party will proceed up the Platte river, examining the timber on all streams within reach. The foresters will be mounted and will reach points of interest within thirty or forty miles of the lines of travel.

Upon arriving at the west line of the state a northward course will be taken through Scotts Bluff and Sioux counties. Later in the season studies will be made of the sand hills to determine their adaptability to timber. The success of a pine plantation established by the government eleven years ago in the sand hills of Holt county has led to the belief that pines are adapted to large areas of the sand hills.

NEW CORPORATIONS LEGALIZED.

Four Millions Capitalization in the Past Six Months.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—A good indication of the enterprise and progressiveness of Omaha business men is found in the corporation record of the secretary of state's office. Of the 161 new corporations legalized since January 1, sixty have their principal place of business in Omaha. The stock of these metropolitan companies amounts to \$4,225,000, or slightly over half as much as the total stock of all other Nebraska corporations which have been licensed since the first of the year.

These figures do not include the Union Pacific railroad nor the Standard Cattle company. The former is capitalized for \$100,000,000 and its new articles of incorporation, covering the increase in stock, were recorded about six weeks ago. The Standard Cattle company, whose territory includes Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Montana, is capitalized for \$1,000,000. Its principal office is in Cheyenne.

Fare For Philippine Veterans.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—Captain P. James Cosgrave, treasurer of the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, is in receipt of a letter from General Irving Hale, the first vice president, conveying the information that a rate of one fare plus \$2 has been secured for the second annual reunion of the Philippine veterans, which will be held at Salt Lake City, August 13 to 15. A special train will leave Denver on August 11, and it is desired that all soldiers in the states east of Colorado make arrangements to join with the Denver men in making the trip to Salt Lake.

Declare Him Not Insane.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., July 9.—Sheriff Hossack was called to the home of Fred Bucher, a few miles south of the city, the neighbors and family thinking from his actions that Bucher had gone insane. The latter is a large man and the sheriff found some difficulty in handcuffing and bringing him to town. The insanity commission decided that his violent acts were in a measure due to the use of alcoholic stimulants and therefore ordered him released.

Mangled by a Giant Cracker.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 9.—John Bell, 17 years old, was horribly mangled by the premature explosion of a giant cracker. The cracker had been placed under a can in front of the Bell home. The fuse was slow in burning, and Bell, thinking it had gone out, approached. The cracker exploded and the can struck him in the face, fracturing the cheek bone and tearing out the left eye. He will die.

Leave for Pacific Coast.

CERESCO, Neb., July 9.—A party of four Ceresco citizens left for the Pacific coast, where they will spend a month or two sightseeing in Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Utah. Those comprising the party were Postmaster Livesay, John Joes, Alvin Turney and Geo. Ethel.

Jaw Dislocated and Broken.

WEEPING WATER, Neb., July 9.—Henry Hillman of this place, while alighting from a swiftly moving train at Wabash, fell and struck his head on a rail, dislocating his jaw and fracturing it in two places.

Horse's Kick Proves Fatal.

FARNAM, Neb., July 9.—George Foote, a farmer, was kicked by one of his horses on the evening of July 3 and died from the effects of the blow.

Dies While Plowing Corn.

WILBER, Neb., July 9.—Mike Pask died from the effects of the excessive heat while plowing corn on his farm northwest of here.

A PLAN OF IRRIGATION

Colossal Undertaking Proposed for Scotts Bluffs and Cheyenne.

THE BIGGEST YET FOR NEBRASKA.

Projected Canal Would Add Sixty Thousand Acres to the Irrigated Strip North of the Platte—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

LINCOLN, July 6.—A plan for irrigating on a colossal scale a long strip of land north of the Platte river in Scotts Bluffs and Cheyenne counties has been brought to the attention of State Engineer Dobson and a committee of citizens residing in Scotts Bluff county is searching anxiously for capital with which to back the scheme. The territory through which it is proposed to run the principal canal has been organized into an irrigation district and \$400,000 of bonds have been voted for the purpose of raising funds to complete the work already begun.

"It is undoubtedly the biggest irrigating scheme ever attempted in the state," said Mr. Dobson. "The people who are pushing it started their work quite a while ago and they have constructed already a canal of upwards of twenty miles in length, extending from a point on the Platte river, very near the Colorado line, eastward and about parallel with the river. They say they have invested approximately \$100,000 in this canal and it is estimated that \$400,000 will be required to complete it."

The district included in the plan would be the owner of the canal. The residents of the territory have voted the bonds, and if these can be disposed of for cash the work will be pushed. Completed, the canal would be about fifty or sixty miles in length. It would follow closely the banks of the river for a mile or so and then east for the remainder of the distance.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

Deputy Warden Does Not Anticipate Trouble in Enforcing Same.

LINCOLN, July 6.—George B. Simpkins, deputy game warden, said that he did not anticipate any serious difficulty in enforcing the game law which was passed by the last legislature. The law went into effect July 2 and the deputy and under deputies are already on the lookout for violations, but do not expect to find many.

"The railroad, express and transportation companies have assured me that they will abide by the provisions of the act, and this is a long step in the right direction," said Mr. Simpkins. "Everywhere people seem to think that the law is a good one, and I don't think there will be many efforts made to break it."

The office of the game warden was opened at the state house. Mr. Simpkins will have full charge of the department and will probably devote considerable of his time to directing the movements of the under deputies from the office at the state house, but he will be in the field a good share of the time.

Killed While Drinking Beer.

ELK CREEK, Neb., July 6.—Otto Mueller, a farmer 23 years of age, near this place, was trying to open a bottle of beer and, being unable to pull the cork out, he pushed it in. It caused the bottle to explode, driving a three-cornered piece of glass into one of his limbs and cutting an artery. He died in thirty minutes and before Dr. Roh, who was summoned from this place, could get there.

Disease Among Stock.

DEWITT, Neb., July 6.—A peculiar disease which the veterinary surgeons find difficult to understand and which is proving fatal in a number of cases, is attacking horses and cattle in this vicinity. The animals attacked appear in almost their usual health up to within twenty or thirty minutes of their death, when symptoms appear and soon after the animals fall to the ground where they die in a short time after hard struggles.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Following is a statement of the treasury balance in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption: Available cash balance, \$172,605,544; gold, \$38,314,002.

Choice Cattle for Exhibition.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 6.—Nebraska will be represented in the National Stock show in Kansas City in October by a selected lot of the finest Duroc Jersey hogs that can be found in the state. This was decided at a special state meeting of swine breeders. The object is to have the exhibit consist of the best Duroc hogs that can be found among the cattle exhibited at the state fair. Twenty-five stock owners attended the meeting.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was a light supply of cattle in the yards and as packers were liberal buyers of the better grades the market took on more life than for some time past. The market could not be quoted much higher, but an early clearance was effected and the prices paid were generally very satisfactory. Buyers started out early in the morning and bought up the better grades of beef steers at steady to strong prices, as compared with yesterday. They seemed to want the cattle today, and as there were only a few offered sellers took advantage of the opportunity to push values up a little. The situation, however, is best described by calling it a good, steady to strong market. The commoner grades, of course, did not move as freely as did the choice heavyweights, but still they brought fully as much as was paid for the same grades yesterday. There were only a few cows and heifers on sale and most of those that were offered were grassers of rather an inferior quality. There was not enough change in the prices paid from those in force yesterday to be worthy of mention, so that the market can be quoted practically steady. Bulls, calves and stags also sold in just about the same notches they did yesterday.

Hogs—There was the heaviest run of hogs that has been on the market for some time past, there being close to 200 cars on sale. Other markets were quoted considerably lower, and as a result prices here dropped about 7 1/2c as compared with yesterday's general market. The bulk of the early sales went at \$5.75, with the choicer loads going at \$5.75 and \$5.80. Owing to the big supply, however, the market weakened as the morning advanced and packers were finally offered only \$5.75 and \$5.75. After the first few rounds the market could be quoted 7 1/2c to 8c lower.

Sheep—There was not a heavy run of sheep and most everything was western grass wethers. A five-car string sold for \$2.15, which was steady with the prices paid yesterday. The demand was not very heavy on the part of local packers, but still everything was sold in good season. There were a few feeders offered today and the market, while not active, could be quoted about steady.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Choice beef steers and good feeders, steady to 1/2c higher; others were steady to a shade lower; choice dressed beef steers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$4.15 to \$4.30; Texas grass steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$2.75; heifers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; canners, \$2.90 to \$3.10; bulls, \$2.50 to \$2.75; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Hogs—Market 5/8c lower; top, \$5.82 1/2; heavy, \$5.80 to \$5.95; mixed, \$5.75 to \$5.85; light, \$5.70 to \$5.85; pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.25.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply was of the most common quality; best, steady; inferior grades, 10c lower; lambs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.50; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; ewes, \$3.00 to \$3.25; Texas grass sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.50; culis, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

SANTA FE CUTS DEEP.

Fires First Gun of Open War on Secret Freight Rate Reductions.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A rate fight of liberal proportions is on among the trunk lines operating between Chicago and Missouri river centers. For several weeks there has been widespread, though secret manipulations, of rates on all classes of freight in this territory, but there had been no open rupture between any of the roads until today.

When it became current that peace could not be restored except by some drastic action officers of several of the roads began to plan open reductions in tariffs. The Santa Fe was the first to act and today came out with an announcement that it would put in a scale of rates effective July 16 between this city and southwestern Missouri river points that would awake the secret rate cutters to a realization of the situation.

The rates promulgated by the Santa Fe average reductions of from 30 to 40 and in some cases 50 per cent below the printed tariffs. It is believed that the action of the Santa Fe will be followed by similar announcements and that it will bring the long-standing secret cuts to a head and force the lines out of the pool to become members.

U.S. Measures Against Mosquitoes.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The War department issued an order providing that upon the usual special requisition the quartermaster department will furnish mineral oil or some other cheap and equally efficient agent for the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae.

Department of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—It was stated at the War department that in case General Wood's illness is protracted an unusual length of time the executive duties of commander of the Department of Cuba will be assumed temporarily by Colonel Samuel W. White, Tenth cavalry, now stationed at Santiago.

Saler Waives Examination.

SHENANDOAH, Ia., July 6.—J. W. Saler, charged with the murder of Tom Richardson of Maryville, Mo., waived preliminary hearing and was sent to the county jail under \$1,000 bonds.

Russia Wants More Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Mr. De Wollant, the charge of the Russian embassy here, today called at the State department and in behalf of his government formally acknowledged the receipt of Secretary Hay's note respecting the imposition by Russia of retaliatory tariff duties. The Russian note is understood to be indefinite in terms, the principal purpose being to keep the issue between the two governments in its present position.

GREAT NEED OF STUDY

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND RECIPROcity QUESTION.

Shall We Increase Prosperity by Diminishing the Employment of Domestic Labor Through Larger Purchases of Foreign Made Goods?

According to a recent interview in the Boston Transcript Senator Cullom of Illinois is among the free's devotees of the policy of tinkering the tariff schedules by means of special trade treaties. He is quoted as being firmly convinced that our foreign markets are threatened and that the danger of an alliance of European countries to resist the inroads of American trade through the imposition of retaliatory duties upon American exports. Thus we see one more timid soul frightened into fits by the bugbear which certain interests are so industriously exploiting for the purpose of extending their own export trade at the expense of anybody and everybody except themselves. Senator Cullom easily drops into free trade dialec when he says:

"If we build a wall around our markets the Europeans say we can hardly complain if they follow our example. And that is the situation. It is a simple business proposition that as business men, or as a business nation, we should be on the alert. In danger of losing our markets, we must see what can be done."

Frequent mention of that "Chinese wall" by the enemies of protection has made it a very familiar figure of speech. It has also become a very absurd figure of speech in view of the fact that we are sending out more exports than any other nation on earth, and are taking in of competitive imports all that we ought to take, and more, too. It is your zealous new convert who can be relied upon to swallow a doctrine without a qualm. The old stagers don't have so much to say about the "Chinese wall" as they used to.

So far as the senior senator from Illinois has gone in his study of the problem of increasing domestic prosperity by decreasing the employment of domestic labor he is of the opinion that:

"Probably much of the difficulty can be met by reciprocity. It is a case of give and take. We get lower duties on certain of our goods going to other countries, and they are permitted, in return, to send certain goods here without paying such a high tariff. While this has been our avowed policy, we have not lived up to it consistently. Our State Department has negotiated a number of treaties providing for reciprocal reductions, and then the senate has proceeded to ignore them. To foreign nations this looks like bad faith. In my opinion it behooves the Senate to take up these treaties and give them serious consideration. They should be viewed and voted upon from the standpoint of the whole country's welfare, and not simply from supposed local self-interest. I have been giving the subject some special study this spring and will do my part to press it on the attention of Congress next winter."

Senator Cullom should persevere in his special study of the subject. Special study is precisely what is needed. Close application for the next six months may enable him to arrive at a sound conclusion regarding the very important question. What industries shall we sacrifice through diminished protection in order that some of the Illinois senator's influential constituents may increase their exports of machinery and agricultural implements? This question will have to be answered when the reciprocity treaties come up again next winter, and Senator Cullom will need all the special study he can spare to the subject if he shall be prepared with a wise and an intelligent solution.

FOREIGN CHAMPAGNES.

Americans Buy Them to the Extent of About \$15,000,000 a Year.

Statistics of the Treasury Department show that in the twelve months ending April 1, 1901, 3,873,420 bottles of champagne were imported into this country. At an average of \$3.50 per bottle this would mean an expenditure of \$13,606,970 for imported sparkling wines. Allowing for the lower price of wines bought by the case, the total would still be considerably in excess of \$10,000,000. Out of the 20,608,251 bottles of champagne exported from France in the past twelve months, at least 3,000,000 bottles came to this country. It thus appears that close upon three-fourths of our imported champagnes come from France and that about one-sixth of the entire French product of champagne finds a market in the United States. Add to this our consumption of French still wines, brandies, liqueurs, etc., and it will be seen that Americans are users of French beverages of the value of fully \$12,000,000 a year.

This is a large sum of money to pay for foreign drink products that for the most part are of no better quality than those made in this country. The standard brands of American champagne, for example, are made after the French formula and process, and are in every respect equal to the French champagne, though selling for only about half the price. It is probable that not one per cent of American champagne drinkers have ever given a fair trial to the really fine champagnes of the leading American producers. Therefore it may be said that ignorance as well as prejudice is at the bottom of this folly of spending ten or fifteen million dol-

lars a year for foreign wines that are no better than, often not as good as, the wines of American production. If Americans were better informed as to the real quality and merit of their domestic wines they would drink more of them and less of the imported wines. Keeping at home the \$10,000,000 or more spent every year for French champagnes would be of vast benefit to the growers of grapes and the laborers in vineyards and wine cellars. Alike as a gastronomic and an economic proposition there is much force in the plea for a larger consumption of domestic wines.

A Fleeting Guest.

For the first few months after the election of President McKinley in 1896 on the protection and prosperity platform we heard frequent inquiries on the part of the enemy as to why prosperity was lagging so long behind its advance agent. Facetious suggestions were made in respect to the advisability of inserting in the newspapers a "lost, strayed or stolen" notice for General Prosperity. Those scintillating free-trade witticisms no longer shine forth to dazzle a long suffering public. It has been many a day since any free-trader cared to assert that prosperity had not come in with protection. Now, instead of making facetious inquiries as to the whereabouts of General Prosperity, the free-traders devote themselves to claiming that the formerly much praised General Prosperity is an unattractive gentleman of protruding stomach, who appeals to men's appetites instead of to their hearts and brains. The great majority of the people of the country, however, have found him to be a very pleasing guest and are more than willing to entertain him for an indefinite period. Four years more are already arranged for, and at the end of that time the invitation will, without doubt, be renewed.

THE MAN WHO WORKS.



Free-Trade and Lost Trade.

President Robertson, of the British Chamber of Commerce, said, in a recent speech, that the reason for the decline which had come in British trade with the United States, France and Germany was to be found in the protective policy which was in force in each of those three countries; and he prophesied that the time would surely come when Great Britain would be obliged to follow the example set by the countries referred to and enact a protective tariff law. British free-trade sentiment is evidently accompanying British trade in its decline. No nation is willing to play a losing game forever, and Cobdenism has been a losing game for Great Britain for many a day. That it was not a losing game from the beginning was due solely to the fact that Great Britain had, under her former policy of protection, made herself greatly superior in industrial resources to all other countries. That, in spite of the great industrial advantage which England possessed when she adopted Cobden's economic theories, she has so soon fallen behind in the race for commerce is one of the most serious indictments against the policy of free-trade which could possibly be made.

Thoroughly Discredited.

The tariff duties per capita last year amounted to but \$3.01. Even if the tariff tax were a tax on the consumer, which it has been conclusively proved not to be, in the vast majority of cases, this would be a small amount to pay for the inestimable benefits, for the unparalleled prosperity which the people of this country have enjoyed under the Dingley law. We have a surplus instead of a deficit, and that, too, in time of war. American factories have been crowded with orders, labor has been everywhere employed at high wages, and the supply of men at work has fallen short of the demand for workmen. An immense balance of trade has been rolled up in our favor, the United States has been changed from a debtor nation into a creditor nation, and New York has been made the financial center of the world. The old-time and well-known free trade cry about the "burden" which a protective tariff lays upon the people of this country has never been more thoroughly discredited than it is today.

Solidly Based.

If general business conditions had been rotten or unsound the recent Wall street panic would have spread everywhere and convulsed the country. The fact that it did not shows that McKinley prosperity is very solidly based.—Indianapolis Journal.