

## COMING WORLD'S FAIR

A Committee Appointed to Look After Nebraska's Interests.

### STATE SHOULD BE REPRESENTED

Engineers and Firemen of the Union Pacific Rejoicing Over an Increase in Wages—A Great Demand for Corn—Other Nebraska Matters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 19.—Secretary Reeves of the joint committee on legislation and state and territorial exhibits has received a letter from Mr. G. W. Wattles, president of the Union National bank, Omaha, Neb., who is untiring in his efforts to promote Nebraska's participation in the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Mr. Wattles recently had an interview with Governor Savage on this matter, and in view of the fact that the last legislature made no appropriation, and the next session will not be held until January, 1903, the governor, at his suggestion, agreed to appoint a commission for the state to serve without pay until an appropriation can be made by the legislature. He will make up this commission from among the most prominent and influential men of the state, with a view of having them provide the necessary funds for the preliminary work incidental to representation of the state at the exposition. This commission will probably be appointed in a few days.

Mr. Wattles believes that he voices the earnest desire of Nebraskans in the declaration that nothing should be left undone to the end that their state may be properly represented by an exhibit of her vast resources at this great exposition.

### ENGINEERS ARE HAPPY.

Overland Locomotive Drivers Gain Points Contended For.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 19.—The grievance boards of the brotherhoods of engineers and firemen on the Union Pacific have just concluded a session lasting a month and a half with the officials of the roads at Omaha. During this conference the wage scale and running schedules were revised. In many instances an increase of pay was secured. The main features of the advance refer to the new big engines the company has put into service and the yard engines. On the new compound engines and the "1700" class of big simple engines the engineers get an advance equal to 15 cents per 100 miles and the firemen an advance of 10 cents per 100 miles. For the "1820" class of compound engines the advance is 15 cents on both engineers and firemen. On the yard engines the advance in pay varies with the locality and ranges from 15 to 25 cents per day, the firemen getting the big end of the raise. It is stated that in most yards the pay will be advanced 25 cents a day on both sides of the engine.

Oldest Locomotive Engineer.  
OMAHA, Nov. 19.—The oldest locomotive engineer in the United States and perhaps in the world has been discovered running out of Cheyenne on the Union Pacific. He is "Old Uncle George" Garrett, as every one knows him, 87 years of age and for more than sixty years an engineer in active service. He has not, however, been in the employ of the Union Pacific as long as some other engineers.

Plenty of Hay for Cattle.  
GANDY, Neb., Nov. 19.—The continuation of good weather doubly assures the ranchmen of Logan county that the hay crop is sufficient to winter at least 20,000 head of cattle in Logan county this year. Good river bottom hay is selling for \$3.50 per ton.

Burkett Goes to Glenwood.  
LINCOLN, Nov. 19.—Congressman Burkett left for Glenwood, Iowa, where he will visit his mother. After spending a few days at his former home he will go to Washington to begin the work of the coming congressional session.

Goes in for Fifteen Years.  
CLAY CENTER, Neb., Nov. 19.—Peyton Denton, colored, was found guilty of assault on Mrs. Dr. Hale of Edgar, and Judge Stubbs sentenced him to fifteen years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Gage County Man Insane.  
BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 19.—George Peterson of Hanover township, this county, was adjudged insane by the insanity board and taken to the asylum.

Great Demand for Corn.  
OMAHA, Nov. 19.—There is a great demand among Omaha grain dealers for corn for the south. Kansas City and other points in Missouri are very anxious to get this grain and have offered 61 cents for shelled corn free on board cars at this point. Dealers are unable to supply the quantity required at any price and say that there is very little free corn in the state. Kansas has practically disposed of its entire crop.

## MAY TEST LAW'S LEGALITY.

Right to Sell Butterine Questioned at Fremont.

FREMONT, Neb., Nov. 18.—An interesting question has been raised by a Fremont groceryman in regard to the sale of butterine. State Food Commissioner S. C. Bassett of Gibbon was in the city and took the groceryman to task for disposing of that article without a state license. The latter immediately produced a federal license and asserted that he was carrying on his business under that in a manner according to law. Food Commissioner Bassett told the dealer that he would have to take out a license under the state laws also or be amenable to the penalties. The groceryman said that he would do so providing Armour's and Cudahy's packing plants at Omaha were also required to obey the law.

The chief difference between the federal and state pure food laws is that the former permits the sale of colored butterine when properly labeled, while the latter prohibits it altogether. The local dealer denies that he has ever sold butterine instead of butter, but declares his business is entirely open and above board. If people call for butter they get it, while if they desire the butterine at the cheaper price he sells it to them.

### AS TO NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Measures that Senator Dietrich of Nebraska Will Push.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—On matters of national legislation Senator Dietrich proposes to push a bill making the carnation the national flower. "The carnation is a mighty fine flower," he said, "vari-colored and ornamental and a favorite in all sections. To make it the national emblem will be a fitting tribute to the martyred president, William McKinley, whose favorite flower it was."

The senator will also lend his aid to the project of western irrigation under the direction of the federal government. "I believe at this session," he said, "we can make at least a start along the line of leasing government lands and applying the proceeds to the construction of irrigation reservoirs."

### OMAHA FEDERAL BUILDING.

Permission Asked to Proceed With Its Construction.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—Superintendent of Construction Murdock of the Omaha federal building has written to the supervising architect at Washington for permission to resume work on the annex of that building pending a settlement of the negotiations now in progress between that office and Senator Millard regarding the change in the plans which the senator suggested some time ago. At the present time a few men are employed in straightening up work which was begun some time ago, but the superintendent is of the opinion that a full force can be worked upon the north and south wings on work which must be done, the completion of which will not interfere with the construction of the western corridor upon any plan which may be adopted.

### Election Expenses.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—A number of election expense statements were filed with the secretary of state. Conrad Hollenbeck, defeated candidate for the office of supreme judge, admits that he is out \$100, having donated voluntarily \$50 to the democratic state committee and an equal amount to the populist committee. E. C. Calkins, successful candidate for regent, went back \$5, which he gave to the local campaign committee. Eleventh judicial district, spent \$96.50 for the honors of the office.

### Tests Cowboy's Endurance.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Nov. 18.—Ed Loomis, an employe of the Spade ranch, was brought to an Alliance hospital nearly dead. He had been thrown from a horse, both bones of one of his legs being broken, and was so exposed to the cold that when found he was too exhausted to speak. He had crawled four miles.

### To Tap the River.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—John McDonald of Benkleman has filed an application with the secretary of the state board of irrigation asking that he be allowed to tap the south fork of the Republican river in order to secure water for a ditch two miles long, to run on to his farm.

### Sixty New Cells.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—The State Board of Public Lands and Buildings will meet here soon to award a contract for sixty new cells at the state penitentiary.

### Suffrages Elect Officers.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 18.—At the session of the convention of suffragists the following officers were elected: Mrs. Clara A. Young of Broken Bow was re-elected president; Mrs. Amanda Marble of Table Rock was again chosen vice president. The association re-elected Miss Nelly Taylor of Mrs. Ida L. Denny of Lincoln recording secretary. Mrs. J. A. Dempster of Omaha was the successful candidate for treasurer.

## MAY RAISE PREMIUM RATE

State Officials Seek a Method to Invest More School Funds.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 13.—The scarcity of securities of the kind available under the law for the investment of the permanent educational funds of the state has caused the State Board of Educational Lands and Funds to consider raising the usual premium rate which has been paid by Treasurer Stuefer. State warrants, which draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent, are being bought for the permanent fund at a premium of one-half of 1 per cent and the premium usually paid for county bonds is of a size that will leave the state a revenue of at least 3 per cent. These rates are governed largely by competition. There are innumerable bidders for both state warrants and county bonds and oftentimes the state loses a big bunch of securities through the higher bidding of outside persons. Former Treasurer Meserve frequently paid as high as 1 per cent for state warrants and when the rate of interest was 5 per cent the premium sometimes was 2 per cent.

### THE LAND LEASING TOUR.

Everywhere There is Good Demand and the Bidding Spirited.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—Land Commissioner Follmer and Deputy Eaton have returned from their second land leasing tour in southern Nebraska and next week they will begin the holding of auctions in the northwestern part of the state.

"We have held auctions in nearly all counties in the two southern tiers west of Clay and Nuckolls counties and have leased approximately 25,000 acres of land," said Mr. Eaton. "Everywhere there has been a good demand and the bidding has gone considerably higher than we expected. The farmers in the territory we have visited are well satisfied with the prospects and are enlarging their farms wherever they can find vacant land conveniently situated. The bonuses offered vary in different sections, but are unusually high considering the local crop damage of the last summer. Next Monday we begin the leasing of land in the extreme western and northern part of the state and from there we will work eastward into the Elkhorn valley country."

### NEBRASKA'S BUFFALO EXHIBIT

A Handsome Balance After All Expenses Are Paid.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—"There will be a balance of approximately \$2,000 left in the treasury after all expenses of our exhibit at Buffalo are paid," said E. L. Vance, Nebraska commissioner in charge of the state's exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Vance was in Lincoln closing up the affairs of the commission, preparatory to paying the last of the bills outstanding.

"I can't give exact figures, but I believe the total expenses of the commission and exhibit, including salaries, will not be over \$8,000. We have conducted our work economically and are confident that we gave the best possible display for the amount expended. Aside from a few of the showcases, practically all of the exhibit was disposed of at Buffalo."

### Sod and Log School Houses.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—The attention of Superintendent Fowler was called to an article which recently appeared in an Omaha newspaper and which was said to be a description of the only log school house in Nebraska. This structure, according to the story, is on Bellevue island, but will soon be torn away to make room for a more pretentious building. In a volume soon to be issued Mr. Fowler will describe 112 other log school houses in this state and 505 in the same territory that are made of sod.

### Burglars Invade Cozad.

COZAD, Neb., Nov. 16.—Three robberies took place here. The general store of Banks & Eoff was broken into and about \$500 worth of goods taken, consisting of overcoats and clothing. The meat market of H. Burnes was also looted and considerable meat and provisions taken, also the flour and feed store of J. H. Darner was entered and some flour and potatoes taken.

### State Bank of Nemaha.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—Secretary Royce has issued a charter to the State bank of Nemaha, Nemaha county. It is capitalized for \$5,000 and the incorporators are: William Campbell, Frederick E. Allen and Elmer E. Allen.

### Cattle Interest in Dawson County.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 16.—"We never had so many cattle in Dawson county as at the present time," said Senator Owens to a reporter. "Stock is being shipped in for the winter and the shipments to market are very light. We have an abundance of rough feed in Dawson county and are able to take care of lots of stock that cannot be wintered in other places. Alfalfa and buffalo grass produced good crops."

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.  
Cattle—Cattle receipts continued liberal, making the receipts for the week to date compare favorably with last week, and also with the same period of last year. The demand for the better grades was active, so that the market was brisk and no important changes in prices were noted. There were about twenty-five cars of corn-fed steers in the yards, and the quality of the offerings as a whole was good. Receipts included about fifty cars of cows and heifers. The demand was a little more active on the better grades than it was yesterday and the market could be quoted steady. Bulls, veal calves and stage sold without material change from yesterday's quotations. There were not many desirable grades of stockers and feeders on sale, so that the market was not so active. Some steady prices. At the close an advance of 75¢ over yesterday's average was noted. The early sales were mostly at \$5.65. Later on the bulk sold at \$5.75 and on the close \$5.75 and \$5.70 were the popular prices.

Sheep—There were quite a few sheep and lambs on sale, but nearly everything offered was top. There were a few cars, however, of native corn-fed, which sold at good, steady prices. Packers seem to be anxious for supplies here, but they claim that prices are too high in comparison with other points. The feeder market was not very brisk, as the number of buyers was rather limited. Some steady prices, but aside from those the market was dull and weak. Old ewes in particular are hard to move, and prices are now considerably lower than they have been in some time past.

### KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Corn-fed steers opened 10¢ higher and closed steady; Texans, 10¢ higher; others, steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.70@5.75; fair to good, \$4.90@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@2.55; western red steers, \$4.40@4.50; western range steers, \$3.20@3.40; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.70@2.80; Texas cows, \$2.00@2.10; native cows, \$2.00@2.10; heifers, \$2.20@2.30; canners, \$1.50@1.60; bulls, \$2.20@2.30; calves, \$3.00@3.20.

Hogs—Heavy, 5¢ higher; light and pigs, 5¢ lower; top, \$5.95; bulk of sales, \$5.30@5.55; heavy, \$5.55@5.95; mixed packers, \$5.55@5.85; light, \$4.90@5.30; pigs, \$4.25@4.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Market strong to 10¢ higher; native lambs, \$4.00@4.40; western lambs, \$3.75@4.00; native wethers, \$3.25@3.60; western wethers, \$2.85@3.25; yearlings, \$2.25@2.50; ewes, \$2.50@2.75; culls, \$1.50@2.25.

### NO PROMISE TO BRIGANDS

United States Has Not Guaranteed Them Immunity From Punishment.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—It is said at the state department that no authorization has been sent Consul General Dickinson to promise exemption from punishment of the brigands who kidnaped Miss Stone, as one of the conditions of her ransom. In fact, our government has not authorized any promise whatever to be made that would bind its hands in dealing with the subject in the future, or that would prevent it either from insisting on the punishment of the brigands or from lodging a demand for full indemnity for the money which may be paid over as ransom for Miss Stone. There is no disposition to disavow any of Mr. Dickinson's acts, but the officials here are confident that he has not compromised the case. Because of his diplomatic rank it is left to Mr. Spencer Eddy, United States charge at Constantinople, to make any necessary representations of a diplomatic character, and that he is exercising his functions in that direction is exhibited in the dispatches published today disclosing the character of the representations he has been making to the Bulgarian agents at Constantinople.

### NEELEY IS SQUIRMING

Audienca Recommends Sentence in Cuban Postal Fraud Cases.

HAVANA, Nov. 16.—The defendants in the Havana postoffice fraud cases have been granted an extension of ten days in which to file their answers to the charges of the fiscal.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Havana said that the indictments in these cases sent by the audienca implicated Rathbone jointly with Neeley and Reeves in defrauding the government and recommended that each of the accused men be fined \$150,000 and that Rathbone be sentenced to twenty-five years, Neeley to twenty-five years and six months and Reeves to twenty-four years and six months imprisonment.

### Territories Send a Lobby.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 16.—Six delegates to Washington, who are to remain in that city during the present session of congress and work in behalf of statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory, were appointed as a result of the statehood convention just held here. Oklahoma elected ex-Governor Barnes, Charles F. Barrett and Thomas H. Doyle, and Indian Territory decided upon three prominent men who will undertake to act.

## A QUESTION OF TIME.

TARIFF REVISION WILL COME WHEN NECESSARY.

No Undue Haste Will Be Taken That Might Injure American Industries—Great Care Will Be Taken to See That Our Smaller Capitalists Are Protected.

From American Economist: The Shenectady Star exhibits astonishment at the statement of the American Economist that the time will come when it will be necessary to revise the tariff. It thinks that:

"When sane folks read the admission in the Economist that there ever will arrive a time when it will not be sacrilege to tinker the blessed Dingley bill, they will pinch themselves to see if they are awake and will surely conclude that the millennium is in sight. 'Every one agrees that the tariff will have to be revised in time.' What time? Babcock says, 'Now is the appointed time; now is the day of salvation,' and invites sinners to repentance. The Economist admits that it must be done in time, but belabors poor Bab for setting the time prematurely."

This shows how difficult it is for the average free trade intellect to correctly grasp the true principle of protection. It is, in fact, impossible for the free trader to understand that there is a wide gulf between the rash and reckless ripping up of a tariff in the interest of free trade and the conservative, level-headed adherence to a tariff that has thus far produced a prosperity unequalled in the world's history until such time as experience and the development of events shall show the wisdom of changing that tariff. The Star is right in one thing. It is, indeed, a question of time. Unlike Mr. Babcock and his revisionary brethren who would tear open the tariff schedules as a means of attacking real or imaginary evils which did not grow out of the tariff, do not flourish because of the removal of the tariff, the American Economist says, Go slow, let the tariff alone; give business a chance; and when it becomes clear that the greatest good of the greatest number will be conserved by revision, then the work of revision will be undertaken by the only party to which tariff legislation can be safely intrusted, the party of patriotism, progress and protection. But not until then.

### WHY THE MILLS RESUMED.

The Washington Times says editorially, referring to the Dingley law: "We may concede that there was not a general reopening of the mills until after that measure was passed; but that was merely because the manufacturing interests were desirous of pointing to the idle mills as an argument in favor of the tariff which they wanted."

When so rabid a free trade organ as the Washington Times is willing to concede even such a self-evident fact as that the mills were closed under the operation of the Wilson law and did not reopen until the Dingley law was enacted, there is hope. The only thing which can account for the free trade delusion is the failure to recognize industrial facts. The second part of the sentence quoted is so manifestly ridiculous as almost not to call for comment. Men are in business for the purpose of making money. They are not so blindly loyal to any economic theory as to let good business opportunities go by for the sake of bolstering up their theories. If the mills were idle, as they were, it was because it would not have paid to run them. The pleasure of being able to point to the Dingley law as a restorer of prosperity would hardly have been sufficient to make up for the lost dollars. When the free traders are driven to take refuge in such absurd statements as this in order to support the claims of the policy they advocate, they but make more evident the weakness of their position.

### BABCOCK MAY NOT PUSH HIS BILL.

Mr. Babcock of Wisconsin, author of the bill to put iron and steel products and some other things on the free list, which he introduced in the last Congress and which he has said he would introduce in the next house, seems to be changing his mind. Asked today as to whether or not he intends to push the bill at the coming session he replied:

"I won't develop my plans until I confer with my colleagues, but I may say that this is recognized in the Northwest as a principle that will go on, regardless of whether it is pushed by me or not. The people of the Northwest are with me on this question, and I would not have the least fear of stamping my district on this question alone."

Some of Mr. Babcock's discreet friends have been saying all along that he would, when he had fuller information on the subject, abandon his proposition to destroy the protective tariff, as that would be the result of the passage of his bill, and they now assert that he has secured that knowledge and will drop the subject.

If senators and representatives from the West are any guide to public sentiment there the Babcock bill has no support in the Republican party in the West. The Senators from Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and other states have declared that the Republicans of their respective states would not support any measure designed to destroy the protective tariff, as would be the result of the passage of the Babcock bill. Every Republican member of the ways and means committee of the last congress, excepting Mr. Babcock and one other, has de-

clared against the proposed measure. Mr. Babcock evidently begins to appreciate the mistake he has made and will act accordingly.—Philadelphia Press.

### SENATOR HOAR'S WISE WORDS.

American manufacture, as its friends predicted, has outgrown the American market. Now the manufacturers of the country are girding their loins for that struggle. I see it is proposed to begin operations by making reciprocity treaties with leading manufacturing nations of the world, especially with our manufacturing rivals.

Now I do not wish to be understood as opposing altogether and in all cases such commercial arrangements, when made carefully and wisely and in a constitutional way. I shall pay the highest respect and deference to the conclusion which the president, a great authority, perhaps the greatest living authority on that class of questions, may deliberately form.

But I am bound to caution the manufacturers of the country not to enter upon this great struggle with all mankind for an antagonist by placing any fetters upon their own limbs.

The possession of your own market is what has gained for you the power and the opportunities to enter upon foreign markets. Be careful that you do not throw away that vantage ground. Remember that nearly every considerable reciprocity treaty we have ever made, especially our old reciprocity treaty with Canada, has been a source of unmarked vexation, and you were eager to get rid of it as soon as its term expired. If you make a mistake in this matter the mistake is irreparable. The national flag becomes pledged.

### A FREE-TRADE STAR GAZER.



An astronomer used to walk out every night to gaze upon the stars. It happened one night that as he was wandering in the outskirts of the city, with his whole thoughts wrapt up in the skies, he fell into a well. On hallooing and calling out, one who heard his cries ran up to him, and when he had listened to his story said, "My good man, while you are trying to pry into the mysteries of heaven you overlook the common objects that are under your feet."

### THE FARMER'S HOME MARKET.

If there are any farmers who imagine that their branch of industry is not benefited by the tariff on steel, and in fact by all tariffs that tend to promote the establishment of manufacturing industries in this country, let them reflect what would happen if all the workmen now engaged in turning out domestic manufactures were removed from this country and set to work, say in England. Would not the home market for foodstuffs and other agricultural products be curtailed by such deportation? Instead of selling such a large percentage of farm products to home consumers, the farmer would be obliged to sell them abroad, and would be mulcted for the freight and charges.

The home market is the most profitable market for the farmer, and anything that tends to increase the home consumption of products is of benefit to the men on the farms as well as to the men in the workshops and the stores.—Minneapolis Tribune.

### FREE-TRADE AND SAVINGS.

There is no better way to judge the future than by the past. From their experience, the people of this country, especially the "middle class" and the workmen, can readily foresee that the abolition of protection, which has enabled them to increase their savings a billion dollars in the past four years, and the adoption of free trade, with the idleness and want which followed that policy before, would not present any necessity for postal savings banks. During free trade in this country the "middle class" and the workmen were more interested in and had more use for free soup houses than savings banks, and the same conditions would obtain if free trade were again inaugurated.—Helena (Mont.) Record.

### HOME FIRST.

Some men, most all free traders, are fools enough to argue that because Germany and a few other countries do not like our tariff we must materially modify it or replace it. Well, it makes no difference whether Germany likes it or not, as long as Protection enriches our country, develops our resources, builds up manufactures, gives more employment and better wages to our people, and furnishes us the best market in the world right here at home for our products, we will maintain Protection. We are legislating for the United States, not Germany, England, or any other foreign country.—London, Ky., Echo.

Out of 155,000 houses or flats in Glasgow 35,000 were found to have but one room, and 70,000 but two rooms.