SPACHETTI ON HIS TRAVELS.

Many Things to Wonder at in the Cities of the West.

JOE KERR AND HIS ITALIAN FRIEND.

Da Greata Bee Maka da Monk Open Hees Eyes-Mea Too-Chicago, Milwankee, St. Paul and Minneapolis.

New York, Oct. 4 .- | Special to The Ben. -Another Italian was in conversation with my friend Peanatti Fruitastand as I came upon him at his banana stant yesterday morning He was card in the regulation rags of the organ grinder and upon his face he wore that expression of supplication with which we are all so familiar, and which so plainly says: "Please giva da monk da nickel for da poer Italiano man; him hava no grap to put ma da stom', an him sleep at da sam a place,"

Penutti bokel up at my approach and exclaimed : "Ah! How do, Jon Kerr! Let me give you da introduce to mya cous' Macaron Spagnetti, dees Jon Kerr, da longa-leg newspap' mm-Jos Kerr, dees mya cous' Macaroni Spagnetti, da org' grinder dat trav' alla ov' da land. Dat litta cuss by a da org' is Macaroni's monk'. I guess you meeta him before."

And sure enough it was our old friend of the hand organ, whose peregrinations I had the pleasure of describing some two years ago. I shook hands with him cordially, patted the monkey's head and said:

ted the monkey's head and said:
"Well upon my soul, Spighetti, you give
me a shock. I beard you had gone back to
Italy, and here you are, same old Macaroni,
life size, two for a nickel, fat and good looking as ever. How do you and where have

"How la been?" he responded. "Oh. so. Not da ver' good, not da ver' bad. Where I been! Outa west. Da monk taka da bigga trip mea too. I notta like you some more now. You doa'da menk da bada trick—mea too. Spoila da biz."
"Bad trick—spoil your business?" I asked.
"How so! What have I done."

"How so! What have I done."
"You write dat foota book, 'Maka da
Monk sick, mea too!" he answered, 'dat
spolla da biz. You tella da peoo' I make Ita
of a Detrat, of a Cleve', of a Chicag', of alla
dacits where I grinda da org', and when we
come to deesa places da peop' giva da monk'
no mon'—mea too. Da kicka da monk' out—
mea too. Dat maka da monk mad—mea too.
Seesa da peop satta da Sullivan shug' knocka

Some day we getta da Sullivan slug' knocka Oh, well, old fellow," I said, "I didn't mean to cause you any trouble. I just wrote that little book for the fun of it. To be sure, it was a new thing in literature and it sold like hot cakes, but I'm perfectly willing to whack up with you on the money I made out of it if it hart your business to any great ex-This offer mollifled the dage disposition,

and when I asked for some account of his late trip he went on volubly as follows: trip he went on volubly as follows:

"Well, firsta off, we works da way 'long through alla da towns up to Cleveland.

Deesa town please do monk' da ver' much—
mea too. It hava da big, wide, spreada out streets. But da streets ver' dirt'—ver' bad pave—giva da monk' da sere fect—mea too.

Cleve' hava da dand' new viaducta—hava da sulen' Arcade. Da mank' en un'ing da olayate. spien' Arcade. Da monk' go up ina da elavate —leava da stom' ona da floor lika da seasick

"I meeta da Mayora Gardneri. Da monk' take offa da cap—da mayor take offa da softa aloucha hat, maka da bow—mea too. "Da Ellia Gleas' come long. Him secada monk'—taka him for 'noder German ina da

ditieks. Him maka mistake-da monk' not nilt datta way—mea too.
"Den we meet da Cit' Solie' Brinsamade Him wanta me paya da lice' to playa da org' ina da street. I refera him to da two Dro-mios—Arul Greena' and him brud', Fredda Greena, an' Itella da Mist Brinss' dat dees Greena goodsa men small 'nough putta da claim through 'bouta da monk'-mea too, but da nobed' else ina da town want do datta jeb. "Den him say 'Mebbe we put da monk' ina da jail-youa too.' I say dat make noa dif, we notta 'fraid. Da sheriffa Saw' one ver' 'commodata man. We hear a bout how him

leava da rub hose outa da wind so da jalla-birds slida down. When him putta us ina da jug da monk' taka da slide—mea too.
"Den we meeta da Mist' Escha, da Dutcha schoola teach'. Him want teacha da monk' Dutch. I say no. Da monk' shaka da head.
No, da monk' not care to speaka da Dutch—
mea too. We pay alla da ext' mon' we got to
learn how speaka da English lang'—youa

"Den we playa da moos' on da Prospecta street. Tooa bad. Maka no mon'. 'Lec-tricka streeta car make so mucha noise, no hear da org'. Dat streeta car gang runna da town, la guess. Igo'n' save uppa da men' bya ma one city council soma place and hava e streeta car line fora da monk'-mea too. "Den we steala da ride on da Laka Shora "Den we steala da ride on da Laka Shora vestibula train. How we doa dat! Well, you see da condue! taka da monk! for one New Yorka dude—one chappy man. Taka me fera him bodda guard. Pret! queeck we come to da Chleag!. Wow! Deesa town great. Cabella car run lika da dev'—zip!—bang!—knecka da monk down—me too. Deesa town made in too bigga hurry, not got that finish yet.

"I guess I works up one syndicata to put up da half doz' hoatels in Chicag! Dat syndicata make mon' like fun. Chicag not have da nough hoatel now to keepa da crowd. What she go'n' do whena da fair come!

"Chicag' hava' da too mucha peop' ina da street. She hava da dade, she hava da jay, alla kinds, alla kinds. Dey all want ride on da cabelli cars da sama time, da six o'clock.
Da women go downa town, doa da shoppa act,
stay alia da day, waat tilla da men want
ride home, den alla da peop' maka
da granda rush fora da cars. Maka da monic'

Da monk' stop in front of da burnta out Mc-Vick' theater, mea too. I grinda out 'Sweeta Violetta' lika da thrasha machine. Bigga Violetta' lika da thrasha machine. Bigga man comea 'long. Him hava da dim' ring, hava da bigga scarfa pia, I say please giva da monk' da nick'. Him say—'I flippa you see if you taka da nick' or giva me da tena cent. Wea flip. Him taka da pot. I say, who you! Him say 'Mika McDon'. I runna da gang, controlla da sport yote in deesa You wanta politicalla job fora da I runna him in." Dat beata da "Chiefa Marsh one bigga man in Chicag".

When him look at one fire da fire goa out-

when him look at one fire da fire goa outmea too.

"Da Direc' Gen' of da Worldsa fair name
Georga K. Dav'. Him go'n' rut da besta
build' ona da laka front bya da Auditora
hoatel soa da guests ofa da Mist' Bresalin
and Mist' Southagate take ina da whola biz
froms da wind' ofa da house.

"One bigga man, long lika da telegrapa
pole, coma long da street. Him name Jones.
Him say, 'I giva rou da fifata cent to shutta
app' I taka da fifata cent, Da monk gitta
out—mea too. We playa da 'Sweeta Violetta'
ina da Line' Park. Da Aba Line' statue
turna pale, gitta siek, da bolicaman giva me
da bounce: Him say, 'Git offa da earth, da
Chicag girl wanta walk ona da sida-walk.'
We taka da skip to Milwauk.

"Dees town-hava da creama brick—da

We take da skip to Milwauk.

"Dees town have de creama brick—de creama beer, too. De monk call one da Mist' Slitze, gitta da jag—mea too.

"I meet da Georga Peck. Him write de stor' boutada bada boy. De monk meeta da bada boy, da boy squirta da turpatine on da monk—da monk chewa da boy—now whene da boy esta da din' him standa up one da feet.

"Milowauk' baya two havel' arctice de la creation."

'Milawauk' hava two hund' and six a thous "Milawauk hava two hund and sixa thous' peop' daone hund thous' Germ' noderhund thous' Swede six thous' Americano. Dey all fight foss much bout da politicksa. Some say "Teacha da child' speaka da Germ' " some say "Letta da child' speaka da Englisha tongue datta 'nough." If dey not stoppa da fuss l'guess da child' speak lika da monk' holda da tongue sanya da noth'.

"Deesa town hava da great man' breweri mucha railroads hava da fina Prospecta

"Deesa town have de great man' brewerimucha railroads—have de fine Prospecta
eve one house like de castle in Spain—too
rich fore de blood of a de monk'—mee too.

'Mebbe Milawauk' too near Chicag'—mebbe
not—I guess she grow anahow—ina de liv
while she raisat aough chiladren to knocke
de Chicag' sill. De peop' here ver' kind—
riva de monk' de pleat' mon'. Pret' soon we
le tva dees place—come to de Sainta Paul.

'Sainta Paul too much stuck one de self—
make de monk' sick—mee too. We go to de
Ryne bouse where de coone waiters doe de
marcha act ing de din' room. De clerk toos
fresh—de monk' sek for de let—him not
book ina de box, but say in one crossa way—
mutyotta sorie.' Det make me mad—we
uitte de bouse.

'Cont on de Thirde street we playa de

moos'—bigga, stout redda face man come 'long an' giva da monk' da tenna centa dime — dat da Gov' Merriam, gozta man, youa bet. Da monk' go'n' vote fora him an' fora da Capt' Snyder—mea too. When I playa da org' fora da Judge Eagan him tella me 'bout how da Doc' Ames go'n' help da Judga Wils' to bea da gov'—but him say da Judga Wils' gitta left. Datta good. Him tooa cold—him make one tobog' slide outa da whole democrata gang.

crata gang. Da census numerata man ina da Sainta Paul taka da monk' down-mea too. Him take down alla da names of alla da peop' at alia da hostels. Him taka da great man names ina da Pioneera Pressa build' whera da nobod' sleep - da peop' calla dat build da belda-house - mea too. Da Sainta Paul cit' committ' goa back ona da censusa men whema da pollee arresta dem —maka da monk' siek —me too!—but da Minneap' peop' come tooa froat lika da mau. Minneap' ilka da man—lika me—Sainta Paul lika da monk'. We leava Sainta Paul goa to da Minneap' Minneap' hava da hump hava da life have da style—hava da dand' exaposish'. Da peop' smile ona da monk'—mea too. Ona da peop smile ons da mong—mis too. On da da way we playa da org' for da solja men at da Forta Snell'—da Col' Mason giva da dressa parade fora da mong'—mea too. Da boys chippa in—giva da mong' da mon—mea too, den we goi to Minneap'. Da Missip' fiy' here ver' small da peop' go'n' give da riv' da dam -da moak' think da riv' net wortha da dam -mea too. Da Guaranteea Loana build' in deesa town ver' swell—hava da eat shop ona da top. Da farma liance gang want works da vote outa nk'-mea too, so taka us up, giva us da dand' din', but da Cryptogramma Ig' Don' coma 'long an' putta da wetta blank' ov' da

wholla biz. Da monk' taka da skip-mea "We steals da ride on dat fina Burlingtoni railrond toa da Omaha. Here da monk' waka up-git lika da Omaha Bee-ver' bus'. Da peop' lika da moos'. We maka da mucha mon'. I dressa up lika da gentaman. Stay atta da Paxton house. Goota place. Goota grub—goota clerks—goota price. "We taka da look 'rouna da town. Ver' pret'. Ver' much uppa da hill—ver' much downa da hill, but da monk' not gitta tired when him maka da mon', mea too.

when him maka da mon'—mea too. "Deesa town builda daeleganta newa depot and the bigga viaducta. Longa time 'go dees town starta to build one cit' hall. I guess da millen' come when da finish da job. Over da door ofa da cit' hall da make onea image of da monk', bada job—maka da monk' sick—mea too. Dey ought to putta da tele-grapha wires ina da ground. Da monk' climba da pole to gitti da nick' froma da lineman—da wire burna da whiskers offa da

I ask datta Patta Forda man to gitt a me da jab lika da policeman; him say, No. Since the gov' busta my boarda nousa I losa my pull.' Him one gooda democrata man my pull. na do Thirda ward.

"Ia wisha da monk' had one mushatache lika da Mist' Op' Housa Boyd. "Da Vaughna man dat runna da dem' newsapap' in deesa towas writa one book— want Unca Sam giva da pensh' toa da slaves ofa da war-him wanta putta da monk' in data book -- I say no -- da monk' noa coon--da monk' notta lika you—da monk' lika da whitea

man—men too.
"I aska da Mayor Cush' to giva me change for da fiva dol' bill. Him say 'Can't doa dat; da burg' steala da diamonds from my house—maka me one poora man. I not changa da bill but I giva da bill da veto.' Him beata da Grov' Cleve' ona da veto biz.

Nebrask' taka da cake fora da inacrease ina da populash'. She doa da double-uppa act twoa times in da tenna years. Dat Euclida Mart', world's fair commish' man, tella us how dey hava da monk' an' parrotta time in a da politicksa in dessa state—too mucha farm' liance; too mucha old-women-men-too mucha pantaloona-women maka da monk' dry-mea too. Da dem' gang wanta da farma man; da prohib' gang wanta him too, but da farma man noa fool; him lika da monk'—know which sida da bread hava da but—mea too! Da hive whera da OMAHA BEE maka da hon' an' maka da mon' ver' grand-knocka da Sainta Paula Pioneera Press flat lika da Deesa Ber noa drone-not lika bee-alla noise an' noa good. It hava da sting lika da goota queena bee an' it

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg.

SINGULARITIES.

A kitten in Hood River, Ore, caught a reptile, in attempting to escape, ran down its enemy's throat, where it lodged, with fatal result to the cat.

"The Twelve Apostles" is the name of a strange variety of birds in Queensland, Australia. They invariably fly in flocks of twelve. They resemble blackbirds in appearance, but are of a rustier color. At Higgins' beach recently, Mrs. F. B. Pierce of Concord, N. H., and Miss Gates

discovered a large sea bass exceeding forty pounds in weight, stranded on the sand, where it had probably been driven by some enemy, says the Portland Argus. Wasting in Mrs. Pierce siezed the struggling fish, retained her hold until her companion brought her a rope, by which their capture was triumphantly landed.

Twin boys were born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Lou Weaver, living near Shelbyville, Ind., which were united from near the top of the breast bone to the lower part of the stomach. They seem to have but a single breast bone, with ribs radiating in common. One is of light and the other of dark complexion. They face each other and are per-fect in all parts. One died at birth, the other lived ten minutes.

For a large boy, full grown, without a pound of suplaus flesh, Master William Knight, who lives near the Flowery Branch, may be put against the state, says the Savan-nah News. He is only cleven years old, weighs 165 pounds and will measure as many inches around the chest as any 200-pound man in town; does a man's work on the farm, except plowing, and has an appetite which needs no aid. He is a perfect picture of health.

A hole ten feet in circumference appeared in Oconee county, Georgia, during the great earthquake in 1886. It is full of water, and there has long been talk about its depth, but no soundings were taken until a few daye ago. Then a rope 200 feet long was put down, but failed to touch bottom, and now there are per-tons who declare that the "hole extends into the bowels of the earth." It is proposed to take a second sounding in the near future.

Among a boom of logs at Leamy & Kyle's mill at False Creek, Vancouver, is a tree cut into four 24-foot logs taken from one tree, which is one of the largest specimens of the Douglas fir that has ever been cut in this province, whose record for giants of the forest is world-wide. These four logs were respectively S4 inches, 76 inches, 70 inches and 60 inches, and in none of them was there a knot orother defect. The total number of feet of lumber that can be cut out of this tree is 28.614.

A singular phenomenon was observed a few weeks ago at the farm of J. A. Chase in Se-bec, Me. The sun was gradually going down in the west, and as it approached the horizon what appeared to be a small cloud was seen nearly under it. This soon burst into a thousand of globular forms, which were brought apparently by the air current in the direction of Mr. Chase's farm, and were distinctly seen by himself and the other members of the family. As they fell upon the earth or touched other substances they disappeared in a light smoke. While floating in the air they presented all the brilliant hues of the prism or rainbow. The children caught them in their hands, but there was no residuum.

The Yarmouth (N.S.) Times reports that while two men of Port La Tour were out fishing the 10th ult., they saw, about two hundred yards away from them, an immense, strange-looking fish, about forty feet long, having side fins about seven feet long which appeared like wings. The fish was about the color of a whale, but the side fins were white underneath. When it raised itself out of the color of a whale, but the side fins were white underneath. When it raised itself out of the water, with its side fins extended, it looked like a gigantic bird. Near its tail on the back it had an upright fin somewhat in the form of a sword. Its general color was like that of a whale, but it did not blow as the whale and porpoise do. It was evidently after herring, as it came up in the midst of them. They saw the fish several times, and therefore had a good opportunity to observe it. They never saw anything like it before. The men are

said to be entirely trustworthy. Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Dressing, like kissing, goes by favor. The art of dressing well is a gift of nature. The persons who are well dressed simply cannot help dressing well. It is not a question of cost at all, or of thought, particularly. Give them the most inexpensive fabrics and the least amount of time, and they will appear as exquisitely dressed as if they had been unlimited as to both.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Hee bldg.

SENATOR PADDOCK'S PROTEST

Nebraska's Senator Stands by the Infant Industries of the State.

PUTTING THE PEOPLE IN A PICKLE.

Prodigious Protection Pernicious to Public Policy-A Plea for B et Sugar and the Interests of the Northwest.

Speech of Hon, Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska in the senate of the United States, Monday, September 29, 1890:

Mr. President: With malice towards no ne, and with no disposition or desire whatever to complain of a result unsatisfactory to me, but constrained by a sense of duty to the state and section which I have the honor in part to represent here, I shall vote against this report. If this was a purely political question I should cheerfully accept the judgment of the majority of my political associates and east my vote accordingly. But upon a great economic question, affecting as this does interests most vital to my immediate constituency, I shall not be governed in my action by political considerations or sentiment. I shall endeaver, rather, to make my acts conform with what appears to me to promise the best and surest conservation of such interests. If my judgment is at fault it will not be the first one that has proven its own fallibility.

I shall not attempt a stelement in detail of all my objections to the report. It would avail nothing at this time to do so. 1 do, however, desire to refer specially but briefly to the action of the committee upon the sugar schedule and its relation to the other protected interests in this bill. I think a serious error has been made in the arrangement of that schedule. The importance of the sugar beet industry, the development of which has been begun with so much vigor and with so large an investment in our state, has been undervalued as I think by the conference committee.

The competition from abroad against which it must contend for success has been underestimated. The assistance rendered by the governments of European countries to enable the manufacturers of beet-sugar in those countries to overcome all competition in the markets of the world has been understated. The benefits to accrue to the people by the sweeping away of the imports on sugar, when measured in connecto with the losses sus-tained by them through the increase of duties on many other articles essential to life, are ot apparent.

Free sugar, desirable as it is, when secured at the expense of dearer clothing, etc., does not relieve the debit side of the account for the poor. Moreover, when it proves an obstacle in the way of the development of the manufacture of sugar by ourselves, and when if the duty is retained it would be a more potential influence to command reciprocal trade with other nations that if removed in the face of contemplated negotiations, the action seems ill-timed and unwise. However, the committee has given these very general subjects very careful consideration and 1 am not disposed to criticise for the sake of criti-cism, although I frankly say that in respect of them my judgment is not in accord with

And as this whole matter of protective duties belongs properly to the domain of busi-ness and not politics, and would be so located if a non-partisan commission, like that proposed by the senate amendment on that sub-ject and eliminated by the conference com-mittee, could be adopted, I feel myself at liberty as a business man, representing a business constituency, to express my approval

Mr. President, in view of the action of the conference committee on the sugar schedule. which I consider disastrous to the beet-sugar industry, I desire very briefly to ask the at-tention of the senate to a few facts in connection with the history of the development, the instrumentalities employed to that end, and the enormous advance by the beet-sugar

industry abroad.

I have gleaned—some of these facts largely from the very able reports of our consuls in Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and other European countries, who have been afforded by these countries exceptional facili-ties for investigation. I have also obtained much information from the current history of those countries relating to this particular in-dustry, and some valuable statistics from our national bureau of statistics. Consul Miller reports that in 1886 Germany

levied taxes amounting to \$1,800,000 on sugar production. The import duty was 314 cents per pound, which was in effect a prohibitory tariff. The excise, consumption and other taxes, like our internal revenue taxes, were charged to the product and formed a part of the cost to the consumer, and were in the end mainly paid by him. The heavy import duty was a sufficient protection to the manufac-turer to fix his price to the consumer high enough to cover all internal taxes charged to roduction. So that in that year out of 1,800,000 of taxes thus collected the manufacturers, who produced 420,000 tons of sugar,

received \$10,100,000.

This appears from the fact that after the drawback bounties were paid there only re-mained \$7,100,000 in the treasury to the credit of that account. But there is another element in this calculation. The whole beet sugar tax system of Germany, France and Austria are based upon assessments upon the sugar-beet actually consumed in manufac-ture. This assessment is at the rate of 6 to

71% per cent on each 100 pounds of raw beets, this being accepted by the government as the average proportion of saccharine matter in each 100 pounds of raw beets. But the result from reduction of the beets into sugar has latterly been an average of from 9% to 10% pounds for each 100 pounds of beets, an excess above the assessment of from about 2½ to 3½ pounds which is free of all tax, although undoubtedly the manufacturer makes his price to the home consumer the same as if every pound of sugar sold by him bore the tax, a price which a prohibitory tariff enables him to get, so that he gains by this sleight-of-hand method, recognized by the government in drawback taxes, somewhere from 30 to 40 per cent of the whole tax. where from 20 to 40 per cent of the whole tax. In France this has resulted in some years to

from \$35 to \$40 per ton in the form of draw-back bounty to the producer. But this changeable, flexible tax system, with its drawback bounties, etc., is enveloped in mystery designedly by the governments of the great European beat sugar producing countries. This is made necessary by reason of the strife and competition between each of these countries to increase its export of sugar at the expense of the others, and also on ac-count of the contention between all of them combined with England, occasioned by the ability of the beet sugar countries to undersell the cane sugar provinces of England in the markets of the world, including the Eng-lish home market, which is generally believed in England to be due to secret tax remissions, bounties, etc. Undoubtedly there is sufficient clasticity in these laws to increase or decrease

elasticity in these laws to increase or decrease the drawback bounty as the conditions of the export trade may demand.

The assessment upon the beet root referred to can probably be raised above or reduced below 6 per cent on each 100 pounds by administrative action, and the drawback be thus, at* least, moderately increased or reduced to meet any exigency. The draw back bounty on export sugar in both Germany and France has in some years of the recent past exceeded 3 cents per pound. In Austria it was, in 1886, over 4 cents, according to Hunning. It would seem to be very large in Austria now, because the export of beet sugar from that country alone to the United States which was 4,291 tons in 1888, was 27,049 tons in 1889, an increase of more than 27,049 tons in 1889, an increase of more than 600 per cent in one year. It is a further fact of much significance

It is a further fact of much significance that Austria-Hungary, France and Germany were able this year to sell in this country, paying out import duty of 2 cents a pound, 256,000 tons of sugar, which displaced just so much canesugar, because they could undersell the producers thereof. Their shipments to to this country have so far been almost, if not entirely of raw sugars, but with all our import duties swept away pelow 16, and import duties swept away below 16, and greatly reduced above that, the new beet sugar factories just starting can not live at all in the manufacture or refining of beet sugar against such a competition.

As to all sugars between 13 and 16 to eq admitted free of duty, even with the bounty

proposed by this bill there will be about three-quarters of a cent a pound less protection for these new industries than! there is under the existing law. In other words, as to these sugars, our new manufacturers will have about 14 cents protection, as against 2 or more cents drawback bounty for export in Austra Comment of France. This will be Austria, Germany and France. This will be about three-quarters of a cent a pound of protection transferred from our manufactories, just beginning, to these wealthy for eign manufactories which have been long es tablished and which have, beside, the cheap est labor in Europe to help them in their competition with us. When the treatment of this new and most promising western indus-try is compared with that of tin plate, steel rails, structural iron, cutlery, glassware, weolen and cotton manufactures, etc., the result is not pleasant to contemplate.

Nor does it particularly incline a senator from a state where a strong and most promising commencement has been made to develop such an industry as I have described to yote for this report.

vote for this report.

Here, then, Mr. President, is a new industry, more important to our whole people, as I believe, than any twenty others in this country, requiring an enormous investment for every plant established; an industry inaugurated under tariff duties wisely impoiginally for revenue only, and although these duties were relatively not so high as many others intended to be protective, nothing more was asked by those inaugurating the industry. All demanded was, that if these revenue duties should be removed, corresponding protection should be given through the bounty system which has been so sucessfully employed in all the countries of Eu-rope, and under which those countries have in twenty years become almost the greatest manufacturers and exporters of sugar in the

The senator from Rhode Island fully realized the enormous importance of this new en-terprise, and the necessity for at least main-taining the full measure of protection afforded by the existing law. Against much opposi-tion from senators not so well informed as he is upon the subject he arranged the sugar schedule to accomplish this result, and by an unusually strong statement to the senate seured its adoption.

But the conference committee has sent this fill back to us with the protective feature substantially eliminated, thus relegating this great new industry to a competitive free trade struggle for existence with the most powerful industrial organizations in all the world, entreneded behind prohibitive tariffs and made invincible by flexible bounty systems maintained by four among the great est nations on the face of the earth.

Mr. President, if the conference committee found it necessary to reduce the sugar duties as proposed by the pending measure, they should have relatively increased the bounty on the home manufacture. When reducing the daty on the polariscope test of 80 degrees to 1% cents, they at least should have in-creased it to 2% cents on all sugars above 99.

creased it to 2½ cents on all sugars above 99.

The graduation of the bounty, if made at all, should have been upwards, from 2 cents as a minimum, and not downwards.

Why, sir, the surest permanent defeat of any sugar refiners' trust will be accomplished when, as in Germany, our country brings the manufacture of raw beet sugars and their refiners are trusted in a thomsond resistance of the sure of t fining under a single roof in a thousand pros-perous factories distributing their benefit among a million farmers, producers of beets The most certain assurance of cheap sugar will be gained when, stimulated by a proper application of the doctrine of protection growers, of sugar beet in a score of state will have their sugar made at their own doors ready for the table by American manu-facturers, to whom they will sell raw material. This has been accomplished by Germany, by France, and by Austria. It can be accom plished here.

Mr. President,I present a few figures show ing how liberally and wisely some of these governments have treated this industry, and what an immense account they have found i From 1885 to 1888, with tariff duties running from 21g to nearly 3 cents a pound, France paid in drawback taxes, etc., tories of that country \$14,500,000. In 1852-53 she produced 7,500 tons of boot sugar. The total value of her beet sugar product for each

of the three years of 1873, 1874 and 1875 was over \$54,000,000. This required the labor of over 60,000 persons, exclusive of those employed in the cuttivation of the beet in the field. In or my dissent by publicutterance and legisla-tive vote in respect of them as my judgment about \$75,000,000, of which she shipped to his country 378 tons.

Austria-Hungary in 1884 alone paid 44,000. 000 floring in bounties (nearly \$25,000,000, pelieve), collecting in sugar taxes onl 33,500,000 florins (about \$17,000,000) in that year, making an excess of payments out of the treasury on account of bounties of about \$8,000,000 above all receipts for taxes from that source. At the same time the import duties on sugar were from 3½ to 4½ cents a pound. Austria started later than France, but as early as 1800 she had reached the point of exportation. In 1887 her product was 460,000 tons. In 1889 it was 730,000 tons. In 1889 she exported to this country 4,291 tons, and in the fiscal year 1899, 27,049 tons.

Germany followed closely in the footsteps of France in the development of this indus-try. The inspiration to the whole continent of Europe to try to produce locally their own sugar supply came from Napoleon. After the edicts of Vienna and Berlin, excluding English colonial sugars, with all other English com-modities, from the markets of the continent, the necessities of the countries affected, created an imperative demand for the manufacture of sugar. Napoleon took the matter up at once. He offered enormous induce-ments for the discovery of improved processes for the manufacture of grape sugar, with quite considerable results. But in 1811 he became satisfied from the successful experiments, first of the illustrious chemist Achard, and afterwards from the favorable reports presented by Achard, Koppy and Deyeux, that the manufacture of beet sugar could be made a great success. He moved for its development with his usual vigor and de-termination, and two years later, 1813, 334 small factories were in operation in France, producing about one-half of the supply for

that country. A small start had also been made in Germany. Then came the continental wars, and the beet-sugar manufacture languished. In 1825 almost a new start had to be made. Ger-many, following France, soon commenced, in a moderate way, to develope the industry through the stimulus of liberal subsidies of one kind and another. But the great advance commenced about 1860, and the growth of this industry since that time has been of this industry since that time has been enormous. Germany has now become the chief sugar-producing and the largest sugar-exporting country in the world. She has an average tariff on imports of 3½ cents a pound, and an acknowledged export bounty of 1½ cents per pound, which, under the general system of rebates, together with the methods before referred to, undoubtedly results in a net average bounty of at least 2½ cents.

	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.
lermany produced— In 1876	289,400 185,600 1,720,000	648.216,000 2.207.744,000 2.732,600,000	\$ 32,410,800 110,387,200 136,430,000
United States— In 1889	228,576	201,600,000 512,010,240	10,080,000 25,600,512
In 1887-88 In 1888-89 In 1889-90	2,764,457	6,192.383,680	309,619,184

sugar production of 1889-'90 exceed that cane sugar by 1,083,000 tons.

We are about to join this procession with all conditions of climate and soil in our favor. Three years of thorough tests in several of the great agricultural states of the northwest by experts who have been familiar with beet culture in European countries for many years have shown that we can produce sugar

beets possessing a larger percentage of sac-charine matter than either of the countries I Our labor of course will be much more ex-pensive. Our farmers have to grow into the habit of intensive raitivation of the soil. Our habit of intensive caltivation of the soil. Our new manufactories, therefore, cannot expect to be able for a time to successfully compete in our own marketwith these great industries of Europe. I Mence they must have a greater measure of protection than this conference reported lithwill give them or the effort will fail. If the same liberal protection given to many other home manufactures by the pending measure could be secured for the beet sugar industry the United States inside of ten years would go to the head of the column as a sugar-producing country, and thus contribute more to the wealth of our people than is now done by any twenty other industries that can be named. It would result in a diversification of agriculture which wolch dunre our farmers throughout the

west, and indeed the whole country. It would give to our people their sugar almost as cheap as flour before many years.

The great plant built this year in Nebraska at a cost of half a mill-time of the vote indersing the results attained. as cheap as flour before many years.

The great plant built this year in Nebraska at a cost of half a million dollars will not be broken down by this comparative failure to secure the proper protective legislation. But it will be maintained because our state will render the aid necessary to its maintenance. Indeed, sir, Nebraska

proposes to pay a bounty about as large as that provided by this bill under the limitations of the sugar schedule. A law to this effect is also upon our statute books. But how about the hundred or more factories that would be distributed over the great agricultural states of the northwest in the next five years if protection equal to that under the present law could be secured for this great Moreover, why should the state of Nebras-

kn, which pays internal revenue taxes to the amount of \$2,248,624.19, and which ranks in respect to these contributions to the national treasury fourteenth in the whole list of states paying such taxes, and which at the same time pays a larger per cent of the indirect taxes resulting from tariff duties in propor-tion to its direct benefits therefrom him any state in the union, with possibly two or three exceptions, be thus burdened! There is noth ing in the whole range of protected indus-tries that is at all comparable with this sugar beet industry in the promise of material ben-efits and advantages to the whole country, and nothing that would yield a larger return for the most liberal protection if successful.

Mr. President, another of the very unfor

tunate acts of the conference committee, in my opinion, is the elimination from the amanded bill, as passed by the senate, of the provision providing for the establishment of a permanent tariff commission. As I recently stated in a speech delivered here upon the general subject of the tariff, I am sure the creation of a commission would be one of the most useful consummations in our legislation Tariff adjustments should be made by non partisan agencies. This whole subject should be removed from party politics and placed within the domain of a quasi-judicial tribunal. We should then learn for the first time, as I believe, what is the actual amount of protection needed by industries to counterbalance the increased labor cost abroad.

I am convinced that we will never ascertain these facts until this method is adopted. Until that time, Mr. President, our tariffs will necessarily be monuments to the log-rolling abilities of delegations and compromises be-tween conflicting interests in which public interest must often yield to private demand. Without a change in methods the result must be, as it now is, entirely satisfactory to but few and unsatisfactory in the highest degree to the many.

I quote from a speech recently delivered by me here upon the general subject of the tariff, a part of the observations then presented upon the subject of a permanent tariff com-

upon the subject of a permanent tariff commission:

Mr. President, I look upon these great manufacturing industries whose products are protected by high tariff duties, imposed at the expense of every taxpayer, as indirectly subsidized, and that they may properly be subjected to governmental supervision and regulation, in respect of the proper use of this enormous bounty received by them from the people on some such plan as that adopted in the cases to which I have referred.

A permanent commission of this character, whose whole time should be given to the study and observation of the practical workings of our tariff laws, could accomplish great and most useful results. It should be composed of men of acknowledged ability and probity, learned and experienced as economists and statisticians, and possessing the confidence of the country in so full a degree that their findings and recommendations would be as readily accepted by congress and the country as the application of the protective principle to different industries, but especially as to those of millionaire paupers—never so poor as when plending with congress to increase the tariff. millionaire paupers—never so poor as when blending with congress to increase the tarifler to refrain from lowering it on articles in

or to refrain from lowering it on articles in whose production they were interested.

The largest discretion possible under our system of government should be given them to make tariff adjustments under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury and approved by the president. They should be empowered to visit and personally investigate as to the conduct, the methods, and all the details of the business of every protected industrial institution in the United States; to send for persons and papers and administer oaths. They should have authority to arbitrate between employers and employes as to wage rates when disagreements should occur impossible of adjustment between the parties in interest.

They should be required to make frequent hetween the parties in interest.

They should be required to make frequent reports to the secretary of the treasury, and through him at least once in each year to congress, giving a full and complete history of their transactions, with recommendations for such legislation, if any, as might be deemed necessary. The commission should be non-partisan, but they should be required by the law of their creation to conform all their acts to the protective principle as I have defined it. When some such plan as this shall have been adopted by congress the tariff question will cease to disturb the business of the country and consume the time of congress.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I repeat what I said at the outset. With no personal interest to subserve, bearing only in mind the state and the section which in part I have the honor to represent, I feel it my duty to cast my vote against an indorsement of this conference report. I should be glad to be sup-ported in my position by my associates and friends, from whom it is always painful to differ, but I must maintain my position if I am forced to do so alone. I could have voted, tectionist for the bill as it was amended by the senate, not because I felt it the best pos-sible, but, perhaps, the best practicable under the circumstances, and one in which at least substantial concessions had beer made to the needs of the west.

I could have defended it among my people as a practical demonstration of the intentior of a republican congress to deal with the self confessed binder-twiae trust which arrogantly and defiantly braved assault from the farmers of the west while it operated to re-duce the profits on every bushel of wheat raised in the trans-Missouri country. I could have pointed to free binding-twine as an earnest that republican performance kept pace with republican promise, and that combinations to advance prices would be hereafter met with the threat of congressional

action and world-wide competition.

I could have shown other important reductions in duties made in the senate which would have been worth hundreds of thous ands of dollars annually to the settlers of the far west, but which have disappeared through the compromises of the conference committee I could have pointed to satisfactory protec tion for the beet-sugar manufacture, an actual infant industry, in which every farmer of the west, and indeed of the whole country is interested, and which in its operation would have given on our soil practical demonstration of the benefits of wise protecion in cheapening production and in diversi

fying industry.

With the bill as passed by this body I would not have hesitated to go before western republicans and democrats alike, defending my every vote before a tribunal of the people, standing as a republican and protectionist and advising concurrence and indorsectionist the measure as a whole however subment of the measure as a whole however sub-ject it might, have been to criticism on the individual schedules and paragraphs. But I cannot honestly and consistently indorse this conference report. It yields, as I believe, in essential features the concessions which the people of my state have demanded and for

I must do this regardless of the conse-quences to myself, and in houest compliance with what I believe to be representative duty. I have not, sir, one penny's worth of personal interest, past, present or prespective, in any industry affected by this bill. All that I possess, or hope to possess in this world, is within the boundaries of Nebraska. Her property and her fortunes are necessarily mine. I neither own, nor would I allow my-self to own, a share of stock affected by the fluctuations of Wall street, nor am I interested, directly or indirectly, in any certificate of any kind or nature, whose value the defeat or passage of any act of legislation could

Whatever criticism my position may evoke from party associates or political oppone I shall at least be acquitted in the court of my own conscience from the charge of disappointment at failing to secure personal ag grandizement or from the accusation of selfish Pique at individual loss.
As I would have voted as a republican for

the bill as it passed the senate, so I shall vote now as a republican against it. I sincerely hope the report will not be adopted and that a new conference may be ordered upon the

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg. LIGHT FOR PROHIBITIONISTS.

What Temptation Means as Applied to the Liquor Traffic.

CAMP POINT, III., Oct. 3. - To the Editor of THE BEE: The undersigned has received a number of letters from citizens of Nebraska. censuring him severely for having furnished THE OMAHA BEE the article which appeared over his signature in the issue of June 29. From these letters it is evident that prohibitionists, who claim to have a monopoly of the intelligence of the land, are either ignorant of the meaning of plain English, or else they knowingly and intentionally violate the ninth commandment of the decalogue. Will you be so kind as to give me space in your widely circulated journal to enlighten these men

Gentlemen prohibitionists, in the article above referred to I say: "Choice is essential to the formation of a moral character." You charge me with teaching that tation is essential to the formation of a moral character."

Is it possible that you do not know the difference between an opportunity to choose between right and wrong and a temptation to sin! Or do you intentionally and maliciously caluminate your humble servant! Taking the most charitable view of the matter, I will assume that you did it through ignerance; and I will proceed to through ignorance; and I will proceed to prove to a demonstration that there is a wide difference between a temptation to sin and an opportunity to choose between right and wrong. To tempt one to sia is to try to induce him to sin. Please bear this in mind.
The bible tells of a man who gave to one servant five talents, to another two and to another one. He thus gave each of these servants an opportunity to make a good or a bad use of the money which he gave him. He gave each an opportunity to choose between right and wrong, but he did not tempt them

When George Washington placed Benedict
Arnold in command of West Point, he gave
him an opportunity to do a grand service to
his country, but at the same time he, necessarily, gave him an opportunity to do a great mischief to his country. He gave him an op-portunity to choose between right and wrong. But Washington did not tempt Arnold to become a traitor.

When the people of Nebraska induct one of their fellow citizens into the office of state treasurer, they give him an opportunity to choose between right and wrong, but they do not tempt him to become a defaulter. The truth is the moral law gives man the opportunity to choose whether he will or will not obey it; to choose whether they will do right or wrong. Man is so constituted that were he denied the opportunity to choose between right and wrong, society could not exist a day. And yet, gentlemen, you are constantly teaching, that: "It is the duty of the state to remove temptation out of men's way," by which you mean, that it is its duty to remove the opportunity for men to choose between right and wrong, or rather the opportunity to do wrong; which really means the same thing. It is this idea, of making it impossible for men to obtain intoxicants to drink, that makes prohibition so popular with

The juice of grapes, apples, peaches, blackberries, currents, cherries, etc., exposed to the air undergoes vinous fermentation, and alcohol is formed. No sane man supposes that a law can be placed upon the statute book that would arrest this process in nature. book that would arrest this process in nature. A law may be enacted prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicants; but such a law would no more make it impossible for men to obtain alcoholic liquor, than a law prohibiting theft makes it impossible for men to steal. Nothing but a miracle could make it impossible for men to obtain intoxicants. God has not the different could be a state to work a miracle could be a state to work made it the duty of the state to work a mira-cle. Therefore, it is high time that you stop cle. Therefore, it is high time that you stop telling us that it is the duty of the state to remove temptations out of men's way. Tem-perance cannot be promoted by deluding the

Masses.

You inquire: "How can we stop the liquor traffle?" I reply: "As the traffic in shrines for the goddess Diana was stopped, by stopping the demand for them, so the the demand for them, so the traffic in liquor can be stopped by stopping the demand for it. Alcohol, like other articless of commerce, is governed by the law of demand and supply. If we would permanently close the saloon we must first remove the cause which brought it into existence, and which still feeds and supports it, the light the cause which brought it into existence, and which still feeds and supports it—the drinking usages of society. If we would stop men from drinking, and prevent the rising generation from forming an appetite for strong drink, drunkenness must be made odious. drink, drunkenness must be made odrous. This cannot be done by laying the guilt of the drunkard upon the liquor vender. But it can be done by disfranchising and declaring ineligible to any office, of trust or honor, for one year, the man who shall drink to intoxication, and likewise the man who shall furnish the liquor to one who drinks to internation. But such a law upon the statute intoxication. Put such a law upon the statute books of every state in the union, and you will at once stop the nefarious practice of treating to purchase votes. Aspirants to office will then be afraid to furnish any of their political friends with liquor, lest some of them might drink to inebriety on the liquor which be furnished; for this be on the liquor which he draws to hold offlee, would have forfeited his right to hold offlee, and the other would have lost his franchise. Stop the viie practice of furnishing liquor for political purposes, and you will cut off a large revenue from the saloon. Millions that now go into the coffers of the liquor vender, annually will no longer go there. Make the nually, will no longer go there. Make the saloen business unprofitable and you will soon close the saloon. This is the rational, the philosophical, the spiritual mode of deal-ing with the liquor traffic, and of promoting

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