# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1893.

# IRRIGATIONISTS EXUBERANT Great Results Expected from the State Con-

vention at No th Platte.

MEANS AND METHOD'S FULLY DISCUSSED

Men Who Have Had Practical Experience and Made a Success with Water in Nebraska Detail the Outcome-A Platform Adopted.

Undoustedly one of the most important conventions ever held in Nebraska was the irrigation convention held in North Platte last week. The importance of this gathering rests on these facts: It was largely attended by men of intelligence and men who have been lighting for years an unequal battle for existence on the great plains west of the one hundredth meridian. It was a meeting of practical men, many of whom had tested irrigation, while the others came to be instructed, actermined to put in practice the ideas gathered there. D1 a meeting in which, with Was. single exception, every paper and discussion was to the point, clear, prac tical and based on actual experience. It was a meeting which will put hundreds of men to work by some one or other of the systems proposed to make these fortile but arid plains to blossom and bear fruit. The convention was remarkable in that while the local association at North Platte had hid out an expensive program, yet several hundred mon came together, searcely know ing what was to be accomplished, all seek ing light and yet, as it after wards appeared so nearly of one mind that the set program was only in part carried out, all the discussions taking a drift which was not fore seen. Action was practically unanimous-1 do not remember of a dissenting voice in any vote-and at the same time all was done in a calm and conservative manner. No action was taken that can be in any sense con-sidered rash or radical, and all was practical in its results. The calamity howler were not there, and on the other hand, the man with e idea or a pet scheme was conspicuous for his absence.

#### Three Ways of Irrigation,

Three ways of irrigating were accepted as feasible in western Nebraska-first, taking water from the streams by canals and water from the streams by canais and ditches; second, pumping from wells; third, storing storm water in reservoirs during winter and spring until such time as needed. The idea of depending on ar-tesian well supply was abandoned at the beginning as not practical, the general opinion being that we have no suc reservoirs of water beneath the surfac as will give a steady flow. However the aid of the general government was asked to make such experiments and in vestigations as are necessary to accertain what supply of water is under the surface. The first method, that of taking water from streams, is also the most important. The ertent to which this method has been pushed in Nebraska is surprising. There are today over fifty companies incorporated in this state, which have constructed hundreds of miles of canal and ditchs, irrigating thousands of acres. Scotts Bluff county under the influence of that sturdy and enterprising pioneer, Martin Gering the in canal mileage, takes hav ing today water from the North Platte river running through over 300 miles o ditch. The report in the spring of 1893 showed 249 miles completed and 219 miles projected. This placed 138,000 acres under ditch, with 205,000 acres coming under that projected Part of this report covers Cheyeune county Part of this report covers Cheyenne county also. Of course all this acreage is not under cultivation, but the amount cultivated in-creases every year. The general public will also be surprised to learn that there are irrigation ditches in western Nebraska which have been in successful operation for ten or twelve years. Naturally this method is available only in territory adjacent to a steady flowing

enlisted and favoring the building of storm-water reservoirs. He believes the country there will in a few years be dotted with artificial lakes of from five to fifty acres, which shall irrighte sufficient ground at least to make each farmer independent. Works can fill convex the consistents with Words can ill convey the carnestness with, which this convention discussed this im-portant subject. Among all present there was no question as to the necessity of irri-gation; theonly question was as to methods. These who attended the national irrigation congress at Los Angeles some weeks since and later, the state convention of Kausas and later, the state convention of Kansas, were free to say the North Platte meeting surpassed either in numbers and in practical results. If capital can be enlisted it is cortain that 1844 will see an immense area in western Nebraska put under ditch and farming started along profitable lines. To quote the words of Omaha's leading capi-talist, "Irrigation offers the next good in-vestment for capital."

# Legislation that is Wanted.

The convention agreed to urge the Ne braska delogation in congress to support the following bill:

A bill to provide for an irrigation survey of he great plains and of the semi-and belt of outry between the 27th degree of west longl-ule and the eastern footbills of the Rocky

ountains. By it enacted by the senate and house of presentatives of the Ualted States in con-These necessarial types of the status states in the reseases held. That the sum of \$250,000 be and is hereby appropriated to be expended under the diffec-tion of the secretary of the interior in the dis-covery and the determination of methods for the development and distribution of the water supply for irrigation of the great plains and semi-arid region between the 97th degree of west longitude and the eastern foothills of the Rocks community.

Rocky monutalny

# Platform on Which They Stand.

The resolutions adopted by the convention were as follows:

were as follows: Whereas. The government of the United States has platted and put upon the market as agricultural land the vast territory known as the great plains; and Whereas, American efficens wishing to se-cure bomes have moved upon these plains, bought and paid the government for land and expended their money in improving it; and Whereas, It has been knowstrated by the experience of these men and by the size stations of the government that the amount of rainfall per annum at proper serious is in-sufficient to make agriculture practicable; therefore, built

derefore, be if Besolved. That it is the sense of this conven-ion that it is the duty of congress to make ap-ropriation for the purpose of testing the racticability of the following method of irri-ation for these plains: First, that the govern-nent should by experiment determine whether he underflow water is of sufficient volume and can be brought to the surface at a cost to take it available for general irrightion pur-ses. Second, that it should determine the xtent to which reservoirs can be constructed or the purpose of storing storm water sufficient is leaf to available for general irrightion of the stores. in quantity for irrigation purposes; and

it further Resolved. That we fully endorse the follow-Resolved. That we fully endorse the follow-ing extract from the report of the special com-alities of the United States senate on Irriga-ion, made May 9, 1890, and the same is sindle (a part of the resolutions of this convention, "It anything can be done to encourage the would of these great plains it should be done occulity. The government should denon-trate to them the practicability before they will have the courage or can command the means to prosecute the work on any consider-tible scale."

dved. That the executive committee of this association be requested to collect and projects for publication all the facts re-garding successful experiments in irriga-tion in tots state by the various methods in use, and that they act in conjunc-tion with the State Board of Azriculture in the collection and distribution of such knowl-odre and information. and infet mation

edge and information. Resolved, Thut since forest culture can be made an effective agent in the melamation of an arki region, we therefore recommend that every farmer on these prairies be urged to plant and cultivate the growth of forest trees. Whereas, While we do not recognize that burning of the grasses produces drouth, we do believe that it intensifies it, therefore be it. Resolved, That we urge the farmers to pre-serve the grasses from destruction by firs, and we also urge the enforcement of our state law in this matter.

Resolved. That we favor the creation of the file of state irrigation engineer and wrge flice of state irrigation engineer and urge int provision be made for the same by the ext le dature. d. That the state of Nebraska

PROFITS IN SUGAR BEETS Nebraskans Who Have Made Good Money in the New Industry.

INTERESTING FIGURES FROM FARMERS

#### They Show Conclusively that it Pays to Raise Beets-Advantage to Be Dorived from the Operations of a Beet Sugar Plant.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 19 .- [Special to The Beg. |-The beet sugar campaign of Nebraska for the season of 1893 has just closed. The factory at Grand Island has produced 1.835,000 pounds, and that at Norfolk will produce 4,000,000 pounds or more. The close of each successive campaign recalls the varied experiences of the founders and pronoters of the industry, and in this connec tion the time worn, yet still highly illustrative adage, "Rome was not built in a day, becomes applicable with special force. In the year 1862 there came to this country and state Henry A. Koonig. To him, Fred A. Wiebe and a Dr. Thorspecher is credited the original idea of raising beets in this state and manufacturing sugar from the roots. All three were natives of Germany, where the sugar industry has existed for over half a century, and they had some ac quaintance with the same. The first ster to be taken was to ascertain if sugar beets would grow in Nebraska and yield a sufficient percentage of saccharine matter to make their manufacture into sugar, possible and profitable. Dr. Thorspecher proa small quantity of seed cured from Washington and Germany, in letters, in 1868, and it was in that year ascertained that they grew well. Dr. Thorspecher was a practical chemist, and an analysis proved that from 8 to 10 per cent of sugar existed on the beets raised in Wood River, a precinct on higher lands, and that the beets raised on the islands in and bottom lands along the Platte river yielded a percentage of from 12 to 15 J. D. Moore, now superintendent of the Fort Worth and Denver division of the Union Pacific, became interested and found an opportunity for the purchase of some beet sugar machinery. A committee of leading citizens was appointed to act in the matter and if possible to complete the purchase of the machinery and have the same moved to this, Hall county. A severely unsuccessful attempt had been made to establish a factory in Canada, and after the wrock was over the outfit, which had cost \$210,000, was offered for \$25,000. Land had been secured for the raising of the beets and \$5,000 had been paid down when it was discovered that \$73,500 would be required to pay the import duty on the machinery from Canada, and the claim on the \$5,000 was relinquished rather than make an

investment of \$73,500 in duty. Farmers Lacked Confidence.

The first attempt, therefore, was a flat failure and the only lesson that had been learned tended rather toward confusion and discouragement than toward a definite plan and a knowledge of the distinct requirements necessary for the establishment of the industry in Nebraska. That lesson was this, that there was a lack of confidence among the farmers who were to raise beets and a fear that such occupation would be anything but profitable, and when Dr. Thorspecher had ground up a small quantity of beets, boiled the juice and secured a certain quality of syrup he was often jested as to supplying the country with molasses.

But these gentlemen were not disconcerted, and immediately after this failure cluded to make further and

planting time, is was extremely wet, and in the latter part very dry. But the Oxnard commany made is more interesting for the best raiser by paying a somewhat higher price for beets, as will be seen from the table of prices paul, which follows further

The following represents the results obalned by farmers in various parts of the state in 1802:

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New Method of Payment.

Each year the farmers have raised less eets, and in this fourth year of the industry there was a smaller acreage by individual farmers than in any of the three preceding The results of those who did engage entities are equally as good; the vears. years. The results of those who did engage in the culture are countly as good; the prices paid this year equally as high, even higher. But there had until recently been a feeling of antipathy to the industry that led even those who had been molecately successful in the new venture to refrain. This antipathetic sentiment arose perhaps for the greater part from an opposition to the principle of bounty giving. A little disatisfaction arose from the manner in which the company paid for the brets-a scale is accordance with the percentage of sugar is the beet. The sugar company was thereby led to wipe out the scale system and pay \$5 per ton straight for beets in 1893. The folowing are the best ten results of the past Stason:

Total Amt. Received. Tous Per Acre Schaefer, Red Clean a. Hansjosten, G. I., Stöltenberg, G. I. Chausen, G. I. enry Blaise, G. I. \* H. Warner, Wolbach dur C. Halan, G. I. ard Schmale, G. I. mrad Lassen, G. I. H. Meir, G. I.  $27.9 14.0 139.72 69.80 \\41.9 13.9 209.41 69.80$ 

These figures might be misleading if it were not repeated that the best ten results in each year are quoted. This is done to show what can be accomplished. Poorer results will, as a matter of course, pull the average down considerably. This year, 1893, the average amount received per acre for all acres raised will be between \$50 and \$55 per

The total acreage raised by farmers for the Grand Island factory this year was 225. This excludes Mr. Hayward Leavitt, who has raised beets very extensively every year and has 452 acres this senson. This gentle-man is excepted because the other 225 acres

represent about 150 farmers. The improvement company contract to furnish 3.000 acres of beets was never carried out and the Oxuard company was compelled to raise its own beets, planting in this year 1,185 acres.

## Better Things Are Expected.

The sugar manufacturers seem to believe, owever, that a turning point has come. Mr E. C. Howe, the manager of the Grand Island factory, spoke very encouragingly to your correspondent when asked as to the Prospects of next season. "I have sometimes become completely disbeen a decrease this year of 245,100 pound of sugar, owing, as intimated, to the an-tioathy of the farmers toward the industry. The Norfeik factory, on the other hand, has

The Norfeik factory, on the other hand, has steadily increased its output and will almost treble the product of the mother plant this year. The former has the advantage of the Steffen process of extracting sugar from syrup and works up some of the syrup at the Grand Island factory. This year it will turn out almost 4,000,000 pounds. The Oxnard compuny received in addition to the market price for sugar the following bounties: In 1890 the state bounty of 1 cent per pound, in 1891 and 1892 the national bounty of 2 cents per pound, and in 1809 Uncle Sam will pay the same rate. The aid received from the government is, therefore, for the Grand Island factory alone, \$7,663 for the Grand Island factory alone, \$7.50 from the state of Nebraska in 1802; \$25.37 in 1801 from Uncle Sam; \$42,202 in 1802 from Uncle Sam, and for the Grand Island cam paign of 1803 the company will rejetive \$65 18 from the company will rejetive \$65 718. It will also receive, for the factory a Norfolk, as bounty on the product this year about \$50,000. The state bounty law was re pealed in 1891.



#### The Democratic Headsman Called Down by a Congressman

A story more than passing good is going the rounds in Washington at the expense of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. Maxwell is the muchabused headsman of the present demo-cratic regime-abused by those who do not get office as well as by those who do; abased by magwamps for making any changes whatever in the postal service and abused by democrats for not making

He is withal an able and pleasant gentleman to leal with in spite of his de termination to ignore partisanship in the service and substitute proficiency therefor. Simon pure democratic en-thusasm often gets exasperated with him and lets go at his head with more vehemence than grace. The latest exponent of the Jacksenian principle said to have had a clash with the fourth asistant postmaster general is Colonel Merrison of Illinois

There is a chief postoffice inspectorship out in Illinois on which one of the popular colonel's friends has set his neart. It is needless to say per paren thesis that this sets the colonel's big heart likewise on the office. It is now held by Inspector Stuart, presumably a republican, but evidently a favorite with the present nonpartisan postal powers. The aspiring democrat is Mr. Charles Carroll of Shawneetown, Iil. The railway commissioner burst in upon Mr. Maxwell the other day and desired to know why his friend had not been ap-

pointed. "Because," said the unruffled Maxwell, "we have decided that he is not able to fill the place

"But I tell you he is," retorted Colonel Morrison

"You must undestand, colonel," said Mr. Maxwell, "that it is the purpose of this administration to require proficiency above everything else in the serv-ice. No man can enter this department without being fully equipped for the work in every way." "He can't?" sneered the irate Illi

noisan,

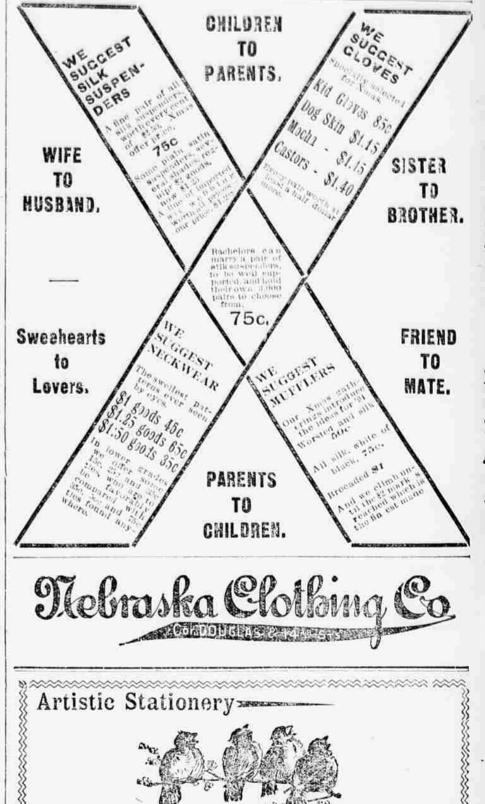
"No. sir, he can't," snapped out the fourth assistant postmaster general. "Well, how in — did you get in?" drawled the visitor as he backed out of

the office. Of course the joke is on Mr. Maxwell,

Southern Route to the Pacific Coast. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway is now running a daily through tourist car to San Francisco via Fort Worth, Texas, El Paso and Los Angelos, Passengers from Omaha can take this car at McForlund, Kan., at 2:50 p.m. This is the true southern route and by twelge hours the fastest train to all southern California po'nts. The "Phil-lips Rock Island personally conducted"



Don't undestand us as trying to interpose or teach you-No!-not at ail-you continue buying your nick-nacks and toys for to make the youngsters happy, as of bygone daysbut if you have need for sensible presents, consult the lowliest outlay of holiday gatherings ever displayed under any one roof-at the Nebraska-of course-



stream. The North Platte, Republican and Loop rivers are the streams which can be most pratically utilized, although each of these has a few tributaries which may support a limited mileage of ditch. The dif-ficulty with the Nebraska and White rivers in the northern part of the state is the deep channel in which they run, so that the cost of taking the water from these streams is largely increased, and as vet litte has been done in these valleys toward irrigation,

#### Schemes to Water Uplands.

But what about the high table land and territory which cannot be reached by cauals. The objector to irrigation in Nebraska when driven from every other stronghold falls back into this position-where are yo going to get water enough to irrigate all that vast country! Now it is not expected by even the most samuline advocate of irri-gation that all the land is to be put under gation that all the land is to be put under water, nor does he excert to see the day when one-tenth of it will be watered artifi-cially. If five or ten acres out of every quarter section could be watered, the result would be amazing. But for years to come there will continue to be immense tracts dd for grazing and speculative purposes in this semi-arid region

The unlands, so far as they will be irri-gated, must be watered by the second and and third methods—wells and storm water reservoirs. These two methods will fre-quently be combined. I have spoken of these methods as something that will be done in the future. As a matter of fact, they are being put in operation now. Note these

Mr. W. F. Stafford of Julesburg, after doing everything in his power to raise crops on his claim and utterly failing, began to irrigate a small plat of ground from a well. So successful was this experiment that this year he had two wells, both supplied with wind pumps, and furnishing water for about four acres. He has found it an advantage to pump into a small reservoir covering about three-fourths of an acre, and from this distributing the water to his crops. His principal cop this year was two acres of cabbage and his net cash proceeds from this crop was \$500, having in addition all his own family and several of his neighbors could use. One acre he has set to strawberries which will come in for market next year, and another acre is in various small fruits. Mr. Stafford was called before the convention and given a rigid catechising, standing the test admirably, and giving evidence of his conviction that the problem of farming in western Nebraska was solved as far as he was concerned. He believes every farmer in that region may easily support his family in

this way. Mr. L. F. Gausen, living near Lodge Pole, has had a similar experience, supporting his family this year from one well watering three-fourths of an acre. He also was called before the convention and thoroughly crossquestioned.

#### Good Profits in Watered Crops.

No man has done more towards testing irrigation and discovering the best method by experimenting than Martin Gering of Gering. Scotts Bluff county. When called before the convention, he emphatically pronounced himself a believer in irrigation. In his opinion, however, the present class of farm-ers are many of them unsuited to be irrigation farmers. Accustomed to tilling large farms, in a slack manner and spending much time, as he expressed it, "farming on a store box," they cannot bring themselves to "in-tensive" farming, as the expression now is. Mr. Gering has tried pumping for a general crop, but believes that too expensive a pro-cess to compete with ditch irrigation, but Dut

cess to compete with ditch irrigation, out believes it profitable for small fruits and garden products. Mr. W. L. Park, assistant super-intendent of the Union Pacific at North Platte, was snotner gentle-man who has 350 acres under ditch, and has for several years found it very profitable. He easily showed the conven-tion that 855 ner sever net was a comparprofit from raising showed the conven-tion that \$25 per here net was a common profit from raising alfalfa and either feed-ing or selling. An Hershey of North Platte was also satisfied that nothing but irriga-gation would make that country what it hould be, and told the convention how, two or three years ago, he sold from twelve acres of irrigated land about \$3,000 worth of potatoes, getting 2,700 bushels and selling at 1 10 year bushels 1,10 per bushel.

Mr. Donald W. Campbell, the well known civil engineer of Denver, Colo., known the west over as one of the best authorities on irrigation, made a number of practical tarks, treating of the necessity of getting capital prop.

of this convention are, hereby tendered to the people of North Platte for their efforts in be-half of irrigation and for their attendance and uniform kindness to the members of the asso-

clation. Resolved, That our special thanks are due and are hereby tendered the press of the state in general and of the city of North Platta and the local itrigation association for their un-tiring efforts in behalf of the success of this monthing. Resolved. That the president and secretary

Resolved. That the president and secretary of this association shall compile the proceed-lags of this convention to be published in paraphlet form and to ascertain the cost of publishing the same and solicit the saile of the same sufficient to any cost of nublication. Resolved, That the thanks of this association are expressed to Governor Grounse, who is also labor compilsioner, and the deputy labor compilsioner for their attendance, and the secretary of this association is hereby re-quested to solicit the support of the labor bureau of the state in promoting public inter-est in the nurposes of this association in every possible way, including the publication of the proceedings of this convention

# TIME OILAN GES.

#### The Northwestern Line.

The eastbound local, No. 8, now leaves Omaha daily at 11:05 a.m. The "Chi-cago Limited," No. 6, leaves at 4:05 p.m., arriving at Chicago 8:15 a.m., and the "Eastern Flyer," No. 2, leaves at 6:30 p. m., and arrives at Chicago [9:30 a. m. -by all odds the most convenient train from Omaha to Chicago. The equipment remains unchanged, because people expect something "above the average" on "Northwestern" trains. City ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

### California Excursion.

The great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific are the thing.

Time, trouble and expense saved by joining one of these parties. Passage may be taken at any point between Chicago and Ogden, Utah. For full particulars call or address F.

E. Sheaver, manager, 191 S. Clark street, Chicago, or your neavest Union Pacific agent, E. L. Lomax, General passenger and ticket agent, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

To the Fruit Lands of Southern Texas. Saturday, December 30, I will run a special low rate excursion to Houston and Galveston, Texas, and return on short or long time tickets as you wish. Train leaves Omaha from Webster street depot at 10 p. m. For tickets and full information relative to the trip call on or address R. C. Patterson,

425 Ramge block, Omaha.

Holiday Bailroad Rates. The usual reduced rates in effect for Christmas and New Years, via "THE NORTHWESTERN LINE."

Trains leave Omaha at almost any hour you wish.

City ticket office, No. 1401 Farnam street.

#### Winter Term of College

Begins Tuesday morning, January 2, at the Omaha Commercial college, Six-teenth and Douglas. New classes in all departments. Now is the time to begin. Plenty of teachers, elegant quarters and thorough equipments. Rohrbough Bros. will be at the college all day today to meet those who desire to call.

# Water Rents Due January 1st.

Payable at office, Bee building, 5 per cent disbount is paid on or before January 1. Failure to receive bill will not entitle any one to discount after January 1.

World's fair souvenir coins of 1893 for sale at Chase & Eddy's. 1518 Farnam st., Omaha.

Drexel botel, 16th and Webster, 1 blk. from M. P. & Elk. depot. Nat Brown,

ough experiments in raising beets. Ou hundred pounds of seed were procured from the Agricultural department at Washington -this was in the spring of 1888-and other seed was obtained from Germany. The seed was again planted by various agriculturists on various soils, and the results were still more satisfactory, especially that of the German seed. A German expert had been secured and had assisted in the cultivation, and upon analysis it was found that the heets contained from 12 to 18 per cent of sac charine matter. These analyses were made at the State university at Lincoln, in Ger many and in the government office at Wash-ngton. See agricultural report, page 303. The same experiments were continue d in

1880 and it was ascertained that a light loamy soil of which there is an abundance in this section, was best adapted to beet ult ure.

The money question was the only one that had now to be met. In January, 1889, ne gotiations had been commenced with Mr. Oxnard. The latter had made many visits to this and other states and finally after months of diplomatic effort on both sides. and after a state bounty of 1 cent per pound had been secured for all sugar to be manufactured, an improvement company was or ganized and a contract between the company and Mr. Oxnard was entered into December 5, 1889. The obligations of the contract com-prised the free gift of forty acres of land as a site for the factory, situated near Graud Island, the payment of all taxes for two years, 1890 and 1891, the furnishing of 5,000 acres of land for the cultivation of beets, at a price of not over \$15 for unimproved and not over \$25 for improved land and the growing of 3,000 acres of beets for three years, the Oxnard company promiing to pay \$3 per ton for beets containing 12 per cent of saceha-rine matter and 25 cents in addition per ton for each adultional per cent of increase, besides a few minor privileges. On the second day after the signing of the contract the ground was broken the machinery ordered, and in the fall of 1890 the Grand Island fac-tae was worked to use the second Island facory was ready to work up that season's crop of beets.

# How the Farmers Came Out.

No figures are obtainable as to the results of the first year's work as far as the farm-ers are concerned. Certain it is, however, that the farmers were, in the main, unsatis-thet for in the mark on the main, unsatisfied, for in the next year less and not more beets were raised, but there were some who were quite successful, and these tried the work again in 1891, and the following are the best ten results:



matic conditions. In the early part, or gi

couraged, and had put Hall county down as a very poor place for a sugar factory, but I believe a turning point has now come. We have contracts with farmers now who, two years ago, denounced the industry in public ectings, and declared that they would not beets for less than \$9 per ton. And the present general sentiment among farmers, and the list of contracts already made for the season of 1894, indicate better final results;

The cost of raising beets is estimated to be between \$13 and \$15 per acre, when the farmer is not necessitated to hire more labor than usual on account of his beet crop, and about \$20 per acre when he engages special service for beets. Mr. Heyward Leavitt, who has raised beets extensively since the birth of the industry, gave, in his address to a beet sugar convention in 1891, the following information as to the cost of raising an acre of beets:

Plowing ten to twelve inches deep ..... \$ 1.50 

Total cost per acre..... These figures refer to the farmer who raises but a small acreage and does it with his regular help. Mr. Leavitt gave the following as the cost of raising beets on a larger scale;

Plowing ten to twelve inches deep....... eeding Ewenty pounds of seed,.... binning out beets. Hoeing same twice ultivating same with horse cultivator 3 of

Total cost per acre .... To which must be added \$1 per ton for harvesting and delivering the beets at the factory. It will thus be seen that the work of

hoeing and thinting beets cost more on a larger scale than on a small one. This is true for the reason that the large planter must procure his laborers by the day and transport the workmen from the city to the beet fields and return every morning and

These prices on the whole will not vary any in any ordinary season or at any locality in this state where beets can be raised at all. And yet while a comparison will show a neat profit, many farmers claim their ex-perience to have been an expensive one, and believing that they had paid for their whistle of one occasion, refused to venture a second time. But the higher rate now

paid for beets is having its effect. The Norfolk, Nob., factory, owned and operated by the same company, was built in 1891. It is well known that the farmers in the vicinity of that factory have been steadily increasing the acroage year by year There is no material difference in the soil and the beets are of no better quality, but they take hold of the new industry more y more is be energetically and intelligently. It is be lieved that in 1895 the farmers in the vicin ity will furnish the factory with all the beets

The effect the new industry has upon agricultural conditions is, as a matter of course, of the greater importance. But a few fig-ures in regard to the factory will no doubt be of interest. be of interest

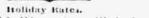
#### Results ut the Factories.

The Grand Isignd factory turned out in 1890, the first season, 756,300 pounds of sugar; in 1891, 1.315,600 pounds; in 1892, 2.101,000 pounds; in 1893, 1.835,000. There has thus



The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder .- No Ammonia; No Alum. Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

excursions, with through tourist sleeper to Los Angeles and San Franisco vin Salt Lake, leave Omaha every in he most tastey manage. Wednesday at 2:05 p. m. If you wish low rates, fast time and superior accommodations, call on or address Charles Kennedy, G. N. W. P. A., 1602 Farnam street.



The usual holiday rates will be in effect via the Missouri Pacific Railway. Tickets will be sold December 23d, 24th 25th, 30th, 31st and January 1st, 1894 limited for return passage until January 3d. For further information call at de pot, 15th and Webster streets or com pany's offices, northeast corner 13th and Farnam streets. J. O. PHILLIPPI, THOS. F. GODFREY,

A. G. F. & P. A. P. & T. A.

# SACRIFICE OF BEASTS.

Five florses and a Cow Perish in a Buraing Barn.

An alarm from box 34 called the department to extinguish a fire in the rear of Louis Lazarus' residence, 1923 Cuming street, at 7:45 last night.

The fire was in the stable, a ramshackle affair owned by George J. Paul, and caused a loss on the building of \$200. There was some insurance. But Mr. Lazarus ilid not get off so easily.

He had five horses and a cow in the stable and all perished. Beveral sets of harness and a quantity of hay and feed were also destroyed Lazarus' loss will reach \$700, and will be borne by himself and sons, who are assoclated with him in business. The insurance s probably \$400, but the exact amount Mr Lazarus was unable to state.

How the fire started is a mystery, but it was probably from a lighted match being dropped in the hay or from sparks from a defective chimney adjoining.

DeWitt's Witch Hazei Salve cures sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures ulcers.

\$65.50-California and Return-\$65.50. The Union Pacific offers to the Cali-fornia tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri river terminal. Quickest time and best service. The only line running Pullman palace sleepers and diners through from Chicago to San Francisco For any additional informamation call on or address H. P. Deuel, 1302 Farnam street, or E. L. Lomax, negeral passenger and ticket agent, Omaha, Neb.

# Arrested on Suspicion.

W. J. Griffin, Charles Boyer and W. H. Robare were arrested on suspicion yesterday morning by Officer Kelley. They are suspected of knowing something about a saloon burglary committed night before last on South Thirteenth street, although all three profess ignorance about the matter.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

# Foot Ball Game Postponed.

The foot ball game announced for today at





and America.

DEFORT LOS'T AFTER

MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziners, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitch hg of the cycs and other parts. Etrengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system, Hudyan cure Poblity, Nervousnes, Emissions, and Cevelopes and restores weak organs, Patus in the back, losses by day of night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements. Transformers means impotency in the first stage. It is a sympton of seminal weakness and harrenness. It can be stopped in 10 days by the

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This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the acc. It has been endorsed by the leading scienting men of Emope

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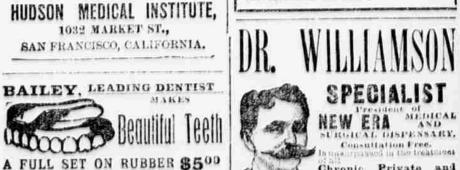
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stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 10 days by the use of Hudyan. The new discovery was made by the Boecial-ists of theold farming Hudson Medical Insti-tute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very poworful, but harmless. Sold for \$1.00 a package of 6 packages for \$5.00 (plain scaled boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you hay at boxer and are hot entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Bend for circulars and testimonials. Address HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHY 313, 315, 317 Sp. 15th SL, Omilia Batwoon Farnani and Haravy.



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