

HIGH LOCAL RATES.

How they hinder Nebraska's Development as well as Rob Producers And Consumers.

STAND UP FOR NEBRASKA.

Lists of Manufacturing Industries Which Have Grown up in Spite of High Freight Rates.

Facts Worth Considering.

The principle facts and figures concerning Nebraska's industries which form the basis for this discussion are reprinted from our last issue. They are as follows:

OMAHA INDUSTRIES.

The following is a partial list of the manufacturing industries located in the city of Omaha as reported in the Board of Trade's report for 1891.

Class.	No. of Firms.	Class.	No. of Firms.
Barbed wire.....	2	Sash doors, blinds.....	4
Brick.....	2	Breweries.....	1
Carriages, wagons.....	8	White lead.....	1
Crackers.....	3	Awings, tents, etc.....	3
Distillers.....	1	Box factories.....	3
Extracts, baking powder, etc.....	4	Cigar manufacturers.....	2
Foundries and machine shops.....	5	Co-perage.....	1
Lined oil.....	1	Ice cream.....	1
Shot and Lead pipe.....	1	Boot and shoe factory.....	1
Mattresses.....	3	Show case.....	1
Overalls.....	3	Yeast.....	1
Soda water.....	3	Corn cribs.....	1
Syrup refiners.....	1	Collars and cuffs.....	1
Smelting works.....	1	Tinware.....	2
Vinegar and pickles.....	1	Romney.....	1
Canning and preserving works.....	2	Land rollers.....	1
Baskets.....	2	Soaps.....	2
Brooms.....	2	Pearl buttons.....	1
Confectionery.....	2	Planing mills.....	1
Flour and corn mills.....	2	Saddlery.....	1
Bag factory.....	1	Wall Plaster.....	1
Chairs and furniture.....	2	Feed cooker.....	1
		Asphalt.....	1
		Plating works.....	1
		Boilers.....	1

A national census bulletin lately issued gives the following facts concerning Omaha's manufacturing industries as they were in 1890:

Number of different industries.....	77.
Manufacturing establishments.....	626
Hands employed.....	7,533
Total wages paid.....	\$4,797,482.
Capital invested.....	\$15,628,169.
Cost of material used.....	\$27,779,394.
Value of products.....	\$38,961,523.

LINCOLN INDUSTRIES.

The following is a carefully prepared list of the manufacturing interests of Nebraska's capital city:

Class.	No. of Firms.	Class.	No. of Firms.
Artificial stone.....	1	Harness and saddlery.....	1
Brass engines, etc.....	5	Marble, granite, etc.....	6
Boiler and iron works.....	1	Meat and cabinet.....	1
Boiler and steam.....	1	Paper.....	1
Brooms.....	1	Patent medicines.....	1
Confectionery.....	4	Patterns and models.....	1
Carriage tops and curtains.....	1	Planing mills.....	2
Cigars.....	7	Pettery.....	1
Cooperage.....	2	Radiators.....	1
Cornice, etc.....	3	Shawl, etc.....	1
Curtains and draperies.....	1	Soap.....	1
Crackers and cakes.....	1	Stove polish.....	1
Electric supplies.....	1	Tents and awnings.....	2
Drugs and chemicals.....	1	Tailor, etc.....	1
Umbrellas and parasols.....	1	Trunks and valises.....	1
Flavoring extracts.....	1	Umbrellas and parasols.....	1
Flour and mill stuffs.....	1	Vinegar.....	1
Foundries.....	2	Wagons.....	3
Furs, muffs, etc.....	1	Buggies and carriages.....	3
Gloves.....	1	Windmills.....	1
Hats.....	1	Paints.....	1
Horse collars.....	2		

The national census bulletin for 1890 give the following facts concerning Lincoln's manufacturing industries:

Number of different industries.....	38
Establishments.....	117.
Hands employed.....	1,519
Wages paid.....	\$936,675.
Capital invested.....	\$1,914,889.
Cost of material used.....	\$1,278,863.
Value of product.....	\$3,018,837.

The manufacturing industries of the state are by no means confined to these large cities. They are scattered all over the state. Almost every county seat has a number of enterprising establishments. Complete statistics concerning these are not accessible.

It is of course impossible to give more than an estimate of the capital invested, materials used, and products of factories outside of Omaha and Lincoln.

It would certainly be fair to assume that they are at least three times as great as those given in the census bulletin for Lincoln. This is certainly a low estimate. Under this supposition the figures of the whole state would be:

Capital invested.....	\$22,985,725.
Materials used.....	\$32,894,486.
Value of products.....	\$51,036,871.

Let us suppose that only one-third of the materials used came to the factories by rail, and that only one-half of the products are shipped out by rail. We have \$36,483,000 of products and materials on which somebody pays the freight.

Now nearly all the materials used and a large share of the products turned out are bulky, and costly to ship, so that the freight rates are a considerable element in the cost to the consumer. A reduction of freight rates equal to one hundredth part of these materials and products would be a saving of about \$365,000. A reduction equal to 3 per cent of the cost would be a saving of over one million dollars to the people of Nebraska.

The above statistics and estimates forcibly demonstrate the importance of the local rate question as a factor in the cost of articles produced and consumed in this state. These freight charges are paid chiefly by the consumers of the articles, and they are therefore directly and deeply interested in securing a reduction of local freight rates to a just and reasonable basis.

Now let us look at the question from the stand-point of the manufacturer. It might at first view seem to be a matter of very little interest to the manufacturer whether he pays low or high

freight rates, since he can add the freight charges to the cost of the goods and thus collect them from the consumers. But a farther examination of the question will show that the question of local freight rates is one of the highest importance to all local manufacturing industries. The truth of the following proposition cannot be questioned.

The success of a manufacturing enterprise depends upon the market for its product.

What every manufacturer wants is an extended market in which his goods can be sold at a profit.

We are living under a system of competition. Whether this system is better or worse than a system of co-operation, or a system of nationalism is a question which need not be discussed here. Competition is a fact, and a most potent fact which every manufacturer must take into account. He must sell his goods in competition with the goods made by his competitors. Every manufacturer in Nebraska must sell his goods in competition with the goods manufactured outside the state.

The fact has already been cited that nearly all the industries in Nebraska have been built up because of their special adaptation to working up materials produced in the state, or supplying the demands of the people of the state, or both.

Let us suppose a case: A gentleman named Smith, in an interior Nebraska town has a capital of \$10,000 which he thinks of investing in a manufacturing enterprise. He looks over the field to determine what branch of manufacturing it will pay him best to undertake. Finally he says to himself:

"Tomatoes, sweet corn, beans, peas, etc., can be produced here in large quantities and of excellent quality. The people of this section consume great quantities of canned tomatoes, corn, etc. A canning factory ought to pay well. I will invest my money in that business. I shall certainly be able to supply the local demand for these goods at any rate. Then I ought to be able to reach out and find a market for my goods in the surrounding towns and counties, and perhaps in the whole state. Perhaps later on my superior advantages will enable me to reach out and compete in the markets of the whole country. If the farmers of this community cannot furnish me with enough material, I can get the farmers of neighboring counties to produce material and ship it to the factory by rail."

Therefore Mr. Smith proceeds to invest his \$10,000 in a canning factory. The farmers of the surrounding county engage in the production of tomatoes, sweet corn, etc., which they market at the factory at a living profit.

The people of the locality buy the product of the factory, because it is sold at reasonable prices, and because they want to encourage home industry. Everything goes on well until the home market is supplied. When Mr. Smith begins to reach out for other markets he gets acquainted with the freight rate business. He finds local rates so high that when freight charges are added to the cost of his goods, he is unable to compete with canning factories located hundreds of miles beyond the borders of Nebraska. Mr. Smith's factory is located only 100 miles from Lincoln, a city of 50,000 inhabitants who consume large quantities of canned goods. He undertakes to supply the Lincoln market, but he finds that the canning factories of Chicago and St. Louis 500 miles away can undersell him because they can get their goods to Lincoln cheaper than he can.

Presently Mr. Smith finds out that the schedule of local rates in Nebraska has been so arranged as to discourage rather than encourage his business. The discrimination against him is outrageous. Hence instead of building up a great business, he struggles along as best he can with a small business.

Dropping this special case, let us now take a more general view of the matter.

August 21 1891. Mr Chas. G. Dawes of Lincoln appeared before the board of transportation and delivered an argument on this subject which has never been answered.

He showed that the corporations are enemies to the development of the state, that they are discouraging the building up of local industries in the state. Their reason for this is that they would rather ship manufactured products into Nebraska from outside points by what is known as "long hauls," than to ship them from point to point within the state by "short hauls." They discriminate against local business for the sake of building up a large "through business."

Mr. Dawes proved his charges by showing up the rates. He showed that there is particular discrimination against Nebraska manufacturers that is not practiced in other states. He showed that rates on articles coming under the 4th and 5th classes in the freight classifications are higher in proportion to rates on other classes in Nebraska than in other states. And these classes, the 4th and 5th, consist largely of articles which might be easily manufactured in Nebraska. He submitted a list of several hundred articles in the two classes which he asserted might be manufactured in

Nebraska were it not for the high local rates. The following are a few of the articles named:

4TH CLASS.	
Fire brick.....	Common brick.....
Dried meats.....	Pressed brick.....
Felt paper.....	Building paper.....
Straw paper.....	Door mats.....
Cement.....	Mattresses.....
Condensed Milk.....	Baking powder.....
Artificial stone.....	Sausage.....
Hogs dressed.....	Palet.....
Packed pork.....	Evaporated fruit.....
The roofing.....	Butter.....
Sewer pipe.....	Wrapping paper.....
Kraut.....	Crockery.....

5TH CLASS.	
Lined oil.....	Earthenware.....
Mould boards.....	Ginger ale.....
Salted meats.....	Hominy.....
Yallow.....	Lard.....
Preserved vegetables.....	Preserves.....
Vinegar.....	Fruit butter.....
	Crockery.....

It is on these two classes that Nebraska corporations reach the culmination of extortion and injustice as will be shown by figures in our next issue.

SENATOR ALLEN INTERVIEWED.

He Tells About His Former Politics, And States the General Course He will Pursue.

The following article appeared in the Omaha Bee of February 7: To a representative of the Bee last evening, Senator-elect Allen said that he voted for Tilden in 1876, voted the republican ticket at other elections, both before and since the memorable campaign.

"In 1878," said the judge, "I was nominated for congress by a combination of democrats and anti-monopolists in the Fourth Iowa district. This explains the stories to the effect that while I resided in Iowa I was a democratic candidate for congress. The nomination came to me entirely unsought, and was given to me more in a complimentary sense on account of my well known anti-monopoly sentiments. I am constitutionally an anti-monopolist. For a number of years I have realized that the tendency of the republican party was toward centralization and monopoly control, and I ceased to act with the party four years ago.

"I was one of the number of republicans who with General Leese sought to introduce the anti-monopoly idea to the republican party and to loosen the grasp of the corporations on the organization. When it became evident to me that the corporations had captured the party openly and avowedly became a member of the people's independent party. I am in full sympathy with the principles advocated by that party."

Prominent democratic leaders have openly boasted that they held Judge Allen's written pledge to act with the democratic party in the organization of the next United States senate and to join with that party in the support of administrative measures. Referring to these sentiments the senator said:

"No man holds a written pledge from me regarding the distribution of patronage or the organization of the senate. I have said to some gentlemen in regard to the organization of the senate, in my judgment, it is my duty to assist the dominant party and also give it conscientious support in all administrative measures and afford it a full opportunity to make its government a success. Any further than that I was at perfect liberty to pursue such course as I thought proper. I believe that any administration should not be obstructed in the fair conduct of the government, and that it should be given a just and full opportunity in consequence of its being charged with the responsibility of the conduct of the government.

"I may add that I am in full sympathy with the administration on the tariff question. I favor the free coinage of silver, and in this respect I may differ with the administration. I have had, of course, no time to give the matter of specific legislation any consideration and can only express my views along the general lines.

"I will return home to-morrow. I have a great deal of work to do before I can lay down the office I hold as judge of the Ninth judicial district. There are many important cases under advisement, which I will of necessity be compelled to investigate before I can reach a decision upon them. After this work is finished I shall tender my resignation. I expect to go to Washington at the inauguration of Cleveland and to be at the executive session of the senate immediately after the inauguration."

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HALSTEAD ON MR. BLAINE.

The Veteran Editor Retracts All His Attacks on the Magnetic Man.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—Some time ago the Appeal-Avalanche contained the following paragraph: "Merrat Halstead still has his nerve, with him in his comment on Blaine's death, for instance, he says that those who condemned Blaine 'when he was confronted by deadly antagonists while speaker of the house did so upon insufficient evidence.' Yet Merrat Halstead himself condemned him on that evidence. The dear, delightful, blundering old field marshal will now have to do some more explaining."

This evoked from Mr. Halstead the following letter, which appeared this morning:

This paragraph has peculiarities that suggests to me to say a few words in review. I do say that I assailed Blaine at the time on insufficient evidence and had hardly made the fight against him until the understanding came to me that I had been too swift in condemnation. There were three Republican editors who at Cincinnati in 1876 attacked Blaine and have been regretful ever since—Mr. Joseph Medill, Mr. Richard Smith and myself. As for myself I feel that I did Blaine a wrong then in being so perpendicular. I leaned backward. He was so pleasing a man that I resisted his fascinating qualities too strongly to be quite fair to him. The fact that he was irresistible stimulated opposition and animated antagonism. Perhaps the paradox does not seem to you wholly irrational or incredible. Take the Mulligan letters and when Blaine had read them in the house there were two stories told without ceasing that for a time broke the force of his wonderful vindication. One was that he did not read the right package and another that the important letters were missing. Both are confessions that Blaine was wronged by his accusers. The muzzumps never ceased to say that the mistake was made by some scraps were scattered from pigeon holes, but they weakened the case against Blaine instead of strengthening it. There was no mistaking letters of the least consequence, but his enemies multiplied them in their minds. If Mr. Blaine had been an old lawyer forty times what he was he would have been made viri sas fees. He was most rudely attacked by lawyers and poets. The latter distorted the truth professionally. I gave for a little while too much credit to the indictments of fancy and the arguments of distortion. In your experience, I am happy that you do not know how it was, or is yourself? I have loved James G. Blaine and believed in him for fifteen years. His death is to me a personal loss. It is a public misfortune. Shall an episode of error in the estimation of evidence condemn me as long as he lived in his grave and it is in my heart and head and hand to 'him' just as I think not. MERRAT HALSTEAD, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 5, 1892.

NOT A PASSENGER KILLED.

A Santa Fe Train Goes Through a Trestle Near Baring, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—The second section of passenger train No. 3 on the Santa Fe leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock last night and due in Kansas City at 12:10 to-day, was wrecked this morning at Baring, Mo. The train went through a trestle near the station and the first two coaches were precipitated through the wood work and to the ground, a distance of forty or fifty feet. The third coach, which was a sleeper, caught by one end of the trestle work in a vertical position. There were five passengers in the sleeper who were thrown to the forward and lower end of the car, but were saved from injury and death by their heavy cushions. Not a passenger on the entire train was killed and none were seriously injured. The track will be blocked for at least forty-eight hours.

Kansas Appointments.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—Governor Lewelling this morning announced the appointment of J. F. Todd, to be labor commissioner, succeeding Frank H. Betton. The office pays \$1,000 a year. Todd is editor of the Industrial Advocate of Eldorado and is a prominent Knight of Labor. Governor Lewelling says that he has recommended to Todd the appointment of A. C. Baker of Junction City to succeed C. A. Henrie as chief clerk, and it goes without saying that this will be done. The place also pays \$1,000 a year.

W. H. Nelson has bought the interest of his partner, J. O. Royce, in the Smith Center Pioneer Bulletin.

Nelson was State Treasurer Stover's assistant. Royce is now reading clerk in the Republican house.

Legislators Must Get Up Earlier.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—In the house a resolution was adopted to meet at 9 o'clock in the future, Mondays excepted. The house bill restraining goats from running at large was defeated on third reading. Speaker pro tem Stuart's bill rendering void contracts entered into by fruit growers with swindling nursery agents was passed, and a few minutes later Speaker Mabrey's bill empowering the railroad commissioners to regulate the charges of express companies was read a third time and passed, together with an emergency clause with but two votes in opposition. Grist of Green and Pachall of St. Louis.

Kansas Wheat.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—Secretary Mohler of the agricultural department has received reports from a part of the state which say that the wheat crop throughout the western half of the state is in fine condition, while the crop in the eastern counties is injured on uplands where there is no snow. Generally the crop is reported in fair condition and has not been injured by freezing and thawing.

An Oklahoma Financier Arrested.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 13.—H. H. Wyckoff, the alleged absconding manager and treasurer of the National Loan and Investment company of Oklahoma City, Ok., was arrested here this morning by Sheriff Carson on a warrant issued at Oklahoma City on the strength of an indictment.

Anarchists Convicted.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 13.—Henry Bauer and Carl Noid, the anarchists charged with being accessories before the fact to the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie steel company, was found guilty as indicted.

Confesses to a Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Henry Intehinson, colored, was this afternoon arrested by Captain Burns of station No. 2 and a charge of murder placed against him. Hutkinson confessed to having killed a colored girl named Herva Fisher in Chicago.

J. W. CASTOR, Pres. E. E. MOTT, STATE AGENT. W. B. LINCOLN, Secy. J. P. ROUSE, Vice-Pres. A. GREENHAMYER, Treas.

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