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They do say that Mrs. O'Linn has secured a greater pull with Grover for the Chadron postoffice than all the old-time war horses of Dawes county democracy. Wouldn't it be a good one if Mrs. O'Linn should step in postmaster shortly after the 4th of next month?—*Chadron Journal.*

An attempt was made to assassinate John W. Mackay, one of the wealthiest men in the United States on the 24th inst in San Francisco. He was shot through the back and narrowly escaped death. The would-be assassin then turned the revolver on himself, but did not take good aim as it only wounded him. It seems as if almost all the would-be assassins, of late, get the worst of it.

Prof. Sumner declares that had it not been for the war, the United States would have been today the foremost free trade nation in the world. Certainly, and the foremost slave power in the world. She would have gone on from one degree of shame to another until her bonds instead of being donatable at twelve per cent as under Buchanan in 1860 would have been on a par with those of Egypt, Turkey and the Argentine Republic. The war spoiled a great deal of democratic prosperity and happiness in this way.—*State Journal.*

Dawes county land is selling every day. This spring will see more changes in the ownership of real estate than have occurred for several years.—*Dawes County Journal.*

This may be said of all Northwest Nebraska. The fact is that many farmers in states farther east cannot afford to keep their high priced lands and let an opportunity pass by to buy lands in this favored county, at a price ranging from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Indications are now that these cheap lands are going to be looked after this coming summer and fall.—*Crawford Gazette.*

The supreme court of Kansas handed down its decision in the contest cases and the republican house has been recognized as the legally organized body. Justice Allen, who is a populist, gave his dissenting opinion also, claiming that the supreme court has no jurisdiction in the cases. The two houses will now meet together and recognize the republican speaker. All the appropriation bills passed by the populist house will have to be passed again and it is probable that the election of Martin as senator will also be contested and require another election. The whole affair is very much to be regretted, but if the pops will be naughty they must be punished.

**The Sugar Beet Industry.**

There is a bill pending before the Nebraska legislature proposing a bounty from the state to fillers of the soil who shall grow sugar beets in this state. The object of this commendable measure is not to provide an easy means to get at the public funds but on the contrary to lend the moral support of this great commonwealth to every effort on the part of citizens to cultivate the sugar beet. It will also serve to give official notice to the producer that no more profitably crop can be tilled. Experiments during the past few years have amply demonstrated the fitness of Nebraska soil and climate for beet culture. Results have overwhelmingly shown the crop to be a most profitable one and there have been manifold instances where farmers have received for a single crop of sugar beets an amount of money double the value of the land on which they were grown. The logical result has greatly enhanced values of land and the opening up of a new industry which has been nothing less than marvellous.

No man who has the best interests of the state at heart, and who recognizes that the prosperity of the producer means prosperity to the whole state, can offer any valid objection to the bill now pending in the legislature. A farmer may profitably grow wheat and corn in Nebraska; but when he learns that with less effort on his part a given number of acres will net him \$3 in sugar beets to \$1 in wheat it will not take him long to make the experiment. But it is true that a great majority of the farmers of Nebraska are skeptical on the subject of beet culture. They do not know that what has already been done in this direction in Nebraska has attracted the attention of sugar makers all over this country and Europe. It has proved to be the best advertisement the state has ever enjoyed. It is bringing people to the state and it has brought money for investment here and will continue to do so.

**Finding New Homes.**

The exodus of farmers from central Illinois to Nebraska and the west is a fruitful subject for the political economist, and around railroad offices the reasons for the exodus are largely discussed. A railroad man, in speaking of the change of the farmers from a well settled state to Nebraska, said that he presumed the itinerant farmer was probably in the majority, as landlords had raised rents in the last few years.

"Only a few years ago," said he, "a renter thought he could hardly exist when he had to give one-third of his grain at rent, but now the rent is two-fifths, and in some cases one-half. The cash rent then was \$3 per acre; today it is \$6. So these wide awake heads of families come west, buy a small piece of land, pay part down and trust to the fertility of the soil for the remainder due on their property."

"Public opinion will assign many reasons for the movement to our own state, but one will seem to be particularly conclusive, and that is the rapid rise to high value of lands on which the occupants in former years toiled hard for meager profits has bred a desire to sell and use the money in land speculation. The competition among renters makes even the firm ones uneasy for fear they may be supplanted by others with superior recommendations or willingness to offer more money; hence where renters have a bank account over their cost of living they constitute a good part of the exodus, and there are a number of them among the home seekers. Another cause, quite evident among the emigrants is the desire to provide homes for the children rapidly growing to manhood and womanhood."

It is understood that this is just the beginning of a larger exodus from central Illinois, as hundreds are waiting to hear the result of the experiment before they themselves make the change.—*Doc.*

**A Gulf Railroad.**

Senator Stewart offered this resolution concerning the building of a railroad to the gulf, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The congress of the United States has appropriated six million dollars to make a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico; and

WHEREAS, The construction of such deep water harbor would be of little value to the great interior basin of the continent without a north and south railroad to said harbor; and

WHEREAS, A road costing \$27,000 per mile could be constructed from the north line of Dakota to the gulf for sum of \$27,000,000; and

WHEREAS, A tax of five cents per acre on the lands of the ten great states lying in the great interior basin would construct said road and leave a surplus of over \$2,000,000; and

WHEREAS, The exports of wheat, cattle, beef products, meat products and bread stuff of all kinds amount in round numbers to \$475,000,000 annually on which there would be a direct saving in transportation, equal to 20 per cent, amounting to \$94,000,000 annually, or sufficient to pay the cost of said road three and one-half times; and

WHEREAS, The furnishing of said interior north and south transportation would attract the great manufacturing industries to the great interior valleys and make them the most populous as well as the wealthiest portion of the country so that Nebraska in ten years would have 5,000,000 people with many prosperous cities like Lincoln and Omaha; and

WHEREAS, By said transportation facilities the value of the arable lands of said interior states would soon be enhanced in value at least 25 per cent, and the value of other property proportionately increased amounting in all to a sum 100 times greater than the cost of said road; now therefore, be it

Resolved, By the senate of the state and the house concurring, that it is the sense of this legislature that the said ten states should immediately take measures for a co-operative effort to build said road, with its necessary branches and feeders, and that when the same is built it should be owned by the people of the said states and operated as a single line at cost for the benefit of its owners, viz., all the people.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to communicate with the governors of the states of North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and the territory of Oklahoma and propose that a convention of delegates from each of said states, to be appointed by the respective governors thereof, be held in the near future at some central point to discuss and mature ways and means for the construction of said north and south road.

**The Death Penalty.**

The temper of the public mind is probably decidedly adverse at the present time to the abolition of the death penalty. The appalling increase of crime in this country is awakening serious thought, and when to this is added the decreasing number of convictions for murder, the tendency of society is unmistakable. In 1892 there were 6,792 murders in the United States, and only 107 legal inflictions of the death penalty. According to this showing one person in every 10,000 was murdered, while only one murderer in every sixty-three and one-half met the just punishment of his crime. Students of social problems have also to admit that "reliable statistics and testimony prove that, among all nations of the Christian world, in the United States the highest crimes are most frequently committed and least punished." So long as these discouraging facts remain indisputable it will be useless for amateur philanthropists to urge the abolition of the death penalty for the crime of murder.

**John Quincy Adams and Gresham.**

The New York *World* calls attention to the parallel between Judge Gresham's selection for secretary of state and that of John Quincy Adams. The two instances certainly have some points in common up to date, enough to suggest, naturally enough, some attempt to cast a political horoscope, but the *World* is somewhat of fault and decidedly incomplete in its history.

The *World* says that Madison, as well as Monroe, appointed the second Adams as the head of his cabinet, which is a mistake. Monroe himself was the secretary of state under Madison for the greater part of the time, succeeding Robert Smith, of Baltimore, who had been secretary of the navy under Jefferson. Madison had honored Mr. Adams with the mission to England and other diplomatic service. His elevation to the head of foreign affairs was due to the genuine spirit of civil service reform as it obtained under all the presidents who preceded Andrew Jackson, and not to any consideration of political expediency. The entire number of removals from office by the six presidents who preceded Jackson number, it is said, only seventy-two, all told, including an average of one removed for embezzlement to each president, making for the entire period only two removals a year. John Quincy Adams had held high office in the foreign service under every president, but not continuously. Between times he had been a United States senator and a Harvard professor. So much in the way of correction of the positive mistake of the *World* and for the general circumstances of the case.

But the real point of insistence on the part of the *World* is that if history should repeat itself the republican party of to-day would never again be a power in the politics of the country. It emphasizes and expatiates upon the fact that the Federal party, to which Adams had belonged, never again showed its head. That is true, and far more to the point, that the republican party of that day never won another national victory and soon lay buried in the same grave with the Federal party. It had in William H. Crawford a presidential candidate in 1824, that gentleman, rather than Adams, who was also a candidate, being the regular party nominee. There was no election by the people, but Crawford was so low in the scale as not to be a factor in the election by the house of representatives.

The democracy in general and the *World* in particular are quite welcome to all the consolation they can derive from that chapter of political history. The *Laborer* lays claim to no gift of divination. The next three or four years may have in store some surprise wholly unlooked for and unforeshadowed up to the present time, but surely the Gresham appointment, look at in the light of the little candle lighted by the New York *World*, bodes only evil to that "organized appetite," the democratic party.

**Northern and Southern Orators.**

Washington Post.  
"I have noticed in my frequent visits to Washington," says Mr. R. W. Hawkins at the Arlington, "a very decided difference between the northern and southern members of congress. I always go to the capitol if congress is in session, as a sort of religious duty. I figure to myself that I am an American citizen and have to help to pay the salaries of these roosters. I want to see where they are at, and what they are at. I find that the southern member is almost invariably more fluent, has a greater command of language, is blessed with a more easy delivery, is more prone to run to the flower of rhetoric, has a more rotund voice, and enunciates more clearly. I find that the northern member has a more positive face and manner, evinces a thorough knowledge of the subject under discussion, usually display a sounds logic, uses plainer language, and produces more effect. I find that the collar of the southern man is apt to grow awry and his coat to come unbuttoned. I find that the collar of the northerner is always in place and his coat thoroughly fastened. The southerner has a tendency to become heated; the northerner is always cool. As a legislator I prefer the northerner. He is less effervescent and more safe."

The Crawford *Tribune* has been purchased by F. E. Jandt and will hereafter be published as a democratic paper. Democratic papers will continue to bob up serenely for the next six months or a year.

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