

SEED FOR NEBRASKANS

Senator Millard Will Undertake to Distribute His Quota.

PUBLISHERS ESPECIALLY FAVORED

Seeds Will Go Only to Those Who Will Make Good Use of Them—An Important Ruling by the Supreme Court—Other Nebraska Matters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—(Special dispatch.)—An illustrious Nebraskan, who at one time graced the position of secretary of agriculture, repeatedly declared that the annual free distribution of garden and flower seeds by the government was a fraud upon the taxpayer. Whether this be the case or not, Senator Millard has undertaken to distribute his quota of seeds in such a manner as to get them only to persons who will make the best possible use of them in order that they may be of actual benefit to his constituents. To this end he has sent out the following letter to chairmen of county committees:

"Dear Sir: I am advised by the secretary of agriculture that my quota of garden seeds for next spring's planting will be at my disposal early in February.

"It is my purpose, if possible, to distribute these seeds only to those who may have use for them. It has occurred to me that you may be disposed to receive a quantity of these seeds from me and ask the newspapers of your county to publish the fact that you are in a position to supply the local demand. Each package will bear my frank, so that all you need to do is to write the name and address of the party applying for seeds. Do you care to handle these seeds this way? If so, base your requisition for seeds upon the number of applications coming to you.

"Should the publishers of any newspaper in your county want a number of packages for independent distribution, I shall ask you to meet such demand out of the consignment sent you. I am not sure that I can send more than 500 packages to your county."

TRANSFER INSOLVENT PROPERTY

A Decision by the Supreme Court that Has Important Bearing.

LINCOLN, Dec. 10.—A decision will affect a great many transfers of property by persons who were insolvent at the time of transfer was given by the supreme court last week in the case of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank against Charles W. Mosher. The action was begun by creditors of Mosher to recover on stock that was transferred prior to the failure of the Capital National bank, of which Mosher was the convicted wrecker. The opinion is by Judge Day. It is decreed that in the absence of a mutual fraudulent intent the law does not interfere with the right of a person, be he solvent or insolvent, to make such disposition of his property, based upon a valid consideration, as his judgment dictates. On this single point several transfers of stock, amounting to approximately \$50,000, are held by the court to be valid.

It is further held in the opinion that an insolvent debtor has the right to employ attorneys to defend his estate and himself and to transfer his property in payment of such contemplated service, provided it is done in good faith and the property transferred does not exceed a reasonable fee for the service which might reasonably be anticipated.

A Nebraskan Honored.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Congressman Burkett is receiving the congratulations of friends upon his selection as a member of the house committee on appropriations. It is a mark of special distinction. Few second-term members in all the history of the lower house have been considered competent for a place on this powerful committee, a membership on which brings to its possessor quite as much influence as does a chairmanship of the ordinary house committee. The appointment was a high personal compliment, for Mr. Burkett made no effort for the place.

Farm Land Sells for \$90 an Acre.

YORK, Dec. 10.—Eighty acres of York county land, just north of the city, and owned by F. H. Chapin, was sold to Harris D. Hull of Marquette, for \$90 per acre.

Caught Fish Over Time.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 10.—Joe Eaton was arrested near Wymore by Officer Maxfield. Eaton had thirty-five fish in his possession which showed evidence of having recently been caught. The game laws of Nebraska say that it is not allowable to catch fish between now and the 1st of April, 1902. Eaton pleaded not guilty, but as the possession of the fish was proven, he was given thirty days in the county jail to study it over.

ON THE SMALLPOX SITUATION

State Board of Health Gives Consideration to the Same.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 9.—The secretaries of the state board of health were in session at the state house. Certificates to practice medicine in the state were issued to five physicians and one osteopath.

Dr. Brasch of Beatrice, secretary of the board, stated that the rules sent out to county boards some time since, relative to quarantining and the organizing of local boards of health, were meeting with many responses. A number of the boards have replied stating that they have complied with the requests, while others have promised to do so at their next meetings, many of which will be held this week.

The small pox situation in the state was considered and it was brought out that the number of cases has not materially increased since the last meeting. A bulk of the cases at the present time are in the northeastern and northwestern portion of the state.

INVOLVES IRRIGATION LAW

Case of Crawford County of Far-Reaching Importance to Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 9.—The case of the Crawford county against Hathaway, which is of far-reaching importance to the irrigation interests of Nebraska, has been assigned for rehearing at the next sitting of the supreme court. The action originated in a dispute over a small irrigation claim in Dawes county, but it has grown to such proportions that it now involves the constitutionality of the entire irrigation law of the state. It has been before the supreme court in various ways for nearly two years and in all opinions given the court has held strictly to the law of riparian rights, and contrary to the Nebraska law.

HIS LEGS ALMOST SEVERED

Distressing Accident to Young Man at Fairbury.

FAIRBURY, Neb., Dec. 9.—A shocking accident occurred a short distance northwest of this city. John Calloway, a young man who had previously lost an arm, was helping C. C. Calloway clear a piece of timber land. The young man used a light ax, which he could wield with one hand, and he was chopping on one side of a tree while his uncle chopped from the other. When the tree was almost felled an unusual stroke by the latter sent the ax clear through the remaining portion of the tree and into young Calloway's right leg just below the knee, completely severing the bone and injuring that member so that it is believed it will have to be amputated.

Official Flag Day.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 9.—Superintendent Pearce has received notice from Governor Savage that December 20 has been designated as Flag day in the schools of Nebraska in honor of the date of the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States. While not having been officially recognized by the state, the schools of Omaha have observed Flag day for five years. Each year upon the recurrence of December 20 the flags have floated from Omaha school buildings.

Reported to Have Succeeded.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 9.—D. E. Nobbles, aged about twenty-eight years and unmarried, is reported to have committed suicide at Seattle, Wash., a short time ago by taking carbolic acid. Mr. Nobbles was well known in Fremont and vicinity, having acted as superintendent of the sugar factory at Leavitt a year ago. It is understood that he was somewhat addicted to the use of liquor.

Fire in State Institute.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 9.—A fire which came near ending disastrously to the state started in the laundry department of the Institute for the Feeble Minded from clothes which were hanging too close to a warm pipe. The blaze was quenched in its incipency.

Sugar Beets of High Grade.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 9.—The Standard Beet Sugar company has nearly completed its season's work. The beets this year have been of a higher grade than last year and while the tonnage has been much less, the amount of sugar made is much greater.

Ellen Mitchell Tries to Die.

FREMONT, Neb., Dec. 9.—Ellen Mitchell, a dining room girl at the New York hotel, attempted suicide at the hotel, but did not succeed. The guests heard some one fall heavily to the floor in the hall and a woman's voice saying: "It is all over now." She was found lying on the floor with a small bottle nearly filled with carbolic acid in her hand. Physicians saved her. She had quarreled with a male employe of the hotel.

AS TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Nebraska Board of Health Devise Strict Quarantine Regulations.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 4.—The members and secretaries of the State Board of Health have submitted a set of stringent quarantine regulations which are recommended for adoption by every county in the state. They provide for the quarantine of smallpox, scarlet fever and diphtheria cases upon strict sanitary lines. The board advises the county commissioners in each county to organize a local board of health and they are urged to follow as closely as possible the rules submitted to them, which are as follows:

Whenever within the limits of this county and without the corporate limits of any city or village a person is suspected of having smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria or other contagious disease, he shall be immediately isolated within his own household as carefully as possible, and as soon as a contagious disease is recognized it will be the duty of the attending physician and of the householder to give written notice of the same to the clerk of the county, giving the name of the disease and of the family where it exists, with the number exposed and all other particulars that may be of any value.

The premises where above contagious diseases exist shall be duly quarantined by the board through its proper officers, or an appointee, (a) by placing upon the house or some conspicuous point upon the premises a placard giving the name of the disease in letters not less than three inches in height; (b) by a verbal or written notice to the householder to remain on the premises and in no way mingle with other people, or allow others, except physicians, to approach nearer than thirty feet of any house or person thus quarantined. This rule to apply also in cases of exposure.

Such quarantine shall continue until, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the board, the last case of the disease likely to occur therein has completely recovered and is ready for disinfection. Provided, however, that in cases of extreme necessity one free from disease may be released earlier after thorough disinfection of person and clothing, and with a certificate from the above named medical adviser.

The necessities of life, as often as occasion demands, may be carried within thirty feet of the quarantined house by a neighbor or other duly appointed messenger, but no nearer, nor shall any effects whatever be brought away from the household until thoroughly disinfected.

In case of death from contagious disease there shall be no public funeral; the body of the deceased shall be closely wrapped in sheets well saturated with disinfectants and closed in a tight casket, this to be again wrapped in a disinfected cloth, and in such cases the corpse shall not be carried to or near any body of people while on its way to the cemetery.

When in any school district or community several families—say five to eight—are infected with contagious diseases, or very many exposures have occurred, the board should prohibit all gatherings of people in that community, including sessions of schools, until in their opinion the emergency is past.

All physicians should use due precautions in their visits to quarantined households to avoid the danger of contagion to the well.

When, in the opinion of the medical adviser of the board, quarantine can safely be raised, it shall be done with fumigation with a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, using at least five ounces to each 1,000 cubic feet of air space, solution to be applied by an approved evaporator or by the sheet method, the rooms to be sealed for at least six hours, all persons to receive a disinfecting bath and their clothing to be fumigated and the house thoroughly cleaned. This is to be done in accordance with the suggestions of the State Board of Health to physicians.

When in the opinion of the board a hospital is needed to which individual cases of contagious diseases may be removed, or when such method will accommodate those without homes at much less public expense, or for any other reason it is deemed best, a building suited to their needs shall be provided.

Whoever in any way willfully or negligently disobeys these rules of quarantine and disinfection shall by such disobedience render himself subject to prosecution and a fine of \$25 for each and every offense and shall meanwhile, if infected and subject to quarantine, be held at the quarantined house or hospital until the time for disinfection.

Alleged Horse Thieves.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Dec. 7.—Sheriff Nequist returned from St. Paul, where he secured two horse thieves wanted in this county for stealing a horse, November 29, from Charles H. Olson, twelve miles southeast of Stromsburg. They waived examination.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.
Cattle—There was a very light run of cattle, and as the demand on the part of packers was liberal the market ruled active and higher all around on anything at all good. The limited offerings of corned steers brought buyers out early and there was lively competition, particularly for the better grades. The general market could safely be quoted strong to a dime higher, and in a good many cases sales were made that looked a good deal higher. Although the bulk of the offerings consisted of butcher stock, the cow market was active and higher. The better grades were easily strong to a dime higher. The medium grades and canners did not show much change, but still they moved more freely than they have for the last several days. Hulls also sold at good, strong prices, where the quality was at all good. Veal calves and stags could be quoted strong. There were only a few stockers and feeders on the market, so that sellers had no difficulty in getting good, steady prices for anything at all desirable. The common kinds, though, were neglected, the same as usual. There were very few westerns in the yards, but it is safe to quote beef steers of good quality strong and active. Hogs—There was not a very heavy run of hogs, and as other markets were quoted higher prices improved at this point. The market opened 100/150 higher with the prime heavyweights selling from \$6.15 to \$6.20. The medium weights sold largely from \$6.05 to \$6.10, butcher weights from \$6.00 to \$6.05, and the light hogs from \$6.00 down. It was not an active market, however, as buyers and sellers were far apart in their views. The bulk of the sales went from \$6.00 to \$6.05. Sheep—There were only a few cars of sheep and lambs on sale, and a good proportion of what did arrive were feeders. Anything in the way of mutton grades sold freely at steady to strong prices, as the demand on the part of packers was active. The limited offerings soon brought the market to a close. The feeder situation did not show much change from yesterday. The choicer bunches moved fairly well, but common stuff was neglected the same as has been the case for some time past.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market strong to 15c higher; choice dressed beef and export steers, \$5.907.00; fair to good, \$4.759.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.859.45; western feeders, \$2.909.65; western range steers, \$3.509.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.259.45; Texas cows, \$2.209.50; native cow-calf, \$2.759.45; heifers, \$2.009.30; cows, \$1.909.20; bulls, \$2.359.45; calves, \$1.259.00.
Hogs—Market 100/150 higher; top, \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$5.509.30; heavy, \$6.259.35; mixed packers, \$6.009.30; light, \$5.509.30; pigs, \$4.509.35.
Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; native lambs, \$4.509.45; western lambs, \$4.009.45; native wethers, \$2.259.35; ewes, \$3.009.30; culls and feeders, \$2.009.35.

CATTLE CONVENTION CLOSES

Last Session of the Fifth Annual Meeting of Stockmen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The last session of the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock association was held at the Studebaker theater yesterday. The attendance was better than for any previous day of the meeting, owing to the fact that the place for the next convention was to be selected. Pittsburg, Portland, Ore., Denver and Kansas City were among the candidates for entertaining the cattlemen next year. The new executive committee, with F. J. Hagerbarth as chairman, reported the renomination of the old officers as follows: President, John W. Springer; vice president, F. J. Hagerbarth; second vice president, John W. Holt; secretary, C. F. Martin; treasurer, George W. Goulding.

COMPLETING THE NEW BIBLE

Episcopal Committee About Through With Completion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A new bible authorized by the late general convention in San Francisco, to be read in all Episcopal churches in the United States, has been in process of completion by the committee on marginal readings, which has sat at the Episcopal general seminary in this city since last Tuesday and will conclude its work Saturday, says the Times.

It was stated that an English firm has promised to undertake the publication of this bible without expense to the committee. This new bible is to consist of the text and renderings of the King James version, the renderings of the English revision and the renderings of the recent American revision.

Jenks Sentenced to Five Years.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 7.—E. S. Jenks, a contractor, pleaded guilty to the charge of forging a relative's name at Mt. Pleasant and was sentenced to the penitentiary at Fort Madison for five years.

Suspected of Postoffice Robbery.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 7.—The police arrested Joe Budd and S. F. Bradley on suspicion of being the burglars who robbed the Kronstadt (S. D.) postoffice recently. Over \$200 in stamps was in their room.

Chill Dodges the Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The Chilian reply to the Argentine government's proposal regarding the settlement of pending questions is not as satisfactory as was believed at first, says the Buenos Ayres correspondent of the Herald. The communication is very long and contains a review of the whole boundary question, but nothing definite about Argentine's basis of settlement. The dispute is as far from solution as at the beginning.

MISLEADING FIGURES

HAVEMEYER LITERARY BUREAU GETTING IN ITS WORK.

Crafty Attempt of the Trust Magnate to Prevent Facts Bearing Upon the Question of Protection for the Domestic Sugar Industry.

No. 91 Wall Street, New York, October 19, 1901.—Dear Sir: As a good deal has recently appeared in print regarding the consumption of sugar in this country, the various sources from which it is obtained, the amount of duty paid thereon, etc., the following facts and figures will, we believe, be of interest to your readers:

The total consumption of sugar in the United States last year was 2,219,547 tons, and, based on the average increase of 6.94 per cent during the past 15 years, the consumption this year should be 2,360,585 tons. Of this quantity 1,000,000 tons in round figures will come from American sources, say Louisiana being able to produce 800,000 tons, United States beet factories 150,000, Hawaii 200,000 and Porto Rico 150,000, all being free of duty, leaving 1,360,585 tons to come from other sources and on which duty is paid. The average duty assessed is 35¢ per ton, or a total of \$458,995. The price of all the sugar consumed, however, being enhanced to the extent of the duty of 35¢ per ton, or a total of \$84,981,000, it is evident that \$38,000,000 additional is paid by the people in order to provide the government with 49 millions for revenue, of which the government is not now in need. If the duty is taken off Cuba sugar the benefit of \$5 millions goes to the people.

On October 8 the quotation for Cuba centrifugal sugar, 96 degrees test, free on board Cuba, was 1.9¢ cents per pound; duty on same amounts to 1.685 cents—equivalent to 86 per cent ad valorem.

Yours truly,
WILLET & GRAY,
Sugar Statisticians,
Publishers of the "Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal."

Judging by the liberal space given by numerous newspapers to the misleading circular issued by the statisticians of the Sugar Trust, it seems possible to deceive all the people all the time, although Mr. Lincoln thought otherwise. Not many years ago Willett & Gray in their sugar trade paper were earnest advocates of the tariff on sugar and the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States. Now they appear before the public as sponsors of a most

UNCLE SAM'S THANKSGIVING BILL OF FARE.



remarkable collection of figures, evidently designed to impress the people of the nation that they are being robbed by the duty on raw sugar, and it is obviously hoped that constituents will instruct their representatives in congress to remove the objectionable duty.

Starting with the proposition that the people pay the full duty, not only on imported sugar, but all produced in this country, it is shown that in order to secure less than \$49,000,000 of revenue the consumers are mulcted to the extent of about \$85,000,000. In other words, domestic beet and cane growers receive 35¢ a ton as a bonus, and the home crop for the current year is placed at a million tons. To any one familiar with the facts this gross exaggeration as to the domestic crop would stamp the circular as unworthy of attention. Of Louisiana cane the yield is placed at a new high record of 350,000 tons, and the Hawaiian output as much more, which is even more of a stretch, while both Porto Rico cane and the United States beet crops are suddenly enlarged by nearly 100 per cent.

The total consumption of the country is placed at 140,000 tons more than the high record last year, an estimate that is not indorsed by the recognized shortage of fruit, which must seriously curtail the amount used in preserving. But the allowance of only \$48,981,060 revenue to the government is perhaps the most absurd feature of this collection of absurdities. For the last three years the tariff on sugar has yielded an annual return of over \$60,000,000, and even if there was no other consideration, this enormous source of income could not be surrendered by the nation without some equivalent increase. A glance at the deficit during the operation of the

Wilson bill will convince thinking men that the addition of \$262,000,000 to the nation's bonded debt at that time would have been avoided if sugar had continued paying its share of the running expenses.

"Remove duty and the whole \$34,981,060 accrue to the public," says this defender of the people. If any one is tempted by this sophistry he is referred to the records of sugar quotations recently ruling and those prevailing during the unfortunate years of free sugar. Muscovado fair refining averaged a quarter of a cent lower in those gloomy days than at present, and the difference on refined was a shade more. This is not the "1.685 cents" quoted in the circular. Moreover, it must not be overlooked that the whole range of prices was much lower in the dark days of free trade, owing to idle mills and unemployed workmen who could ill afford to have sugar in their tea or coffee. There was no such demand as at present and consequently prices would have been lower, irrespective of the tariff.

When such a mendacious collection of misinformation is widely distributed it is natural that the reader should seek the reason for its existence. The quest is not difficult. Within a short time the beet sugar producers have begun to seek markets beyond the immediate vicinity of the refineries. This has brought them into competition with the large eastern refineries of imported raw sugar, and the result has been lower prices to consumers and less profit for the American Sugar Refining Company and the large independent plants. Since beet growing is still in its infancy and would compete with the bounty supported product of the old world, removal of the tariff would retard its development and perhaps completely annihilate an industry in which millions are invested and thousands find employment. Has not the history of steel making, tin plate manufacture, textile spinning, etc., been such as to emphasize the wisdom of helping the growth of another national industry?

That low prices will follow has been proved in all the other industries, and recent price cutting at Missouri River points show that beet sugar growers are already cheapening the cost to

consumers, though the domestic yield is but a fraction of the total consumption. If in the course of time it can become possible to keep at home the \$100,000,000 annually sent abroad to pay for sugar, no one questions the desirability of attaining that end.

Perhaps the most unreasonable suggestion of the lot is that the people would secure the benefit of the revenue lost to the government. If the large refiners could secure all the raw material from abroad and had no competition from home producers there would be no limit to the prices they might charge, unless the duty was also removed from refined sugar, but for most obvious reasons this idea is not advocated. If the domestic growers are to be driven out of business why not go a step further and abolish the refineries, so that all foreign refiners might compete in this market? Cheapness might then be attained, but the keen business man knows that cheapness is not the first desideratum.

Should Not Be Forgotten.

Our foreign trade both in imports and exports is quite satisfactory, and while we are congratulating the country on its great trade expansion, it must not be forgotten that all this is being accomplished under the operations of the protective tariff laws so much denounced and abused by the free traders.—Allentown (Pa.) Register.

Veritable Babel of Races.

The Russian empire contains more than sixty-five independent racial groups. It is a veritable Tower of Babel. Even with the omission Siberia and Central Asia there remain in Russia, in Europe and the Caucasus, alone 46 different peoples.