

# BIG IMPLEMENT TRADE

Nebraska Will Interest Jobbers Next Spring and Summer.

## ENCOURAGING BUSINESS OUTLOOK

Money So Plentiful that Few Collectors Are Needed to Settle Accounts—Managed by Hogs—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—"If the spring of 1902 opens up as well as now seems probable, Omaha will have such a business in implements and hardware as is never experienced before," was the positive statement of a collector for one of the largest farm supply firms in the west as he talked with a former salesman at the hotel.

"No wagons or buggies or corn shellers or grinders were sold last fall because everybody had been made economical by the partial crop failure, and the result will be a double demand in the spring that will literally overwhelm the wholesalers and factories. The last snow was a real blessing to the many Nebraskans who had sown winter wheat and the condition of the latter is now most promising, for the ground was originally well saturated with the necessary moisture. It is, I have learned, a fact that the rainfall in the western part of this state after last summer's hot siege was finally broken, amounted to about forty-one inches, which is at least one inch more than the total of the fall of the average year. It took the life out of the buffalo grass, on which many cattle are usually wintered, but otherwise it was wholly beneficial and we will all reap the benefit in the spring.

"Another peasant thing to report now at the close of the year is the sincere that the collector for implement houses has. Never since 1892, when I first went into the business, have I known money to be as easy in Nebraska, with the exception of the heavy crop years of 1898 and 1899. Originally my firm had seven collectors on the road for months at a time. Now it has just one. Last July we, like everybody else, felt that conditions were going to be very bad and took precaution to fortify ourselves, but it has proved wholly unnecessary. Our collector simply goes to our country customer and gets his money at the promised time. Indeed, it is a fact that the principal complaint of my firm is that too many of the country dealers are availing themselves of the discount for cash. And this is true of nearly the whole territory tributary to Omaha, including South Dakota.

"As for the partial crop failure, I am inclined to believe that it was something of a blessing. It reduced the volume of sales some at the time, but those people who patched up their old implements and wagons last fall will have to buy new ones in the spring and in the meantime they have learned the ever useful lesson of frugality and thrift, while the grain they did raise sold at better prices than if the crop had been larger."

Many Offices Discontinued.  
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—The official postal guide for December, just received by J. Cramer, superintendent of mails, shows that during the eleven months from January 1 to December 1 of this year, sixteen postoffices in Nebraska have been discontinued on account of rural free delivery. During the same period, and for the same reason sixty-six have been discontinued in Iowa.

Disgorges One Inch of Bone.  
GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Dec. 24.—Henry Lauer of the Soldiers' Home had a peculiar experience. Sixteen years ago, some time during the year of 1885, he swallowed a bone. It lodged and has been resting on his lungs ever since. Recently he had an unusually severe coughing spell, during which the bone, a piece of spare rib an inch long, was thrown up.

Hair Burned From Head.  
FRIEND, Neb., Dec. 24.—Miss Willa Burger, a teacher in the public schools, was seriously burned here as the result of a celluloid sidecomb in her hair igniting. The young woman was standing near a red hot stove. Nearly all the hair was burned from her head.

Many Postmasters Quit.  
OMAHA, Dec. 24.—Rural delivery routes have played havoc with post-offices and postmasters at crossroad points. Star routes have been discontinued and with the star routes gone the little postoffices could not exist.

Live Stock in Good Condition.  
HEBRON, Neb., Dec. 24.—Reports from ranchmen in this part of the state indicate that the cattle passed the late severe cold spell with little suffering; generally they kept on the open range and picked their own feed; no losses reported. Not for several years has stock entered the winter in better condition than this fall, and every stockman has a bountiful supply of hay and various other kinds of rough feed.

## SOD HOUSE PAYS BIG MONEY

Mrs. Bowser Tells of Her Big Triumph at Buffalo Exposition.  
OMAHA, Dec. 23.—Mrs. L. Bowser, of sod house fame, the Nebraska woman who made such a success of selling Nebraska cooking in a Nebraska prairie home at the Pan-American exposition, is back to her native hearth. In an interview with the Bee she said: "This fall I had an opportunity to find out how valuable sod houses and the 160 acres of Nebraska land that surround them are. When my husband and I first settled in Nebraska with our two children we took a claim near Newport, in Rock county, and erected a little sod home. It was a comfortable home, too, and some of the happiest days of my life were spent there. We planted and improved the place, but were not contented and sold the little claim for \$300. My son has always wanted to own the place. This fall he tried to buy and the price is now \$6,000. That shows the increase there has been in the value of Nebraska land during the last twelve years, for it was just a dozen years ago that we left the little sod house."

"I have been at a loss frequently to explain why eastern people are so much interested in sod houses. I know why I have such a love for a home of Nebraska turf, but the hundreds of thousands of people who visited the Buffalo exposition seemed to be interested in my little house, tucked away in a space so small that it could hardly be seen. The size of my entire space was thirty-seven feet by seventy-five feet and the building covered almost every inch of it. It was all the room I could get.

"In that little house thirty-seven Nebraska men and women were employed during the entire summer and at times my employes numbered as high as eighty-six. Some idea of the great amount of Nebraska creamed chicken we sold can be gained from the fact that I paid nearly \$20,000 for the chickens we used. Some days we used forty dozens of chickens. Coffee was bought by us at the rate of 1,000 pounds a week. It was nothing uncommon to use 150 pounds of coffee per day. Two Omaha men were kept busy making coffee all the time during the exposition and sometimes there were as many as fourteen people drawing and serving coffee.

"There was nothing to be had in my house but the plain cooking that might be found in any Nebraska home. Creamed chicken, ginger bread, baked beans, brown bread and coffee were all that we served. At times the crowds were so dense in our little sod house that it seemed as though people must be trampled under foot. When I went to Buffalo I told Mr. Buchanan that it was my ambition to serve the best coffee on the grounds and to run my receipts up to \$1,000 a day. I accomplished both and have only pleasant recollections of the Pan-American."

## A REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION

Letters Sent Out Suggesting Such an Organization.

LINCOLN, Dec. 23.—Deputy Labor Commissioner C. E. Watson has sent out letters suggesting the organization of a state association by real estate dealers. From many responses received it is apparent that the dealers in the state are ready to take up such an enterprise, the object in view being to encourage immigration to Nebraska. It is believed that a majority would prefer not to admit real estate dealers in the cities of Lincoln or Omaha, as such dealers are supposed to be interested more particularly in city property. Farm property is represented more generally by agents living outside the large cities.

The towns of York, Hastings, Grand Island and Columbus all have been mentioned as the probable place of the first meeting. If a meeting is called it will be held early in the new year. The object is to organize a state association, to promote immigration, discuss papers dealing with land values, acreage and the yield of crops and kindred topics.

A dealer in York county writes that he has secured good results by advertising Nebraska in reputable newspapers and farm journals in Iowa and Illinois.

Several farmers from Aledo, Ill., have already bought land in York county and it is reported that a party of fifty farmers from the same place will buy tickets for York county on March 1. He says the Illinois farmers who have been in Nebraska now realize that they can secure as much profit from Nebraska land as they can from Illinois land valued at \$90 and \$100 an acre.

## County School Superintendents

LINCOLN, Dec. 23.—Superintendent Fowler has issued a call for a business meeting of county superintendents and superintendents-elect, to be held in the senate chamber beginning Tuesday afternoon, December 31. Mr. Fowler says: "We hope to have a very interesting and profitable meeting. Superintendents now in office should meet with us and give us the benefit of their experience, whether they remain in office or go out."

## BONNESS MUST GO BACK

Governor Grants Requisition, but Chicagoan Still Battles.

OMAHA, Dec. 21.—Governor Savage granted the requisition of the governor of Illinois for the return to that state of Frederic Bonness, who was arrested in Omaha December 10, and was later released on bond. Bonness is charged with deserting in Chicago his wife and four small children. Policeman Joseph T. Barry left the Windy City immediately upon his arrest, bringing with him the necessary papers. Bonness, through his attorneys, claims that he is not married to the woman. The officer who is after him says that the woman is the legal wife of the man and that when Bonness left Chicago he had in his possession \$1,400, leaving his wife penniless with a child but three weeks old and the three other children too small to care for themselves.

The fight made before the governor by Bonness' attorneys lasted for some time, and upon its conclusion the papers were signed for his return.

Immediately upon the receipt of the information in Omaha Bonness was re-arrested and his lawyers began habeas corpus proceedings and the argument will be heard before Judge Baker. Bonness is a meat cutter by trade and was employed while in Omaha by the Omaha Tea company.

## ADULTERATION MUST STOP

State Proposes to Enforce Pure Cider Vinegar Act.

LINCOLN, Dec. 21.—Deputy Food Commissioner S. C. Bassett is preparing to prosecute manufacturers and dealers who sell vinegar that does not come up to the test required by the law or sold under a false name. The department has already analyzed many samples of alleged cider vinegar and found it to be a base imitation. A distilled product, colored to resemble apple cider vinegar, is the most common of the adulterated article on the market. One of the surprises is that the state has bought "cider vinegar" for 3 cents a gallon, and upon investigation it proved to be below the test required by law and bore no evidence of having been in the vicinity of an apple. Vinegar of this character has been shipped into Nebraska for 3 cents a gallon and retailed for from 25 to forty cents a gallon as pure cider vinegar. One sample taken from a Lincoln store contained salicylic acid. This acid is used as preservative and according to law its use is made an offense punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.

## OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

Teachers Attending Association Meeting Will Get Low Rates.

LINCOLN, Dec. 21.—For the information of teachers and others who wish to attend the forthcoming meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' association, Superintendent Fowler publishes the following rate bulletin, which was received from the Western Passenger association:

"Rate of one fare for the round trip from points in Nebraska and the Black Hills district of South Dakota; excursion tickets to be sold from points in the territory mentioned from which the local one way rate to Lincoln is more than \$3 on December 30, 31 and January 1, and from points within the radius mentioned on December 31 and January 1, good to return until and including January 4, 1902. Tickets limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction."

## Shortage Made Good.

LINCOLN, Dec. 21.—The shortage of former Oil Inspector J. N. Gaffin was made good by the payment of \$522.03 to the state by the Fidelity and Deposit company of Baltimore. The settlement was brought about by the state board of compromise, of which the attorney general, state treasurer and state auditor are the members. A check for the amount was given to the auditor.

## Live Stock Stands It.

HARRISON, Neb., Dec. 21.—A blizzard set in Sunday evening and continued until Monday evening, piling up a foot of snow on the level and great heaps in railroad cuts and over the range. Cattle are in good condition, and it is thought will be able to tide over all right.

## Mrs. Nation at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 21.—Mrs. Carrie Nation lectured here, but her audience was quite small owing to the inclemency of the weather.

## Missouri Against Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Dec. 21.—Attorney General Prout has returned from Washington, where he appeared before the supreme court and asked that commissioners be appointed to take evidence in the suit of Missouri against Nebraska. The controversy arises over several acres of land cut off from Nebraska by a sudden freak of the Missouri river. The land and citizens are still considered Nebraska's, taxes being paid in Nebraska county.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKET

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City.

SOUTH OMAHA.  
Cattle—There were a good many cattle for this time of the week and as all points were quoted lower the feeling at this point was also weak. Buyers did not start out until late, so the morning was well advanced before much of anything had changed hands. Receipts did not include very many corn-fed steers, but still practically all kinds were a little lower and the market was very slow. Some of the more desirable grades were perhaps not very much lower, but aside from those it was a dull, weak market. The cow market was also slow and lower. Buyers did not seem to be particularly anxious for supplies today, and as the receipts were liberal they took their time about filling their orders. The market on bulls, veal calves and stags was also slow and weak, particularly on the less desirable grades. There was a better demand for desirable grades of stockers and feeders than usual and prices were fully steady. A big string of Colorado cattle sold as high as \$1.10, which was considered a good, steady price. Common cattle, however, were neglected and in most cases sold a little lower than yesterday.

Hogs—The hog market was very slow and lower. The general market could safely be quoted a dime lower than yesterday. Choice heavy hogs weighing over 300 pounds sold at right around steady prices with yesterday, but there were only a few of them on sale. They were picked up first and sold largely from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Good mixed hogs were fully 50¢ lower and sold from \$5.25 to \$5.50. Light mixed and butcher weights were fully a dime lower and went mostly from \$6.00 to \$6.20. Light hogs sold from \$6.00 down and were very hard to dispose of at a decline of 10 ¢.

Sheep—Quotations: Choice lightweight yearlings, \$4.00 to \$4.25; good to choice medium weight yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.00; fair to good yearlings, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice wethers, \$2.00 to \$2.25; fair to good wethers, \$1.75 to \$1.90; choice ewes, \$1.50 to \$1.75; fair to good ewes, \$1.25 to \$1.50; common ewes, \$1.00 to \$1.25; choice lambs, \$0.90 to \$1.00; fair to good lambs, \$0.80 to \$0.90; feeder wethers, \$0.75 to \$0.85; feeder lambs, \$0.60 to \$0.70.

## KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Market steady to 10¢ lower; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; fair to good, \$4.75 to \$5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.00; western fed steers, \$4.75 to \$5.00; western range steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Texas cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; native cows, \$2.50 to \$3.00; heifers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2.25 to \$2.50; calves, \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
Hogs—Market heavy and 10¢ lower; light and pigs, 10¢ to 15¢ lower; top, \$6.75; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6.00; heavy, \$6.00 to \$6.25; mixed packers, \$5.00 to \$5.25; light, \$5.25 to \$5.50; pigs, \$4.25 to \$4.50.  
Sheep and Lambs—Market steady to 10¢ lower; native lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; western lambs, \$4.50 to \$4.75; native wethers, \$3.75 to \$4.00; western wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; culled and feeders, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

## REPORT UPON SCHLEY

Judge Advocate Lemley and Solicitor Hanna File Reply to Objections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Judge Advocate Lemley and Solicitor Hanna submitted to Secretary Long their report upon the bill of objections filed by Admiral Schley, through his counsel, to the findings of the Schley court of inquiry.

In substance the report is an argument supplementary to the argument made by the writers before the court of inquiry. The principal points are an instance upon their contention that the first report is the unanimous report of the court of inquiry; that the court was justified in rejecting Admiral Schley's evidence by the number of witnesses who took issue with him, and that there is no sufficient reason for a reopening of the case as requested by Admiral Schley.

Secretary Long has not yet acted upon the report, but is expected to do so today. If adopted, the report will be forwarded to Admiral Schley.

## NOT OPPOSED TO THE PENSION

Russel Harrison Says He is Not Fighting Claim for Stepmother.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Colonel Russell B. Harrison, son of the late President Benjamin Harrison, was admitted to practice in the court of claims at its last session.

Colonel Harrison, in reply to an inquiry concerning the reason for his presence in Washington, said:

"I have been here entirely on legal business. The report that I am opposing the granting of a pension to Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is absolutely without foundation.

"I have hesitated to make reference to this matter, even to deny the truth of the idle rumor earlier, simply from a disinclination to make reference to family matters."

## Killed by Load of Logs.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Dec. 21.—While walking alongside of a load of logs, Sam Red was almost instantly killed. The accident happened on the Bell-Wyant farm, about twelve miles south of town. Red was on the way with aged 40 years, fell into an open cess-pool beside the wagon to keep warm. In some way the load became uncoupled and the logs rolled off the wagon onto Red, crushing him.

## Settlers Suffer From Cold.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Dec. 21.—Every road leading into the new country is still lined with prospective settlers. Generally these are men in poor financial circumstances, who are moving with their families into this region to better their condition. They have suffered untold agonies as the result of the recent cold wave. Without food and generally without money and in a country sparsely settled, they have starved and frozen.

## SOUND RECIPROCITY.

OPINION BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF MANUFACTURERS.

Practical Business Men Favor Only Such Tariff Concessions as Will Not Injure Our Domestic Interests of Manufactures, Commerce and Agriculture.

The National Reciprocity Convention has come and gone. Called under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers with the avowed object of promoting the scheme of trade agreements embodied in what are known as the Kassar treaties, and its management lodged in the hands of men thoroughly committed to what Charles Heber Clark so aptly characterized as "the policy of industrial assassination," the convention prior to assembling, and up to a certain point in its proceedings, seemed to stand aligned for wide open reciprocity. Its permanent chairman, Mr. Theodore C. Search, executed a neat straddle in his opening address. He pleaded for a broader commercial policy, and in support of that plea misquoted the Buffalo speech of President McKinley. He completely perverted the tone and meaning of that famous speech by carefully suppressing its qualifying phrases. Chairman Search did not feel called upon to quote these portions of the speech of President McKinley:

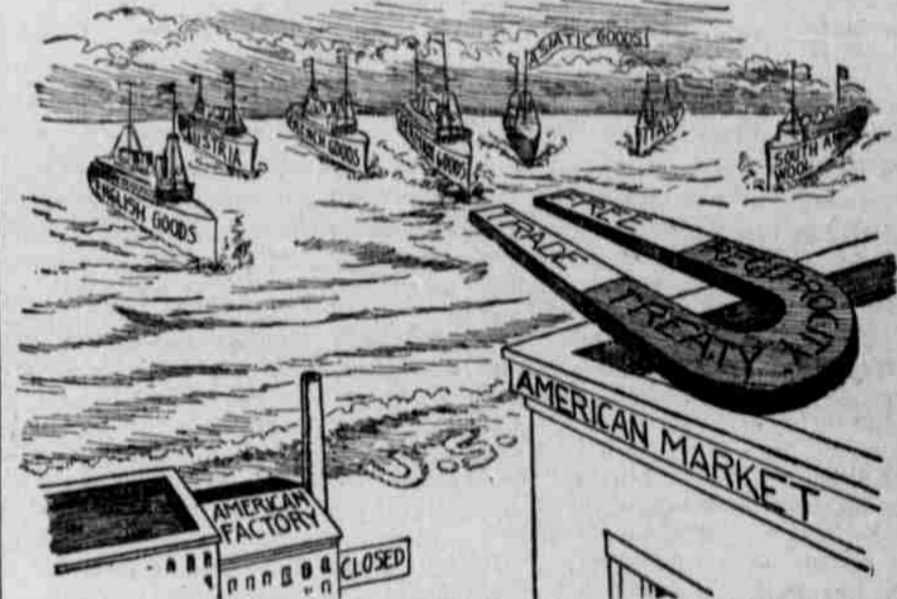
"By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production."

"We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor."

"We should sell whenever we can, buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor."

This was the McKinley idea of reciprocity as expressed in the Buffalo speech. Chairman Search cannot have overlooked or forgotten these vital portions of the speech. Hence the inference that he elected to suppress them and in so doing was guilty of misquotation and perversion. But the omissions were supplied later in the day in the very excellent address of Mr. Frank

## A MISCHIEVOUS MAGNET.



Leake, chairman of the delegation from the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, so that the convention was not left in the dark as to the McKinley idea of reciprocity after all. Mr. Search made a mild plea that consideration be shown to all industries, but that was all. He was on the top of the fence whichever way the cat jumped. To the Protectionist element in the convention there was an ominous significance in the sending to and the acceptance by the New England Free-Trade League of an invitation to send delegates; also in the fact that the delivery of the first address on the subject of reciprocity was assigned to an avowed Free-Trader, Mr. A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., a manufacturer of agricultural implements so completely guarded by patents and royalties as to render foreign competition impossible. Being himself in no need of Protection—or, at any rate, holding that view, and apparently oblivious to the fact that upon the general prosperity produced by Protection he must depend for by far the larger portion of sales in the home market—Mr. Farquhar easily arrives at the conclusion that no other industry should have Protection. What he wants to do is to sell implements to foreigners, no matter what becomes of the general industries of his own country. He is, in short, a typical reciprocator. Charles Heber Clark's definition of reciprocity fits Farquhar like a glove:

"But of late we have heard a demand for reciprocity of quite another kind, and this new variety of reciprocity, unactioned by any of the great champions of American industry in the past, has found advocates in this convention and has even been formulated in treaties by representatives of the Government of the United States. It is not easy to put into a single phrase the theory of this new kind of reciprocity; but the purpose of the authors may be expressed if we shall imagine them saying, for example, to France:

"If you will let us knife some of your industries we will let you stab some of ours." In short, we find certain American manufacturers who have grown to greatness under the Protective system, willing to sanction partial repudiation of that system so that they make gains for themselves in foreign markets. Like the famous humorist who was willing to have all his wife's relatives go to the war, they will agree to the injury or the destruction of a few little Ameri-

can industries if they can thus obtain a chance to sell more of their fabrics."

Then came the great speech of the convention, the turning point of its deliberations, the event which more than any other one thing, and perhaps more than all other things combined, saved the day for Protection and fair play, for the kind of reciprocity that builds up and does not tear down; that cherishes and does not assassinate domestic industries; the reciprocity of Blaine, McKinley, Roosevelt and Dingley; the reciprocity of the Republican platform of 1900, which the American people have endorsed at the polls and which by that endorsement stands as the unwritten law of the land. By some fortunate chance—for it is hard to believe that the convention managers realized in advance what a mighty weapon was to be turned against them—the duty of delivering the second of the general papers devolved upon Mr. Charles Heber Clark, a delegate from the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Evidently the level headed Quakers knew their man much better than the convention managers knew him. Their selection was a marvelously good one. Mr. Clark did more than answer Mr. Farquhar. He annihilated him. He made that marble hearted Cobdenite look like very much less than "thirty cents." He carried the convention by storm with his massing of facts, statistics and logic, his gift of direct statement, his offhand, colloquial manner of oratory, his touches of humor and his keen shafts of sarcasm. Rehearsing the tremendous growth of our foreign trade under the Dingley law as contrasted with the Wilson Tariff, Mr. Clark would pause a moment and then ask: "Do you see anything in this to justify the hanging of a hole in the Dingley Tariff?" And the convention would burst into an uproar of applause and laughter. Straight to the mark like a rifle shot went this statement:

"If you care to engage in reciprocity experiments along the lines laid down in the Republican platform of 1900 and in harmony with the reservation so carefully insisted upon by President McKinley at Buffalo, we say go ahead and see what you can do. But if you depart from those wise, safe, sensible lines and undertake to put the knife into one or more industries for the

benefit of other industries seeking to extend their foreign trade, I say to you now we will fight you to the bitter end."

Other addresses there were of marked ability and strength, notably that of Mr. Leake, whose clear and calm exposition of the views of the important body for which he spoke gained close attention and respect; of Mr. George J. Seabury, who effectively urged that an American merchant marine, an Isthmian canal and the laying of Pacific cables to be owned and operated by Americans should precede any general scheme of reciprocity; of Mr. Henry Dalley of New York, who presented an earnest, scholarly plea for deliberation, care and wisdom before embarking upon the uncharted sea of wide open reciprocity; of Mr. Titus Sheard of Little Falls, N. Y., and Mr. Owen Osborne of Philadelphia, who contributed some valuable facts relative to wages and cost of production in the knit goods and hosiery industry; of Mr. S. O. Bigney of Attleboro, Mass., whose statement concerning the great jewelry industry of New England might well make Mr. Farquhar feel ashamed of his sneering allusions to "bogus jewelry."

In the formation of the committee on resolutions the outlook for protection was not at first glance encouraging, but the obvious temper of the convention as a whole had its effect upon the committee's deliberations, with the result of producing a report which stands for the maintenance of the principle of protection for the home market, and for only such modifications of the tariff as can be made "without injury to any of our home interests of manufacturing, commerce or farming." Sound republican and protection doctrine, tersely and plainly stated! The resolutions also recommend the creation by Congress of a reciprocity commission and for the establishment of a department of commerce. In a body of over upon 300 delegates these resolutions were adopted with only three dissenting votes. One of these was changed before the result was announced. Two remained obdurate. One of these was Henry W. Lamb, a delegate from the New England Free Trade League, and the other declined to disclose his identity.

So ended in all honor and justice and equity and wisdom and patriotism the assembly of notables to be hereafter known in history as the National Reciprocity Convention. In the language of the devout Mr. Seabury we say: Amen!