

when he personally rebuked General Miles, while that officer was calling upon the latter at the White house. It is not possible to justify the incident, notwithstanding the habit which President Roosevelt has contracted of losing his temper. Much more delicate, courteous, considerate and quiet a method was that taken by Secretary Long in his endorsement of the Schley case when he conveyed in unmistakable terms to Admiral Dewey the departmental displeasure at his unwarrantable introduction of irrelevant matter in that officer's remarkable minority report as president of the Schley court of inquiry.

control of Cuba by the Cubans under American orders will result. The Palma party elected five of the eight governors of the provinces. Next week promises to be a very busy one in matters political. Speaker Henderson returned from Iowa late this evening and all day there has been quite an influx of members for the session of both houses of congress will begin anew on Monday. From the outlook Colonel Hepburn, chairman of the canal committee, will have a clear field next week for the Nicaragua canal bill, which is the special order of the house for January 7, provided no appropriation bills press for consideration. There are no appropriation bills ready for the house, probably none will be for a week to come. An urgent deficiency bill will be prepared late next week, and the pension appropriation bill can be prepared on forty-eight hours' notice. Next after that, the house will probably consider the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

town on the Atlantic and Brito on the Pacific. The entire policing of this large tract also is placed in the hands of the United States, so that it has the power to preserve order and after that to issue judicial process extending throughout this zone. Besides the authority of American courts and of the American police on the six-mile zone, the chief features of the protocol are in giving a lease in perpetuity of this tract to the United States, and at the same time giving an American guarantee that the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Nicaragua shall not be disturbed by the rights thus conferred upon the United States. No exact information is obtainable as to the price specified in the protocol as payment to Nicaragua for the grant to this country. It can be stated positively, however, that this price is much less than was expected when the negotiations began, and that it is considered by officials as reasonable. It is understood that at the outset the view in Nicaragua was that \$20,000,000 would be a proper figure for the grant to this country, and about \$5,000,000 for Costa Rica's grant. But while there is no information as to the final sum in the protocol, it is known to be far short of the above figures. As the session takes the form of a perpetual lease, it is probable that the protocol includes the feature of an annual rent as part payment.

act are making the most of recent dispatches about the celestials an occasion to urge early action of the house of the United States. The cablegrams about the empress dowager's refusal to live up to her promises made to the American government and other powers, as well as recent dispatches about the efforts to smuggle Chinese into this country from Mexico and from Canada by way of Buffalo, are arguments advanced to the committee on foreign affairs urging action. The treasury department has several amendments, proposed by the Pacific coast members, which will in all probability, be added to the present bill before its adoption. There has been a recommendation that Grover Cleveland be appointed to represent the United States at the coronation of Edward VII., owing to the fact that he is the only living ex-president and would thus add dignity (as well as weight) to the representation of the United States at this great ceremony. The idea has met with considerable favor and it is now believed that should the ex-president be willing to accept the appointment, that it would be cheerfully offered to him. Mr. Cleveland has not been well for considerable time and it is doubted if he will accept. He is at present serving on the labor and capital committee along with Mark Hanna, C. M. Schwab, Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter, looking after the interests of the laboring man. It is enough to frighten any laboring man in the country when that crowd begins to take his interest in their own hands. There has been no changes in the cabinet this week, although the name of Governor Allen of Porto Rico is suggested to fill the place that will shortly, it is believed, be vacated by Long. Attorney General Douglas of Minnesota will be in Washington during the coming week to file charges

against the great railroad combine before the supreme court of the United States to prevent consolidation. This will be strong fight and one for which Governor Van Sant deserves great credit. WILLIAM W. BRIDE. BEET SUGAR PROBLEM. Farmers Would Get Eight Dollars a Ton For Beets if the Price of Silver Had Not Been Beaten Down. Editor Independent: As the states in which The Independent has its largest circulation have several beet sugar factories any discussion of the beet sugar interest in your columns will be of interest to many of your readers. The great dailies devote much space in their editorial columns (discussing question connected with the beet sugar industry that they know but very little about. These daily papers urge the farmers to do things that would utterly ruin them financially. The following editorial I clip from the Nebraska State Journal of December 17: "Uncle Sam's sugar bill increases amazingly notwithstanding the gradual decrease in the retail price per pound. It is now \$100,000,000 a year, and we pay out \$75,000,000 to foreign producers, notwithstanding our recent accessions of such sugar growing islands as Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. It is time the Nebraska farmers were urging up and giving their attention to sugar beets and beet sugar mills. Our farmers are getting forehanded enough now to make neighborhood combinations for the manufacture of the sugar from the product of their fields. That is the method adopted mostly in Germany and France." If any farmer in Nebraska or any other state should follow the advice set forth in the following quotation which I quote from the above, "It is time the Nebraska farmers were bracing up and giving their attention to sugar beets and beet sugar mills." The editorial goes on to urge the farmers of Nebraska to combine and build sugar mills. While I would urge the Nebraska farmers to plant sugar beets in large quantities as long as the three beet sugar factories in this state would contract to pay such prices for the sugar beets as they paid during 1901. I would not urge the Nebraska farmers or the farmers of any other state in our country to invest one dollar in beet sugar mills or factories. These editors of the daily papers are very free to make general statements, urging farmers to do this and to do that. It is a waste of time to discuss in a general way any question which involves farm economics with any of the editors of the great dailies. The only way to discuss such questions with the people is to take some live up-to-date object lesson and for that purpose I will take the tables showing our imports of sugar from Cuba, China and India for some of the years from 1873 to 1901.

A. Herpolsheimer & Co. Semi-Annual Clearing Sale. This sale is now in progress and the opportunity is offered you to purchase seasonable goods of the best quality at from 25 to 50 per cent less than the real values. This includes goods in every department. We call special notice to the following:

In Shoe Department. Lot ladies' shoes, (small sizes only 2 1/2 to 4) in kid, box calf and kangaroo, heavy or light soles, button or lace, are a trifle narrow toe, former price \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Your choice this sale per pair 75c. Lot ladies' high grade shoes, broken sizes, in kid or box calf, good styles, heavy or light soles, formerly sold \$1.95 for \$4.00, this sale at 89c. Lot children's shoes, suitable for boys or girls, sizes 10 to 2 worth \$1.50, this sale at 89c.

In Men's Furnishing Department. Never before have we attempted to make such wonderful low prices on men's furnishing goods as these. Men's wool Camel's Hair undershirts actually worth 75c to close at 25c. Men's undershirts in natural gray, former price \$1.00 and \$1.25 to close at 50c. Men's fine white shirts, laundered, good values at 60 and 75c, this sale 39c. Men's fine fancy colored shirts, separate cuffs, good styles, light or dark, worth 75c and \$1.00, this sale 50c. Big special discount on all trunks, traveling bags and suit cases.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear. Children's fleece lined ribbed underwear, sizes 24 to 34, worth up to 40c. Ladies' union suits, natural ecru or gray, worth up to 75c, your choice at 45c. Ladies' black underwear in fine wool, vests or pants, worth \$1.25, to close at per garment 95c.

In Hosiery. Ladies' hose, fast black, seamless, our regular 10c values at 5c. Ladies' hose, fleece lined, fast black worth fully 15c this sale 10c. Children's ribbed cashmere hose all sizes worth 20c this sale 12 1/2c. Ladies' fine fancy hose, assorted sizes, worth from 50c to 75c, your choice at 35c.

A. Herpolsheimer & Co. Lincoln, Nebraska.

lars with gold which would probably still further press down the purchasing power of the Cuban dollar from 45 cents which it had in 1901 to about 30 cents that it will have during 1902. This would cause the price of sugar to decline from .024 cents per pound as shown in column No. 3 for 1901 to about one and a half (.015) cents per pound during 1902. With the purchasing power of the Cuban dollar at 30 cents the 1 1/2 cents per pound in our money would net the Cuban in his money about five cents per pound, which has been his average price for the last thirty years. Placing sugar at 1 1/2 cents per pound instead of two and four-tenths (.024) cents would probably close every factory in our country as the large factory at Grand Island was closed during all last year because there was not enough sugar beets to run it.

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Wont Vote for Bryan. Editor Independent: I have been receiving your paper for the time you agreed to send it, and can say that you are publishing a fearless and outspoken paper. I do not agree with you on some things. Neither do I with Mr. Bryan. I have been in the reform movement since Peter Cooper ran for president. I never was a fusionist, but in '96 and 1900 they tied my hands, also all like me, and it was vote that or nothing. In '96 I voted for Bryan and Watson. But how did the democracy use Watson in 1900; how did they use Towne? My first voting was with the democratic party, the last time I voted with them was for Greeley. The Bryan democracy (as we call it) failed to satisfy the old greenbackers on the money plank and I think that Mr. Bryan said they would not. I see that one fellow brings the socialistic idea into your paper and you repudiate the most of socialism, that is, the ticket. I expect to vote it in the bank. The check was made payable to the States senate.

Imports of sugar from Cuba: No. 1, 1873, 939,880,932; No. 2, 1874, 1,223,632,524; No. 3, 1875, 1,210,503,201; No. 4, 1876, 1,983,534,689; No. 5, 1877, 2,127,498,459; No. 6, 1878, 575,290,997; No. 7, 1879, 705,455,927; No. 8, 1880, 1,099,404,363; No. 9, 1881, 939,880,932; No. 10, 1882, 1,223,632,524; No. 11, 1883, 1,210,503,201; No. 12, 1884, 1,983,534,689; No. 13, 1885, 2,127,498,459; No. 14, 1886, 575,290,997; No. 15, 1887, 705,455,927; No. 16, 1888, 1,099,404,363; No. 17, 1889, 939,880,932; No. 18, 1890, 1,223,632,524; No. 19, 1891, 1,210,503,201; No. 20, 1892, 1,983,534,689; No. 21, 1893, 2,127,498,459; No. 22, 1894, 575,290,997; No. 23, 1895, 705,455,927; No. 24, 1896, 1,099,404,363; No. 25, 1897, 939,880,932; No. 26, 1898, 1,223,632,524; No. 27, 1899, 1,210,503,201; No. 28, 1900, 1,983,534,689; No. 29, 1901, 2,127,498,459.

Imports of sugar from China: No. 1, 1873, 20,390,172; No. 2, 1874, 25,858,998; No. 3, 1875, 1,618,439; No. 4, 1876, 6,209,829; No. 5, 1877, 19,695,200; No. 6, 1878, 23,565,817; No. 7, 1879, 31,827,758; No. 8, 1880, 17,437,750; No. 9, 1881, 9,234,390; No. 10, 1882, 6,673,277; No. 11, 1883, 16,194,232; No. 12, 1884, 5,039,711; No. 13, 1885, 14,078,594; No. 14, 1886, 8,908,277; No. 15, 1887, 2,565,592; No. 16, 1888, 11,739,978; No. 17, 1889, 1,203,413,287; No. 18, 1901, 777,986,990.

(Explanation of the three tables: No. 1, years; No. 2, pounds of sugar imported; No. 3, import price made by the appraisers at the various custom houses; No. 4, prices received by the producers in their money.) How an editor of the daily papers could have the gall to advise the farmers of Nebraska to join together and build sugar mills is more than I can understand. Just look at the table showing our imports of sugar from Cuba more than a billion pounds during 1901 and the producer in Cuba got 5 1/2 cents (.051) per pound in his money while the producer in Nebraska could only get about 2 1/4 cents (.024) per pound for his raw beet sugar plus the amount of the tariff which was about 1 1/2 cents per pound. The editor of the journal knows very well that if this tariff of 1 1/2 cents per pound's taken off or reduced very much that the three factories that are in Nebraska now and all the sugar mills that might be built would have to be closed down and become a dead loss to the people that own them. The editor of the State Journal knows that there has been great pressure brought to bear upon the president and congress to remove the tariff on the Cuban sugar. There is another factor that must be considered in connection with this sugar question. I presume that the editor of the State Journal knows but very little about this "other factor" and would like to know less about it. He would tell his readers that it was overproduction of sugar in the world that pressed down the price of the Cuban sugar as shown in column No. 3, from five to seventy-five hundredths (.0575 cents) in 1873 to two and four-tenths (.024) cents in 1901. He would make the same statement in connection with the table above showing our imports of sugar from India as well as China.

It was the pressing down of the purchasing power of the Cuban dollar from 100 cents in 1873 to 45 cents in 1901 that pressed down the price of the pound of sugar as shown in column No. 3, from .0575 cents in 1873 to .024 cents in 1901 and if what is called the great financiers of our country in collusion with the editors of the dailies

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