STATISTICS WHICH DEMON-STRATE PROSPERITY.

mmense Increase in the Importation of Commodities Used in Domestic Manufactures, and Decrease in the Imports of Articles Made Abroad.

Some interesting facts Illustrative of the marvelous revival of industrial activity which followed so directly upon the election of President McKinley and the enactment of the Dingley tariff are set forth in a statement issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. It is especially significant of prosperous times among manufacturers that articles required in manufacturing and food stuffs not produced in the United States form the largest items of the increase in importations shown by the fiscal year just ended. The statement covers all articles or classes of articles in which the importation increased or decreased as much as \$1,000,000 during the year, and shows an increase of importations in nearly all articles of foreign production required by our manufacturers. Unmanufactured fibers, raw silk, crude rubber, bar and block tin, hides and skins, undressed furs, cabinet and other woods, unmanufactured tobacco and chemicals for use in manufacturing, all show a heavy increase, wool being the only important Item of material for the factory which shows a reduction in imports.

In the ten great classes of material imported for use of the manufacturers -fibers, silk, rubber, hides, furs, tin, copper, tobacco, wood and chemicalsthe increase amounts to about \$30,000,-900, though the reduction of several million dollars in wool brings the net Increase in manufacturers' materials to something less than that figure. In food stuffs the principal increase is in sugar, tropical fruits and cocoa, the increase in these being above \$30,000,-900. The very heavy importations of sugar just prior to the enactment of the tariff laws of 1897 made the sugar importations of 1898 extremely light, so that those of 1899 show an increase of 50 per cent in quantity over those of 1898, but many million pounds less than those of 1897.

Among manufactured goods the finer grades of cotton, silk and fibers show the largest increase, though matting. chinaware, dressed furs and spirits are slightly in excess of last year. Diamonds and jewelry show the largest increase among the articles classed as luxuries, though this is believed to be due in part at least to a reduction in fluties under the act of 1897, which was made in the belief that it would reduce smuggling and thus bring within the operations of the customs law many million dollars' worth of this class of goods which had formerly escaped taxation. In manufactured goods there has been a decrease in imports in a number of important articles which come in competition with American manufactures, especially in woolen goods and tin plate. Coffee also shows a decrease of about \$10,000,000 in value of importations, largely due, however, to the decrease in price rather than in below that of 1898, while there is also a slight reduction in quantities imported, owing to the very heavy imports of last year.

The following table includes the articles or classes of articles in which the imports of the year show an inprease or decrease of as much as \$1,000,000, and compares the imports of the year with those of the two pre-

The state of the s	na transfer and the second	A SAN LAND BELLEVIEW OF THE SAN LAND AND ADDRESS OF THE SA
eding fiscal years;		
IMPOR	rg	
1897.	1898	1889.
Chemicals\$44,948,752	\$41,470,773	\$42,668,721
Chinaware 9,977,297	6,687,360	7,592,995
Cocoa 2,997,866	3,715,629	5,360,116
Coffee 81,544,384	65,067,631	55,274,646
Copper in bars,	V-C-1410-2-141-2-2-2	2000-1-1200-0
etc 999,824	3,077,835	5,604,833
Cotton manu-	0,011,000	0,004,000
	27,267,300	20 Acre 244
	21,201,000	32,063,511
Fibers, un-	THE PARTY NAME.	Was Ward College
m'nf'tured 12,336,418	13,446.186	20,290,727
Fibers, m'f'es		
of 32,546,867	21,899,794	25,132,495
Fruits & nuts 17,126,932	14,566,950	18,317,201
Furs, undr'ed 2,938,979	3,832,603	5,645,580
Furs & m'f'cs	21 2 21 2 22 2 2 2 2 2 2	30100000000
of 3.076,125	4.048,569	5,211,019
of 3,076,125 Hides & skins 27,863,026	30,068,932	41,988,045
Household &	MESCASATORICA ACIDAM	41,000,010
	1,779,055	9 119 025
	111111000	3,112,885
Ind. rubber &	05 5 15 004	144 (144 107)
gutta percha 17,558,163	25,545,391	31,876,442
Jew'ry & pre-	120 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
clous stones. 3,559,567	10,388,880	17,649,446
Matting 3,922,903	1,437,171	2,651,104
Silk, unman 18,918,283	32,110,066	32,479,627
Bilk, man. of. 25,199,067	23,523,665	25,105,482
Spirits 3,850,114	2,134,794	3,144,612
	69, 472, 749	94,964,120
PARTIES AND A STATE OF THE PARTIES AND A STATE O	recent east and	04,004,120
Tin in bars, pigs, etc., ., 6,535,525	E-850-151	THE WAY DOWN
	8,776,151	11.843,357
Tin plate 5,314,638	3,809,148	2,613,564
Tobacco, leaf. 9.584,155	7,488,608	9,900,033
Wool, raw 53,243,191	16,783,692	5,322,897
Wool, m'f'cs., 49,162,992	14,823,771	13,831,967
The following table	shows t	
THE TOHOWING CADLE	anona t	he total

imports of each fiscal year during the decade: \$44,916,196 \$27,402,462 \$66,400,92

 1883
 866, 409, 922

 1894
 654, 984, 622

 1895
 731, 963, 963

 1896
 779, 724, 674

 1897
 704, 730, 412

 1898
 616, 043, 654

 1809
 697, 116, 854

Because They Don't Know.

The outlook for the yield of French champagnes for the season of 1899 is discouraging. The latest facts from the wine districts published in Paris show that the white grapes have suffered severely through inclement weather. The vines bearing these grapes do not produce a "contrebourgeons," and in consequence the first growth having been destroyed, there is no hope whatever of fruit for the autumn. In Epernay, the center of the

INDUSTRIALACTIVITY | the number of bottles exported. On the other hand, the consumption in France has increased over 2,500,000 bottles. The total number of bottles disposed of during the year was 27,-397,996. The stock the growers have lu hand amounts to 106,371,755 bottles. together with 413,053 hectoliters of

> wine in casks. If not a bottle of French champague could be spared for export to the United States for the next ten years it would be far from an unmixed calamity. Certain so-called connoisseurs whose tastes are regulated by label and not by quality would feel the deprivation seriously, but in the long run they would be the wiser and the better for it. Then they would be forced to drink the fine champagnes of native production, and would for the first time in their lives discover how excellent these wines really are. At present they don't know, for they never taste them.

REPUBLICANS ARE READY.

The Free-Trade Issue Will Find Them

Well Prepared in 1900. Some of the Democrats who see the hopelessness of a campaign on a 16to-1 platform express anxlety to make free trade and protection the issue. If the Bryan or Democratic leaders will agree to ignore the silver issue in their platform and pledge that its speakers shall not allude to it, it is possible that the Republicans would accommodate them. In 1894 the Republicans made the campaign on a declaration against the Gorman-Wilson tariff law. Hard times helped, but the Democratic party was never so badly beaten. Indeed, the overwhelming defeat in 1894 caused Democrats to seek a new issue for 1896, and free and unlimited coinage of silver was accepted by many Democrats because they dared not go into a campaign with a revenue tariff platform. The Bryan convention dropped the word "only" from the usual Democratic platform declaring for a tariff for revenue.

The duty in the Gorman law was high enough on iron, but it was made so low on a long line of goods that half the factories producing them were closed. The woolen industry and the wool-growing interest were hit very hard by the Gorman law. During the past two years the wool-growing interest has got on its feet again. Sheep and wool again have values, and the latter, produced at home, is taking the place of the foreign article, coming to us on the free list. It is not probable that the wool-growers, who are in three-fourths the states, can form a wool-growers' trust. The wool manufacturers have not yet accomplished much in that direction. Clothing is not materially higher than it was under the Gorman law. Free trade in glass would lose to Indiana the eastern trade in one of its prominent industries, as did the cut in duties by the Gorman tariff law. So with other industries, the principle of protection cannot be safely set aside unless we are all willing to reduce wages to the basis of those of competitors in other countries. Great Britain has competitors today because all nations have protected their industries by tariffs which have held the home markets for the home producer, and there is no quantity, the average price per pound doubt that they will adhere to that in 1899 being more than 10 per cent policy in adjusting duties. At any rate, if the Bryan Democracy is anxlous to drop 16 to 1 for the tariff issue, Republicans are ready.-Indianapolis



Dick-Hello, John, what are buying now? John-A gold watch. Dick -You must be flush with money. John -Yes; I've just had another raise in wages.

A Policy Which Invites Disaster. No matter what steps we may take to destroy trusts Germany is determined to maintain a system which it is generally recognized is bringing prosperity and wealth to the empire. Shall we then, in order to overcome an evil which may be regulated, resort to a policy which will invite disaster? Is it conceivable that the American people, in the face of the menace which the organized front of Germany presents, will strike down the only barrier to the deluge of articles manufactured in Germany which the removal of protection would invite? Great Britain is now endeavoring to rescue her West Indian possessions from the evil fate imposed on them by the German export bounty system. Are we anxious to share the same experience? If we are, all we need to do is to dispense with protection and the Germans will soon make it clear to us that in the effort to abate an evil which is largely imaginary we have exposed ourselves to the danger of having our manufacturing industries totally destroyed .-San Francisco Chronicle.

No Longer Fashionable,

A Canadian correspondent, writing champagne country, the damage done on the trade between Canada and is considerable, but not so great as in America, says: "The policy of the many less known localities. In Paris United States toward Canada since the certainty of a bad vintage has 1867, with the brief intermission while caused a great demand to spring up for the Wilson act of 1894-'97 was in force, wines of previous years, in which a has been one of grab all and give nothbrisk speculation is being done. The ling, Of course. It is no longer fashwine statistics for the champagne dis- ionable in this country to discriminate tection will be delighted to meet them trict for the year, from April, 1898, to against Americans.-Wheeling (W.Va.) April, 1899, show a fall of 700,000 in Manufacturer.

AGREES WITH HAVEMEYER.

A Brother Monopolist Indorses the Sugar

King's Views. Rarely in the annals of American politics have the statements of a man having any reputation at all been so completely refuted, riddled and ridisuled as those of Mr. Havemeyer, to the effect that the present tariff four-fifths extortion and the parent of trusts. In such a situation Mr. Havemeyer has doubtless been turning in every direction looking for an indorsement of some kind from some quarter, and willing to accept it in whatever shape it should come.

The loose-talking New Yorker may now comfort himself a little, for he has found a friend of just as much loquacity and just as little sense. That congenial indorser lives in this city and has sent the indorsement to the Nebraska City Conservative, in which paper it has been duly published

without comment. It runs thus: Wells, Fargo & Co., Office of Presi-

San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1899. Dear Mr. Morton: Referring to yours of June 7, doubtless you noticed Havemeyer's testimony before the Washington commission yesterday and his remarks upon the matter of trusts -namely, that the protective tariff is the mother of trusts in the United States of America. I am with him every time on that statement. I think his observations in general were based on facts and good sense,

Very truly yours JOHN J. VALENTINE. A draft upon human credulity drawn by Havemeyer and indorsed by Valentine is certainly a unique document even in the politics of a country where the canard and the roorback are common. Fortunately the names of the parties are so well known and the reputation of each so well established that no one is likely to be deceived by the document. The only effect of the Valentine indorsement will be to confirm the judgment of the public formed on the original statement. The main interest in the matter lies in the new evidence it gives of Valentine's craving for notoriety. Wherever there is an opening in a newspaper, on a platform or in a pulpit, he is there to show that he can shed language as readily as he shirks taxes or cinches the public, and seemingly there is no form of iniquity he is not willing to uphold either by precept or practice.-San Francisco Call.

Two Inevitable Results. Not one-half of the articles handled by the trusts are protected by tariffs. Not one-half the capitalization of the great consolidations is devoted to the production of articles which are protected. Mr. Havemeyer knows very well that in forming these consolidations the real objects were an economy of organization and a monopoly of the local production. These being the prime objects, the tariffs affect them neither in one way or the other, except as they may exclude a foreign competition. If of hones, land holders, we throw open the doors to foreign competition it would necessitate even greater economy in organization to enable home producers to compete profitably. There would be no surer way to put the entire production of the country into the hands of consolidations than by striking down all our tariff from another official. duties. There would be an absolute necessity for trusts then,or else we should have to give our markets over to the Europeans and go out of business, for we could not continue to produce in any but the most economical way against unrestricted foreign competition. It is safe, then, to say that if all our tariff laws should be repealed tomorrow there would be just two effects—one the degradation of American labor, and the other a complete absorption of our industries by giant corporations .- Kansas City (Kan.) Jour

Democracy and Trusts. It was in 1894 that the Democratic majority in both houses of congress paralyzed the section against trusts passed by the Republican majority in the preceding congress. The Wilson law prescribes no penalty against trusts except firms or corporations who are importers of foreign goods. Importers are not organized in trusts and never have been. Consequently the Wilson law touches none of the trusts. It opened the door wide to all that now exist. The last senate was not Republican and would not permit the restoration of the anti-trust clause of the McKinley law. The Republican record against trusts is perfectly clear. A law in 1890 fulfilled the platform pledge of 1888. Then the Democrats came into power and misgovernment and calamity came with them, In their endless chapter of disasters was the killing of the anti-trust law. They worked havoe in that direction as in every other. Yet they are now making a prodigious racket over the trusts as if the subject were entirely new and their party acting upon it for the first time.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Then and Now.

During the last Democratic administration the papers were filled with reports of factories closed, wages reduced and an ever-increasing army of unemployed. Now they are filled with reports of new enterprises, voluntary advances of wages and constantly improved relations between employers and employes.-Indianapolis (Ind. Journal.

Delighted to Meet Them.

If the free traders are anxious to rally under Mr. Havemeyer as a mentor and his 10 per cent duty as a slogan those who believe in the policy of proas soon as there is time to attend to it -Indianapolis Journal.

IOW THE FUSIONISTS HAVE FALLEN OVER THEM-SELVES IN 1899

1. The state officials while yelling "economy" asked for increased salaries and appropriations.

2. The managers of the state institutions who had been trying to fool the people for two years, all asked for more money to run the institutions, and confessed to large deficiencies,

3. The governor insulted the Nebraska soldiers, and refused to do justice to Col. Stotsenberg.

4. The supreme court commission bill was vetoed because a certain political striker was refused an appointment.

5. The fusionists in the legislature entered into a corrupt deal to elect a gold republican and a monopolist to the U. S. senate. The deal failing only because five fusionists refused to be corrupted.

6. The governor allowed a gang of slum politicians in Omaha to dietate official appointments.

7. Auditor Cornell refused to resign after be had been impeached before the public.

8. The executive office became the laughing stock on account of the Hoxie flasco at Kearney. 9. A "reform official" at Beatrice was condemned in a star chamber trial,

worse political striker. 10. The state officials confessed to the wholesale use of railroad passes.

and was dismissed to make room for a

11. Reform officials detected in taking double pay refused to make resti

12. The state house and capital grounds were farmed out to a political organization for the benefit of the national democratic fund.

13. For fear of exposures the governor was compelled to veto the investigation appropriation.

14. Secretary Porter refused to allow the investigation committee room in the capitol building, after having farmed out the halls for all sorts of purposes and all sorts of prices.

15. On investigation Ex-Governor Holcomb was found to have mis appropriated almost \$1,000 on false vouchers, but he was upheld by all of the pie counter fusionists.

16. Investigation showed up the ballot frauds of 1897, but the "reformers" for good personal reasons hindered the investigation all they could, and declined to produce tell-tale official documents.

17. Land Commissioner Wolfe was found to have entered into illicit deals in the leasing of school lands, whereby his friends and pie counter compatriots were greatly benefitted at the expense

18. The state fisheries department got so corrupt that the officials re signed to escape investigation.

19. An official at the Omaha institution was discharged because he would not purchase potatoes and groceries

20. The scramble over the state insurance department caused unanimous disgust all over the state.

These are only a few of the bad breaks made by the sham reformers this year, but they will be sufficient for the people to ponder over during the present year.

BRYAN'S CHANGE OF MIND. At Des Moines, Ia., the other day,

ex-Colonel Bryan intimated that the gold coming from the Klondike country was almost entirely responsible for the prosperity which is now sweeping over the United States. This is a most startling admission to come from the lips of the democratic joss. It carries with it the assurance that prosperity is with us. Also that gold is not such a bad thing after all; and that we really can run the country without the aid of silver. The colonel also intimated that expansion was a pretty good thing, and practically admitted that it would help the business interests of the country. It was many years after the acquisition of Alaska that the prosperity wave was brought with it. But it has come and is admitted by the democratic leader. Why not so with the Philippines as well as Alaska. The best of authorities agree that these islands are rich in minerals and that much gold is to be found and the agricultural wealth will be immense. Then why isn't it a good thing to annex the Philippines and keep the prosperity wave rolling in our United States. And these intimations, coming from Mr. Bryan, have caused grave fears in the minds of the colonel's friends here in Nebraska. They fear that he is preparing to drop the silver question, and their apprehensions seem to be well founded. For six years Mr. Bryan has claimed that no such things could ever be; that only the free coinage of silver could bring prosperity to this country. He now practically admits that he was wrong, and also that expansion must be all right and a good thing for the country because its prosperity injections are already being felt. It was thought by democracy and fusion that when Croker began to change his views regarding expansion that Bryan would have a smoother path to travel, but it seems that fate wills that they must

MORE FOOL BREAKS be grasping the right idea of things

ADMIT THEIR POOLISHNESS.

The fusion managers admit that the pass-grabbing officials at the insane asylum made an error when they refused the Epworthians permission to drink from the state pumping station's supply. That the Epworthians will forgive the hasty and ill advised acaction of Mr. Coffin and his subordinates all agree, but the trouble is that they will not forget it. They say it would not be so bad if the matter ended where it appears to, but that it has caused a great deal of friction among the managers and the employes of the asylum. Some of the employes have enough political foresight to see what the consequences of the hasty action may be, and they all place the blame at the head of the institution.

The serious part of Superintendent Coffin's action was his attempt to show that the management of the assembly turned about and supplied the people of the assembly with unwholesome water that endangered the lives of the immense concourse, and also his admission that he had refused life-giving water to the assembly for the lack of a few free passes. Superintendent Coffin closed a signed statement with this assertion:

"It searcely seems right for President Jones to endanger the health and even the lives of the immense concourse of people now gathered at the park, by providing an unwholesome water supply when no other outlay than the possible admission of twelve or fifteen hospital employes and patients would procure that of the best quality."

It does not seem possible that Dr. Coffin would stand by and see the lives of a vast concourse endangered for the lack of TWELVE or FIFTEEN free tickets, but he admits as much. Perhaps when Dr. Coffin's one year commission expires Governor Poynter will study awhile before he renews it .-State Journal.

And the following is the list of those TWELVE or FIETEEN" names which was presented to President Jones under the head of "Employes Nebrasks Hospital for the Insane.' V. O. Johnson.

W. L. Torrence.

E. D. McCall. W. F. McLain. Margaret L. Phelps. Wm. Pollock. Jno. Cunningham. Jas. Harlan. J. T. Donohoe. Gilbert Hoobler. Harry Wright. J. A. Weart. W. C. Spencer. L. A. Sims. J. F. Rotruck. Ed Veach. T. M. Connelly. Frank Wilhelm. Frank Linmark. H. Z. Dean. Robt. Bear. C. P. Clark. W. A. Campbell. F. H. Ingersoll. W. L. Weekly. Mae Burson. Amos Watson. Clara Beach. Nada Ketzenberg. W. H. True. Audry Lowry. Henry Broer. C. C. Bacon. Edith Locke. Jno. C. Swartsley. Della Love. Jonas Holm. Lelia Johnson. R. H. Sawyer. Mary Johann. J. W. Sawyer. Ella Rennie. Louisa Sawver. Rosa Enright. Mrs. M. Bremigam. Mennie Charles. Ida English. Marie Rennie. Hattie Pollock. Hanna Lundstrom. Dot Hashberger. Flora Milligan. Bertha Berryman. Louisa Fricke. Hattie Pronger. Will Reiss. Rebecca Wahlin. O. C. Scott.

After several years of idleness upon the matter of trusts, Attorney General Smyth has finally attacked the Standard Oil trust and apparently will attempt to compel it to cease doing business in Nebraska. But he will not finish that which he has commenced. Mr. Smyth will not be a candidate for reelection and of course his deputy, Mr. Oldham, will want the nomination, and will go before the people and explain his knowledge of the affairs of that office and of the cases pending, and that he should be retained above everything. But the people of this state will be slow to consider his arguments favorably.

Bertha Bell.

N. O. Hall.

Chinese Children. One evening there will be about four miles of little lanterns sent floating down the great river in honor of the dead. Or there will be the baking rice cakes, with many curious ceremonials. And in it all the child takes his part, and his elders are very kind to him, and never bother him with cleaning up or putting on clothes to go out. He strips to the waist or beyond it in summer; then, as the winter comes on, puts on another and another garment, till he becomes as broad as he is long. At night time, perhaps, he takes off some clothes, but they are all the same shape, all quite loose and easy. Then he never need be afraid of breaking anything, for most things are put away, and Chinese things are not like ours; the shining black polished table, for instance, can have a hot kettle tood upon it and he none the worse.

A Cheap Wall Covering,

"Texture is not art," as Edmund Russell puts it; "form and color are, hence the hope of those who must consider expense." This flat of the famous disciple of the artistic was recalled when lately a room was seen with the walls papered in the common brown paper such as butchers use. The peculiar dull finish and the soft, unobtrusive color accorded perfectly with the furnishings of the room, and brought out most effectively all their best remain apart. But William seems to points.

ALL OVER THE STATE

Smallpox Quarantine Ends TABLE ROCK, Neb., Aug. 19.-Camp Clark was broken up last week, the last patient being released and the quarantine is raised from all places

and the smallpox is a thing of the nast.

Caterpillar Plague. CRAWFORD, Neb., Aug. 19 .- The gardens, shrubbery and growing crops are being greatly damged and in many instances entirely destroyed by caterpillars and large, green worms. They destroy nearly everything that is green. The plague is nearly equal to 'he grasshopper plague.

Recognition is Deserved.

CRAWFORD, Neb., Aug. 19,-The appointment of Lieutenant L. H. Dorrington as a lieutenant in the regular army is a very proper recognition of the loyalty and fitness of one of Nebraska's very popular and competent young men. When President McKinley called for volunteers Lieutenant Dorrington locked his office door and pinned on the same the announcement 'Gone to War." He sacrificed a lucrative business.

Work of Incendiaries.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Aug. 19 .-At an early hour Tuesday morning the barn at the corner of Fifth street and First Corso was discovered to be on fire. The fire department responded promptly and it was thought the was extinguished, but an hour later it broke out again, but after a stubborn fight it was once more put out. The barn belonged to Ed McCallum, and the damage was \$150. It was the work of incendiaries.

Death Comes Suddenly. ADAMS, Neb. Aug. 19 .- Miss El's May, daughter of George and Sarah E. Galloway, died suddenly at the home of her parents in Adams. She told her brother she was sick, then staggered, and, as she was falling, he brother caught her and carried her into the house, where she passed away in convulsions in about half an hour. Her mother was away from home when she became sick. Miss Galloway leaves a host of friends who mourn her loss.

Claims He is an Omaha Man.

PONCA, Neb., Aug. 19 .- County Attorney J. M. Hench and Sheriff H. H. Hart returned from Wakefield and brought back with them a man who claims his name is Edwin C. Oakley and his home Omaha. The officers were called to Wakefield upon a telegram fro Detective M. D. Bresnan, who is in the employ of the Omaha railroad, who had effected Oakley's arrest after an exciting chase across country for assaulting and robbing a very youthful Assyrian peddler on the train just outside of Wakefield.

Senator Hayward Home.

NEBRASKA CITY, Aug. 19.-Senator M. L. Haywood was removed to his home in this city yesterday, arriving by special train at 1 o'clock. He stood the discomforts of the trip admirably and no ill results are expected to result from it. He expressed himself as being highly pleased to be

Dr. E. M. Whitten, the senator's family physician, is free and pronounced in his statement that all danger is past and that all the patient needs now to bring about complete and speedy recovery is rest and quiet, which will enable him to regain his strength.

Cuming County Old Settlers' Pienle.

WEST POINT, Neb., Aug. 19 .- The annual celebration and picuic of the Cuming County Old Settlers' association held here, was the biggest thing in the history of the society. The parade was especially fine. The merchants of the city vied with each other in turning out the most gorgeous float. Seventy-five mounted knights in Ak-Sar-Ben uniform led the parade. The day was an ideal one and the farmers were present in great force. Bands from Oakland, Wisner and Beemer assisted the West Point Cadet band in the musical part of the program. After dinner an eloquent oration was delivered by Senator Van Dusen of South Omaha and speeches made by a number of old settlers.

Shipment of Nebraska's Surplus. LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19.—Reports have been received at the Bureau of Statistics from all railroad and express companies doing business in Douglas county, showing the shipments of surplus products for the year 1898. These figures include only the shipments to points outside of Nebraska and are as follows: Cattle, head

Horses, head	
Sheep, head	55.0
Wheat, bushels	
Corn, bushels	930.50
Oats, bushels	501,00
Barley, bushels	1.20
Rye, bushels	7.3
Flour, pounds	12,762,27
Dressed poultry	12.64
Lave poultry, coops	37
Eggs, cases	9.27
Fruit, pounds	48,684,40
Bricks, thousands	2
Iron, cars	13
Butter, pounds	74,77
Cream, pounds	412.40
Hides, pounds	7.19
Hay, tons	1,61
Iron, (not classified), pounds	23.59
Coal, cars	4
Other mill products	50.084.85
Mixed stock, head	5.84
Rees, hives	17,72
Chicory, pounds	10
Sugar, pounds	1,400,00
Cooperage, pounds	208,00
Packing house products, pounds	34,428,00
Planing mill products, pounds	114.90
Stoves, cars	
Lead, pounds	1,860.00

Creamery Plant Opens.

FREMONT, Neb., Aug. 19.-The Fremont Creamery company has opened up for business occupying the building formerly used by the Nebruska Cream ery on East Washington street. The new creamery has eight skimming stations sending cream over the Union Pacific and Elkhorn lines and seventeen more will soon be in operation. The building which was originally a three-story brick, 50x100 feet, has been enlarged by additions. A new receiving room, cream room and engine room have been added on and new machinery put in throughout.