M'COOK TRIBUNE.

SUPPLEMENT.

McCOOK, : : : NEB.

OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES.

A FIRE company has been organized at Elkhorn, starting out with fifty charter members.

OMAHA has a normal school. Substantial results are expected from the new educational enterprise.

N. C. HART, an old veteran of Campbell, has been admitted to the national soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kan.

A SON of ex-Mayor Broatch of Omaha has been appointed cadet at West Point for the First district in Nebraska.

DURING a runaway J. J. Dunnegin, a livery man at Milford, had his arm broken and was otherwise painfully injured.

THE sixth church has been completed in Nelson. The new court house in that place will be occupied in two weeks.

W. H. HASKETT of Paola, Kan., has purchased a half interest in the opera house at Pawnee City. Consideration, $10,000.

A SIXTEEN-FOOT flag has been purchased for the public school building in Stromsburg and waves daily from the dome.

HAMBURG school house, Nebraska City, built in 1876, at a cost of $18,000, was totally destroyed by fire the other evening.

STERLING has organized a fire company and will soon purchase a fire engine, the town board having ordered the purchase.

A COLONY of Gage county farmers will go to Washington next spring to settle. A few Beatrice people will accompany them.

FRANK BOONE, a colored man, made a savage assault upon his wife with a knife. She owes her life to interference of bystanders,

THE Stromsburg normal and business college began its second term Tuesday, November 11, with an attendance of twenty new students.

PART of the soldiers stationed at Fort Omaha were dispatched to Pine Ridge agency last week in view of anticipated Indian troubles in that section.

TWO YOUNG girls giving the names of Steele and Thompson were arrested in Nebraska City on the charge of forgery. They forged an order for a pair of shoes.

A HORSE driven by Nelson Overton ran away in Nebraska City, throwing Mr. Overton from the buggy and dragging him quite a distance. He was badly bruised.

TRACK laying on the Missouri Pacific cut-off from Union to Omaha by way of Platsmouth has commenced, and will be rushed. The bridge work is completed and ties laid ready for the iron.

ARTICLES incorporating the Morton produce company have been filed with the county clerk of Otoe county. The company will carry on a general merchandise, storage and commission business.

PLATTSMOUTH Baptists have decided to build a new church building and a committee is now looking around for the most desirable site. The lumber for the building has already been purchased.

THE news that the injunction against the Nebraska City distillery had been dissolved was received in Nebraska City with great rejoicing. The distillery will immediately commence operations.

FRANK FOWLER of Fremont, now traveling in Japan, nearly lost his life recently while running some rapids in a Japanese river. His boat went to pieces, but he landed on a rock and was rescued.

EX-CHIEF OF POLICE ABBEY of Nebraska City has brought suit against the city for $236 as back salary, being the difference between the value of city warrants with which he had been paid and cash.

THE residence of C. M. Root and W. B. Lumbeck, at Beatrice, were raided last week by burglars and a quantity of clothing taken from the first and silverware, money and clothing from the last.

S. S. SANDERS, an old resident of Gage county, died at his home near Adams, last week, from injuries received by his team running away some time ago. The deceased was 75 and leaves a wife and six children.

A VALISE stolen from the Union Pacific depot in Beatrice was found the other night by school children in a corn field. Most of the contents had been removed, but there still remained in it a valuable silk dress pattern.

THE Equitable life insurance company of New York is figuring on erecting a $1,000,000 building in Omaha. It will be of grey stone, ten stories high, equipped with the best electric, steam and elevator service known.

PHELPS BROS'. apple drying establishment at Brock closed business for the season last week. Having succeeded admirably they propose to increase the drying capacity and also establish a canning factory next season.

THE election of Covington precinct to authorize $35,000 in bonds in aid of the Pacific Short Line shops on condition that the same be located in South Sioux City resulted in an affirmative vote of 294 to 15 against the proposition.

MRS. SUSAN A. DUTTON has brought suit against the Capital Heights street railway company in Lincoln for $10,000 damages. She claims permanent injury by being thrown from a car of the line, the driver starting before she had alighted.

MRS. LOUISA FIOLA of Schuyler took a five-grain dose of strychnine Friday night which caused her death in thirty minutes. No cause for the deed is known. She had been married two years and leaves a husband and seven-months-old child.

C. H. CALDWELL, professor of history at the state university, was in Bloomington last week, and examined the high school and placed it on the major accredited list, which enables the scholars to enter the university in the freshman class.

THE bills for publishing the notices for the three proposed amendments are beginning to pour into the secretary of state's office. There is no money to pay these bills and the payment thereof depends on the legislature making an appropriation for this purpose.

THE somewhat celebrated case o Prof. Justus vs. Table Rock school district, was decided in favor of the professor in Pawnee county. This case was unique as being the first case in the state where a professor of a high school had to sue for his wages.

L. LEVI'S safe, in Nebraska City, was robbed of over $100 the other day. Mr. Levi left the office for a few minutes, and when he returned the money had disappeared. Doug Vance, a former employee, was arrested on suspicion, but there is no evidence against him.

WORD was received in Nebraska City the other day from Washington, D. C., that the United States commissioner had decided in favor of the Nebraska City distillery company and against the whisky trust which sought to have the department refuse to issue a permit.

P. B. WARE of Chicago, president of the Nebraska City packing company, has announced that for the present the house in Nebraska City will remain idle, as the other house there can take care of all the hogs shipped to that point and keep the market price up to that of Omaha.

JOHN BUTLER, who has just finished a term in the penitentiary for stealing, was arraigned in the police court at Lincoln last week on the charge of disposing of mortgaged property, consisting of a team of horses. He was held to the district court in the sum of $300 and committed.

FLOSSIE, a young daughter of Joseph Kuhlman of Nebraska City, met with a peculiar and painful accident. She was blowing a tin horn when she slipped and fell, her whole weight falling on the horn, which was driven down her throat, cutting through her tongue into the lower jaw.

MCPHERSON county's returns reached the secretary's office in Lincoln last week. The county cast a total vote of forty-nine—thirty-two republican, seven democrat and ten alliance. If they have three county tickets at the next election there will not be voters enough to go around.

THE wife of Charles Peterson, agricultural implement dealer at Oakland, became violently insane a few days ago from religious excitement and will be taken to the insane asylum. She is 35 years old and the mother of four small children, who had to be removed from her presence for fear of her doing them violence.

IN the district court of Lancaster county last June Gottleib Wenninger was awarded $9,442 damages against the Missouri Pacific railway company for injuries received in a runaway caused by a Missouri Pacific locomotive blowing off steam. Last week the matter was carried to the supreme court by the railroad company.

THE dog and poultry show is soon to open in Omaha. The premium list comprises more and larger cash premiums than have ever been offered at any poultry exhibition west of New York, the Chicago fat stock show not excepted. As a result of these inducements breeders and fanciers from all directions have been attracted to the Nebraska poultry fair.

THE Nebraska veterans at their reunion in Plattsmouth last week elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, John Q. Goss. Bellevue; vice president, Wilson Majors, Peru; treasurer, Chris Hartman, Omaha; secretary, G. V. Hall, Lincoln; assistant secretary, P. C. Richards, Lincoln; chaplain, Dr. W. S. Latta, Lincoln; historian, P. Coursey Richards, Lincoln.

THE negro boy Till, who has been detained in the family of Milton Willerford of Tobias, as a slave, was taken to Omaha last week. When Till was produced in court his owner virtually acknowledged his guilt by agreeing to give the boy up if the case against him was not pushed. After consultation this was agreed to by both sides, each agreeing to pay one-half the costs.

GREAT interest is taken, says a Lincoln correspondent, in schemes for relieving the destitute in the western part of the state. The latest is to have Governor Thayer borrow $50,000, pledging as far as he can the credit of the state therefor. The promotor of this scheme says that there are ten or a dozen wealthy men in this state who will sign this note with the governor.

THE citizens of Hayes county will have a grand circular wolf and coyote hunt November 29. They will encircle ten townships and meet at a common center at a specified time. They say there are plenty of wolves and coyotes in that region and they are confident they can round up many of them within the circle and succeed in bagging them.

LAST spring Dr. Owen of Stromsburg was called to Osceola to amputate the leg of a boy who had been accidentally shot. The operation was a success and the limb is well. The doctor made a charge of $150, which was met with a counter bill of damages for $175, and this was soon after rescinded and placed at $5,000. As both parties are well known the case excites considerable interest.

What the Farmers Demand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association agreed to resolutions demanding a revision of the patent laws, the abolition of the national banking system; that the circulating medium be confined to gold, silver and copper coins and United States treasury notes, favoring loaning money by the national government to citizens in sums not exceeding $1,000 to any person and properly secured at interest not exceeding 4 per cent per annum; favoring the issue and sale at par of United States bonds of $10, $20, $50 and $100 bearing 2 per cent interest and redeemable at the option of the holders and government. The resolutions further demand the regulation of corporations by law; favor the election of president, vice president and United States senators by popular vote; oppose civil service laws and fix the tenure in office of United States judges not to exceed nine years. The election of postmasters and railroad and warehouse commissioners by popular vote is also urged. Pensions to soldiers and sailors are approved and the revision of government officials' salaries is recommended as is also the reduction of taxation on necessaries and conveniences, and the regulation of immigration and manufacture of adulterated foods. The resolutions conclude by making provision for the establishment of a national organization to attend the coming sessions of the legislatures throughout the country in the interest of farmers' organizations and calling upon representatives of the organization to keep aloof from both parties.

Nebraska Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The annual report of the commissioner of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1890, shows that the total number of pensioners in the United States on that day was 537,944.

The following is a list for the state of Nebraska by counties:

Adams	209	Kearney	87
Antelope	134	Keith	40
Banner	19	Keya Paha	51
Blaine	32	Kimball	7
Boone	96	Knox	92
Box Butte	59	Lancaster	450
Brown	95	Lincoln	110
Buffalo	327	Logan	15
Burt	109	Loup	36
Butler	140	McPherson	1
Cass	191	Madison	112
Cedar	47	Merrick	141
Chase	56	Nance	44
Cherry	60	Nemaha	141
Cheyenne	97	Nuckolls	111
Clay	195	Otoe	145
Colfax	63	Pawnee	128
Cuming	45	Perkins	45
Custer	256	Phelps	62
Dakota	52	Pierce	51
Dawes	110	Platte	101
Dawson	126	Polk	81
Deuel	19	Red Willow	160
Dixon	85	Richardson	223
Dodge	140	Rock	32
Douglas	521	Saline	252
Dundy	80	Sarpy	39
Fillmore	175	Saunders	153
Franklin	123	Scotts Bluff	17
Frontier	79	Seward	168
Furnas	164	Sheridan	97
Gage	269	Sherman	71
Garfield	19	Sioux	15
Gosper	30	Stanton	21
Grant	6	Thayer	168
Greeley	41	Thomas	13
Hall	182	Thurston	8
Hamilton	114	Valley	115
Harlan	108	Washington	110
Hayes	40	Wayne	37
Hitchcock	83	Webster	174
Holt	220	Wheeler	30
Howard	61	York	209
Jefferson	144		
Johnson	136	Total	9,531

Population of the United States and Territories, 1890.

Robert P. Porter, superintendent of census, in Bulletin No. 12, submits the following to Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior:

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement showing the population of the United States according to the eleventh census. The large clerical force and improved methods have allowed a very rapid progress in the compilation and tabulation of results, and this report will be followed within a short time by other bulletins relating to the population. The special work of the census is so far advanced that bulletins relating thereto will now be issued at frequent intervals during the next few months. The field-work of the census is nearing completion, and by the end of this year will be practically finished. The work of tabulation is being rapidly pressed forward, in order to begin the publication of the volumes as soon as possible.

The population of the United States on June 1, 1890, as shown by the first count of persons and families, exclusive of white persons in Indian Territory, Indians on reservations, and Alaska, was 62,480,540. These figures may be slightly changed by later and more exact compilations, but such changes will not be material. In 1880 the population was 50,155,783. The absolute increase of the population in the ten years intervening was 12,324,757, and the percentage of increase was 24.57. In 1870 the population was stated as 38,558,371. According to these figures the absolute increase in the decade between 1870 and 1880 was 11,597,412, and the percentage of increase was 30.08.

Upon their face these figures show that the population has increased between 1880 and 1890 only 727,345 more than between 1870 and 1880, while the rate of increase has apparently diminished from 30.08 to 24.57 per cent. If these figures were derived from correct data, they would be indeed disappointing. Such a reduction in the rate of increase in the face of the enormous immigration during the past ten years would argue a great diminution in the fecundity of the population or a corresponding increase in its death rate. These figures are, however, easily explained when the character of the data used is understood. It is well known, the fact having been demonstrated by extensive and thorough investigation, that the census of 1870 was grossly deficient in the southern states, so much so as not only to give an exaggerated rate of increase of the population between 1870 and 1880 in these states, but to affect very materially the rate of increase in the country at large.

These omissions were not the fault nor were they within the control of the census office. The census of 1870 was taken under a law which the superintendent, General Francis A. Walker, characterized as "clumsy, antiquated and barbarous." The census office had no power over its enumerators save a barren protest, and this right was even questioned in some quarters. In referring to these omissions the superintendent of the tenth census said in his report in relation to the taking of the census in South Carolina: "It follows, as a conclusion of the highest authority, either that the census of 1870 was grossly defective in regard to the whole of the state or some considerable part thereof, or else that the census of 1880 was fraudulent." Those, therefore, who believe in the accuracy and honesty of the tenth census—and that was thoroughly established—must accept the other alternative offered by General Walker, namely, that the ninth census was "grossly defective." What was true of South Carolina was also true, in greater or less degree, of all the southern states.

There is, of couse, no means of ascertaining accurately the extent of these omissions, but in all probability they amounted to not less than 1,500,000. There is but little question that the population of the United States in 1870 was at least 40,000,000, instead of 38,558,371, as stated. If this estimate of the extent of the omissions in 1870 be correct, the absolute increase between 1870 and 1880 was only about 10,000,000, and the rate of increase was not far from 25 per cent. These figures compare much more reasonably with similar deductions from the population in 1880 and 1890.

Omitting from consideration those states in which the census of 1870 is known or is presumed to have been faulty, the rate of increase between 1870 and 1880 in the remaining states has been very nearly maintained in the decade between 1880 and 1890. Referring to the principal table of the bulletin, the census of 1870 is known or is presumed to have been deficient in nearly all the states of the South Atlantic and Southern Central divisions, while in the North Atlantic, Northern Central, and Western divisions no evidence of incompleteness has been detected.

The population of these three last-named divisions in 1870, 1880, and 1890, the absolute increase for the two decades, and the rate of increase, is set forth in the following table:

YEAR.	Population.	Increase in population.	Percentage of increase.
1870	26,270,351	.....	.....
1880	33,639,215	7,368,864	28.1
1890	42,693,682	9,504,467	26.9

It will be seen that the absolute increase between 1880 and 1890 exceeded that between 1870 and 1880 by 1,685,603, and that the proportional increase was but 1.2 per cent less.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1890, AS COMPARED WITH 1880.

[The figures for 1890 in this table are not final, but are subject to revision.]

STATES AND TERRITORIES	POPULATION.	
	1890.	1880.
Maine	660,261	648,936
New Hampshire	375,827	346,991
Vermont	332,205	332,286
Massachusetts	2,233,407	1,783,085
Rhode Island	345,343	276,531
Connecticut	745,861	622,700
New York	5,981,934	5,082,871
New Jersey	1,441,017	1,131,116
Pennsylvania	5,248,574	4,282,891
Delaware	167,871	146,608
Maryland	1,040,431	934,943
District of Columbia	229,796	177,624
Virginia	1,648,911	1,512,565
West Virginia	760,448	618,457
North Carolina	1,617,340	1,399,750
South Carolina	1,147,161	995,577
Georgia	1,834,366	1,542,180
Florida	390,435	269,493
Ohio	3,666,719	3,198,062
Indiana	2,189,030	1,978,301
Illinois	3,818,536	3,077,871
Michigan	2,089,792	1,636,937
Wisconsin	1,683,697	1,315,497
Minnesota	1,300,017	780,773
Iowa	1,906,729	1,624,615
Missouri	2,677,080	2,168,380
North Dakota	182,425	36,909
South Dakota	327,848	98,268
Nebraska	1,056,793	452,402
Kansas	1,423,485	996,096
Kentucky	1,855,436	1,648,690
Tennessee	1,763,723	1,542,359
Alabama	1,508,073	1,262,505
Mississippi	1,284,887	1,131,597
Louisiana	1,116,828	939,946
Texas	2,232,220	1,591,749
Indian Territory (b)	.....	.....
Oklahoma	c61,701	.....
Arkansas	1,125,385	802,525
Montana	131,769	39,159
Wyoming	60,589	20,789
Colorado	410,975	194,327
New Mexico	144,862	119,565
Arizona	59,691	40,440
Utah	206,498	143,963
Nevada	44,327	62,266
Idaho	84,229	32,610
Alaska (d)	.....	.....
Washington	394,516	75,116
Oregon	312,490	174,768
California	1,204,002	864,694
Total	62,480,540	50,135,783

a Decrease.

b The number of white persons in the Indian Territory is not included in this table, as the census of Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

c Including 5,337 persons in Greer county (in Indian Territory), claimed by Texas.

d The number of white persons in Alaska is not included in this table, as the census of Alaska, which was made a subject of special investigation by law, has not yet been completed.

Going Armed to See Christ.

MERINO, Wyo., Nov. 22.—Freighters from the west report that numerous squads of Indians in various locations seem to be collecting on the Belle Fouche. All are armed to the teeth and have a large supply of provisions and ammunition. Several have been in town on various occasions and tried to trade for still more ammunition. The people are feeling uneasy and think they should not be allowed off the reservation at the present crisis. They are mostly Ogalalla Sioux from the Pine Ridge agency. Bad Billie and two other Crows from the Crow reservation are with them and are very friendly with the Sioux. An old frontiersman of experience expresses his opinion that they are after no good. They acknowledge to be on their way to see the new Christ, but none of them have been able to show any passes to that effect or any other. It is reported that graders are growing so uneasy that they are liable to quit work and fly for safety most any day.

The meeting of the world's fair commission resulted in an awful jangle over the site and the action of the Chicago board. Several resolutions to abandon the sites offered were introduced.

The Election Contest in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 21—[Special to the Omaha Bee.]—The announcement was made yesterday that the papers and briefs had been completed by the lawyers employed to contest the election of state officers who are elected on the face of the returns, and notice will be served upon each of them within the next forty-eight hours.

The contest includes Boyd (dem), governor-elect; Majors (rep), lieutenant governor elect; Hill (rep), treasurer-elect; Benton (rep), auditor-elect; Hastings (rep), attorney general-elect; Allen (rep), secretary of state-elect; Humphrey (rep), land commissioner-elect; Goudy (rep), state superintendent-elect.

The papers are to be served at the homes of each of these candidates and state thoroughly and fully the cause of contest.

That illegal combinations were organized in the city of Omaha and in the state, known as the Bankers' and Business Men's association and the Personal Rights League, whose object and purpose was to defeat and deprive voters of Omaha and the state of the right to vote freely and fully to defeat the will of the voters, corrupting voters and creating wholesale sentiment against a free and fair election; the boycotting and ostracising of those who were opposed in sentiment to these societies and the discharge of employes and threats of boycotting and discharge of all who opposed them.

That these societies brought into the state large sums of money for the purpose of defeating a free and fair election. That these parties caused about 2,800 aliens to be naturalized and fees for such naturalization in a manner that would contribute a bribe.

That the city council of Omaha [illegible] members of this conspiracy and for purpose of preventing a legal [illegible] tion appointed prejudicial and [illegible] persons on the boards of regis[illegible] and denied representation to other parties.

That the county commissioners became parties to the conspiracy by appointing partisan judges and clerks of election.

That the postmaster and the common carriers of Omaha were in the conspiracy and refused to deliver matter which did not agree with the views of the conspirators, and that the press co-operated by inciting a dangerous and criminal state of excitement.

That in certain specified voting precincts in the city of Omaha the ballot boxes were not kept in view as required by law while the votes were being cast and counted.

That in over thirty polling precincts, tickets bearing the name of contestant were taken from the hands of persons who were distributing them and torn up, and these men by threats and intimidation driven from the polls.

That by a corrupt and illegal agreement between republicans and democrats in the city of Omaha it was arranged that neither democratic nor republican tickets should be challenged if printed in accordance with the views of the conspirators and that challengers from any other parties should be prevented from exercising their rights.

That the Omaha conspiracy exists yet and that threats have been made to prevent persons from divulging the fraudulent methods by which the election was carried.

In addition to these charges of a conspiracy at Omaha, there are the following counts:

That tickets were counted for Boyd which did not have his name on.

At Grand Island illegal registration—challengers arrested and too many votes cast.

In Red Willow county, voting of non-residents.

In Box Butte county, illegal votes. Same in Sarpy and Thurston.

In Douglas, Lancaster, Saline, Saunders, Otoe, Platte and Dodge naturalization of foreigners, bribed by payment of their fees.

Charges of the use of pasters, fraudulent ballots and fraudulent counts.

That in the Fourth precinct of the Third ward in Omaha, 150 votes cast for Powers were not counted.

That Norfolk and Beatrice did not comply with the registry law.

That in Clatonia and Sherman townships in Gage county too many votes were cast.

Indian News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Secretary Proctor has received no information from the Indian troubles other than that already made public. Beside the Seventh regiment of cavalry, which has been started from Fort Riley, the Sixth regiment, now scattered in Arizona and New Mexico, has been ordered assembled and forwarded to Pine Ridge.

During the day the secretary received a telegram from the mayor of Buffalo, Wyo., claiming that there was only a small company of infantry in that vicinity, and that the frontiersmen were certain that if the Indians broke away from the reservation that that would be one of the first points they would make for. He demanded arms and ammunition or other protection. The secretary ordered the matter looked into. The agent at Pine Ridge, who yesterday requested authority to employ an additional lot of Indian police, has been authorized to employ fifty-five as scouts for the same duties, the limit of Indian police having been reached.

All the troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, except one company have received orders to hold themselves ready to march to the scene of the Indian troubles.

Lord Salisbury has written a letter stating that the established church in Scotland has never before been in as great danger, since the reformation, as it is to-day.

STANLEY WILL REVEAL ALL.

The Assaults of the Jameson and Bartellot Families the Cause.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—A special from Boston to the Herald says: Mr. Stanley is so indignant at the persistent assaults upon him by the Bartelott and Jameson families that he has resolved to depart from the course which he laid out and lay bare the dreadful facts connected with the fate of the rear guard, demonstrating at the same time the truth of the charge which he has made that the failure of the column was due to the indifference of its officers and to their violation of his written instructions. The most recent charges made are by Mr. Harry Quilter and said to have occasioned much comment in London, are that Mr. Stanley broke open the seals of Jameson's private box, took therefrom his private papers and only gave them up when threatened with a law suit. In reply to this Mr. Stanley handed me a letter which he wrote to Sir Francis Dewington from Cairo on March 5, 1890, and which has never before been published. A copy of it having been made in London has just been sent to Mr. Stanley. This letter is very long, but I copy all the important portions, which are as follows:

"On arriving at [illegible]analaya August 17 1888, I met Mr [illegible] who told me that Lieutena[illegible] had gone to Stanley fo[illegible] days' journey. Twelve [illegible] received from pla[illegible] he wa[illegible]

[illegible] could be [illegible] he should not r[illegible]turn. tho[illegible] who cared might use th[illegible] trifles in the box, except a packe[illegible] of books, card cases, etc., which I covered with cloth and asked Mr. Bonney to put his seal on it in my presence. (The reader will recollect that Jameson's death had occurred on the day when Stanley and Bonney met at Banalaya.) Nearly a year later we were at the south end of Lake Victoria, when we received newspaper clippings mentioning that Major Bartelotte had written to Sir Francis Dewington in October, 1887, that he was bound to remain at Lambuya until November; and as Mr. Bonney could give no reason why he and his officers were bound to remain I opened Jameson's diary, which he had sealed, to find out. It is needless to say that we found no rational reason for anything. I sealed the diaries as before to deliver them to his widow on my arrival in London."

No Penny Postage.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The postmaster general does not believe that penny letter postage will be a fact under several years, as there exists a feeling even among the advocates of the proposition that the postoffice department should be self-sustaining, and already there is a regular annual deficiency amounting to about $6,000,000. The receipts from letter postage is about $38,000,000 a year, and of course this would be cut in half if penny postage were adopted. There would be a partial recovery of receipts by an increase of letter writing, but it is thought many years would elapse before half the decrease of $19,000,000 annually would be returned by the increase. There is now sustained by the department an annual loss of about $12,000,000 by the cheap transmission of printed matter, then the dead-head matter from the federal government wound amount to $8,000,000 a year. If paid for these two items alone would more than make up the loss from the adoption of panny postage, and yet their change to any other system would be unpopular. Congress gives very stintingly the deficiency which already accrues, thus showing that the constituency of that body contends that the service should be self-sustaining. Mr. Wanamaker has been working for a year to perfect arrangements with England, Germany and France whereby there will be seaport offices established on the inter-ocean ships, that all foreign mails may be made up similar to that prepared by domestic postal clerks, which will enable the postal authorities at the seaboard to immediately forward all foreign mail as soon as it is received in this or other countries. He will show in his report that he has almost perfected these arrangements.

Experimenting in Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Prof. Smart of the Indiana university of agriculture is in the city and says the institution over which he presides is making practical experiments with sugar beets and finds from the analysis already made that the Hoosier production contains from fifteen to eighteen per cent pure sugar. This is considerably above the per cent of sugar found in the beet grown in Germany and France, the greatest beet sugar producing countries in the world. It has been ascertained at the department of agriculture that these experiments are being made at the agricultural colleges in most of the states, and in nearly every instance they are giving satisfactory results. It is believed that should the products of the coming season prove as satisfactory there will be scores of beet sugar factories established within a year thereafter.