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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

Republican State Ticket.

- Governor: THOMAS J. MAJOBS. Lieutenant Governor: R. E. MOORE. Secretary of State: J. P. PIPER. State Auditor: EUGENE MOORE...

Congressional Ticket.

Representative in Congress from Third District: GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN of Fullerton.

County Ticket.

Representative of Platte county in State Legislature: GUS G. BECHER. For County Auditor: R. P. DRAKE.

It is said that the death of Mrs. Drake at Grand Island was caused by swallowing grape seeds.

The Fremont correspondent of the Bee says that L. D. Richards is housing a senatorial bid in his honnet.

A cyclone swept over Memphis, Tenn., last Wednesday, uprooting trees, blowing off roofs, tearing houses to pieces, and killing several people.

Chairman Morrill of the republican state central committee on Friday last received a telegram from William McKinley, jr., saying that he would speak in Lincoln in the afternoon and evening of October 4, if desired.

Maine has an excellent habit in addition to rolling up handsome republican majorities in most of her elections. She never neglects to send men for congress, and then she keeps them in office as long as they want to stay in.

Louis is a Glabe Democrat, (rep.) But the most recent triumph of all is that of Mr. Reed, whose plurality has grown from 1,877 in 1892 to somewhere between 8,000 and 10,000. It is not without reason, therefore, that his friends are pointing him out as Chicago's friend "what did it."

The populists are trying to make much of the fact that Senator Jones will work with them on some of their lines of proposed legislation. On the great, distinctive feature of republicanism the senator says: "I abate not an iota of my conservative reference to the beneficent influence on American industry of the policy of protection. A protective policy I regard merely as a means by which the people of the country may secure themselves against the doing of their own work in such volume and with such complete variety and direct co-ordination of industries as to afford uninterrupted employment for all."

Showing Made by Old Fellows. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The annual report of Theodore A. Ross, grand secretary and adjutant general of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, says the business depression throughout the country has retarded the growth of the order. He says because of the great depression, of business in every channel it was generally expected that the outcome would be less income, but in fact, in 1913, a loss of the order would be recorded. The financial statement shows that \$100,000 has been received and \$75,890 expended during the year.

Washington Will Pay Tax. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The commission of immigration received a letter from Mr. McNichol, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railroad saying all the Canadian transportation companies carrying immigrants into the United States had agreed to pay the increased tax, \$1, imposed by the sundry civil appropriation act.

Dakota Land Grants Approved. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Acting Secretary Sims has approved land grants in South Dakota as follows: Reform school, 1,993 acres; and a tract of 1,000 acres, N. 56S, state normal schools, 19,466. These grants were made by the act admitting the state into the union. The selections are made by the state from the surveyed lands.

Boats Ordered to China. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The navy department ordered United States steamships Machias and Detroit to China to reinforce the Asiatic squadron. The vessels will reach their destination early in December.

Amassed a Fortune of \$3,000,000. ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18.—Lynan C. Dayton, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, who amassed a fortune of \$3,000,000 in real estate, died at Aberdeen, S. D., the immediate cause of his death being the amputation of his right leg. Mr. Dayton came to St. Paul from Providence, R. I., in 1849. He and his father purchased 840 acres of land in what is now the center of St. Paul. After making a fortune in real estate he studied law in New York City. In recent years he has been largely interested in town sites in both North and South Dakota.

Valencia Station Crop Damaged. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The station has been damaged by continued rains and that Spanish packers have with drawn all offerings until the extent of the damage can be ascertained. This will undoubtedly have the effect of increasing the prices for California raisins and growers of the state are anxiously awaiting confirmation of the report.

CARLISLE'S STATEMENT

Coinage of Silver Dollars Under His Administration.

UNCLE SAM TOOK A BACK SEAT.

Immigration Question Stood in the Way of a Treaty With Japan—Railroad Companies Will Pay Increased Tax on Immigrants From Canada—Orders Issued by the War Department—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Carlisle has made a statement concerning the coinage of silver dollars under his administration. The coinage being under the unrepealed portion of the Sherman act. It shows that since the administration came into power 1,517,822 standard silver dollars have been coined, of which 320,069 have been coined.

The secretary says: "While the law provides that redeemed treasury notes may be reissued, it also imposes an express limitation upon the power to reissue notes of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes. When such notes are redeemed in gold there is no obstacle to the issue of their reissue because such redemption does not effect the stock of silver held in the treasury under the act of July 14, 1890, but when they are redeemed with silver coined from the bullion purchased under that act they must be retired and cannot be reissued or reissued, a greater amount of silver outstanding than the cost of the silver originally purchased and then held in the treasury and this is expressly prohibited by the statute."

Redemption of Treasury Notes. "The purpose of congress was to prevent the duplication of the currency, which would be the case if the notes and the silver are purchased with the notes could be outstanding at the same time. The treasury notes received in the ordinary course of business or if redeemed in gold or exchanged for silver dollars not coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, are not retired and cancelled. All such notes are reissued. Prior to July 1, 1890, silver dollars to the amount of \$98,218,293 were coined from the bullion purchased under the act. The so-called gold or seigniorage arising from this coinage was \$6,467,808, which was paid into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, leaving \$91,750,485 to be held as the stock of silver dollars in the treasury at the beginning of the present administration this sum of \$91,490,461 was still in the treasury and standard silver dollars to the amount of \$1,397,362 had been coined since that time. Of this last sum, however, \$530,709 was seigniorage, leaving \$1,077,144 to be held in the treasury.

Redeem in Kind of Money Demanded. "It appears, therefore, the whole coinage of silver dollars has been \$1,403,647, and that the amount to be held in the treasury for redemption purposes was \$90,557,000. Of this sum \$1,121,000 have been used in the redemption of the notes and that amount has been retired and cancelled. The treasury has been \$1,282,647 in silver unless silver was demanded, the policy and practice of the department having always been in accordance with the kind of money demanded by the holder of a note. The presentation of treasury notes for redemption in silver has been \$1,187,349, where there was a great scarcity of currency of small denominations, and this was redeemed during that month \$1,273,267, which is the largest amount that has been presented during any one month.

As shown above, there were held in the treasury at the beginning of this administration \$91,490,461 in silver coined from the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890. Notwithstanding the fact that \$1,157,323 have been coined since that time there are now on hand only \$8,198,734.

CONCENTRATING FEDERAL TROOPS. Orders issued by the War Department placing the Army at Central Posts. The gain in silver has been \$1,282,647, and that the amount to be held in the treasury for redemption purposes was \$90,557,000. Of this sum \$1,121,000 have been used in the redemption of the notes and that amount has been retired and cancelled. The treasury has been \$1,282,647 in silver unless silver was demanded, the policy and practice of the department having always been in accordance with the kind of money demanded by the holder of a note. The presentation of treasury notes for redemption in silver has been \$1,187,349, where there was a great scarcity of currency of small denominations, and this was redeemed during that month \$1,273,267, which is the largest amount that has been presented during any one month.

While foreign nations have increased their debt, we have, in the same period, decreased ours by nearly the same amount as the foreign debts have increased. The national debt of the United States during the last decade exceeded \$100,000,000. The decrease per capita of combined national, state and local debt during the same period was from \$60.79 to \$42.37, while other statistics showed that the value of property assessed for taxation increased meanwhile from \$17,000,000,000 to \$25,500,000,000, or 50 per cent, indicating a reduction of debt and an increase of wealth unprecedented in modern times. So it is that protection works both ways. It not only increases our assets, but decreases our liabilities.

Tariff Reform.

Lower Wages For Lumbermen. The threat of free trade in lumber has completely demoralized the lumber trade in every section of the country. There has been stagnation in the building trade, which, together with the uncertainty as to future values caused by delay in the tariff settlement, has naturally curtailed the output of the mills. As a consequence there have been idle lumbermen, and their wages have fallen. Two years ago the lumbermen in Georgia were earning from \$1 to \$1.25 per day, but lately they have been only receiving from 70 to 85 cents for a full day's work. They find that the loss of \$3 or \$4 in a week's wages does not compensate them for any cheapness there may be in the price of goods. They begin to appreciate that protection for lumber is also protection for lumbermen, and they wonder if the mere fear of free trade has already caused a loss of \$2 or \$3 a week in their earnings what free trade itself will do. This "object lesson" is bringing the southern lumberman over to the side of protection.

MRS. LEASE IS IN LINE.

Announces She Will Support Lewelling For Governor.

SUGAR PLANTERS CONVENTION.

Boat the Democratic Party in a Body and Before the Senate of American Industry—Sugars of Breckinridge and Supporters Acknowledge His Defeat—Congressman Blain's Campaign.

TOPEKA, Sept. 18.—Mrs. Mary E. Lease has not been billed for any speeches by the Populist state central committee during the present campaign because it has been generally supposed she would not support Governor Lewelling and the ticket nominated. She attended the big Populist rally at Hughes' Grove, near this city, and was called upon by the audience to make a speech, and she surprised everybody with one of her old-time Populist speeches, throwing her best effort all her vigor and brilliancy into it. She came out squarely for Lewelling and the entire state ticket, giving the state administration her unqualified endorsement.

Will Return Columbian Relics. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The state department is making preparations to return to their owners the Columbian relics exhibited at the World's fair. It is expected the Machias will be ready to sail from New York next month. She will sail directly for Cadiz, Spain, where the relics will be returned to the Spanish government with a letter from President Cleveland to the queen regent, thanking her in behalf of the government and the people of the United States for the loan of the articles. The Machias will then go to Naples, where the secretary of the embassy at Rome will take charge of the relics and return them to Rome with a letter from the president to the pope.

PITHY POINTS ON SUGAR.

A Few Facts That Demonstrate the Democratic Case For Free Trade. Under the McKinley tariff the American people have secured free sugar. The treasury department estimated our population July 1 at 68,397,000 persons, the per capita consumption of sugar at 63 1/2 pounds, and our total consumption of sugar at 4,343,209,500 pounds. The total value of these 4,343,209,500 pounds of raw sugar at a average price of 2 1/2 cents per pound would be \$119,438,261. An ad valorem tariff of 40 per cent upon this sum would be \$47,775,304. This would be the extent of the direct sugar tax upon the breakfast table of the people without adding any specific or differential duty upon refined sugar. This tax has been proposed by the Democratic representatives in congress.

The interest upon the national debt for the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$23,378,116. The direct sugar tax would be more than double that amount. The Democratic representatives in congress propose to impose upon every person in the country a direct sugar tax of 70 cents per capita as compared with the tax of only 35 cents for payment of interest on the national debt. The sugar tax will double the payments necessary to sustain our national honor and credit.

Payments for pensions made by the United States government during 27 years—1867-93—averaged \$1.06 per capita of our population. The sugar tax proposed by the Democratic representatives in congress will be almost 70 per cent of the average per capita amount paid to the dependents of our country. The amount of duties collected upon all our imports during the year ending June 30, 1892, was \$199,143,678. The sugar tax of \$47,775,304 will add almost 25 per cent to the total of these duties collected upon all our imports.

THE DECREASE OF OUR DEBT.

Under Protection We Increased Our Assets and Lessened Our Liabilities. Not only do a nation's or individual's assets show progress and prosperity, but the liabilities and their nature should be considered as well. Our wealth and savings have been tabulated and compared with those of previous periods, all proving our marvelous progress under a protective tariff. But every nation has a debt, and the United States is no exception to the rule, though the showing made by our country is most satisfactory. While foreign nations have increased their debt, we have, in the same period, decreased ours by nearly the same amount as the foreign debts have increased. The national debt of the United States during the last decade exceeded \$100,000,000. The decrease per capita of combined national, state and local debt during the same period was from \$60.79 to \$42.37, while other statistics showed that the value of property assessed for taxation increased meanwhile from \$17,000,000,000 to \$25,500,000,000, or 50 per cent, indicating a reduction of debt and an increase of wealth unprecedented in modern times. So it is that protection works both ways. It not only increases our assets, but decreases our liabilities.

WENT OVER TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Sugar Planters Convention at New Orleans Boats the Democratic Party. New Orleans, Sept. 18.—The sugar planters' convention Monday was a large and very enthusiastic assemblage of the leading planters of Louisiana and some of the most representative men of New Orleans. The bolters from the Democratic party were not invited to attend and the resistance to the program was but feebly made. The convention went over to the national republican party in a body. Mr. E. N. Pugh called the meeting to order and ex-Naval Officer James M. McPherson, ex-Mayor Behan permanent chairman.

Resolution was adopted which expressed belief in the doctrine of protection to all American industries; declare that the people had never asked congress for a bounty, but that the bounty law was passed by congress as a pledge for 15 years and caused the mortgaging of plantations and the expenditure of the immense sums of money in the purchase of modern machinery and in the making of elaborate improvements for the manufacture of sugar; urge the organization of clubs, committees and conventions throughout the state with a view of electing members of congress who will stand by the national republican party in the organization of the house.

New York Republican Ticket.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Unless the situation changes, the Republican state ticket will read like this: For governor, Levi P. Morton; for lieutenant governor, Francis Hendricks; for judge in chief of the court of appeals, Albert S. Haight.

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in camp from all parts of the state.

Nearly 200 wall tents were on the ground, with two large tabernacle tents, one for English and the other for German services. About 100 baptisms took place in the Cottonwood river. Over \$8,000 was contributed at the meeting for home and foreign missions. Rev. C. McReynolds, of Topeka, is president of the association.

Vintage in California Begins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The vintage in California has begun. The earlier varieties of grapes being gathered and the picking of the main crop will be started this week. The general estimate of the crop this year is from 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 gallons of wine. This is considerably below average. Hot weather during August did some damage to the vines and the amount of wine would be reduced the next few weeks sufficient to swell the berries and add to the amount of juice in the grapes.

Standard Oil Company Wins.

PUEBLO, Colo., Sept. 18.—After Oct. 1 the petroleum refinery of the Rocky Mountain Oil Company here will be closed down indefinitely. The low price of oil and the damage to the company's pipe line from Florence in last summer's floods are given as the cause. Since the erection of the plant the Standard Oil Company has waged a severe war in price against the lower standard, and it has finally come out successful.

Judge Morrow Hard at Work.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Federal Judge Morrow is hard at work on his decision in the Ezeta extradition case. Owing to the great amount of testimony offered and the number of authorities cited as precedents by attorneys on both sides the case is expected to be decided in five distinct cases to be decided with different points of law in each the decision is expected to be a lengthy one.

Charges Cruelty by the Marston.

DEBQUE, Ia., Sept. 18.—Mrs. L. A. Randall, an aged lady, for a while an inmate of the Home for the Friendless, a charitable institution of this city, reported she was expelled because she reported the cruelty on the part of the Marston. This cruelty, she states, was practiced on infants unable to talk. She offered to produce evidence, but no attention was paid to her.

Man Who Recognized Jeff Davis.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 18.—Andrew Bee, who recognized Jeff Davis as his captor in disguise from his boat, died at Marston, Allegan county, Michigan, on Sunday. He was a veteran of the Fourth Michigan cavalry and at the time of the capture was under General Pritchard.

SUGAR SALARY ROLL.

THE ENORMOUS WAGES PAID BY THE SUGAR TRUST. Workmen Who Earn From \$4.50 to \$7.50 Every Day in the Refineries—Better Paid Than in Any Other Factory—That Is, If Haymeyer's Figures Are Reliable.

The bureau of statistics of the treasury department has estimated the consumption of sugar in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1894, at 4,343,209,500 pounds. The Sugar Trust representatives used to claim that the cost of refining sugar was five-eighths cent per pound. Later they allowed that it cost only one-half cent, and later still they have acknowledged a cost of only three-eighths of a cent per pound to refine sugar.

If we apply these various costs to last year's consumption, we get at the total cost of refining as follows: Cost to refine per cent. Total cost of refining. 4,343,209,500 lbs. at 3 1/2 cents per lb. \$152,047,325. 4,343,209,500 lbs. at 1 1/2 cents per lb. \$65,148,142. 4,343,209,500 lbs. at 1/2 cent per lb. \$21,716,047. Total \$238,911,514.

We thus find that within the past year the three varied statements which have been set forth by the Sugar Trust in all the railroads of the world none stands a discrepancy of \$10,858,025. Which one do we believe to be the correct one? Let us try to find out.

The average weight of a barrel of sugar may be taken at 335 pounds, which makes the annual consumption of 13,639,720 barrels a year in the United States. If the refineries work on 325 days in each year, it means a daily output of 41,119 barrels. If they work on an average of 300 days yearly, it means an average daily output of 44,500 barrels of sugar.

It takes 800 men on an average to do the work of refining and delivering an output of 3,000 barrels of sugar daily, and this is a liberal allowance. We thus have a total of 12,000 men employed throughout the year, to handle an output of 45,000 barrels. If we compare the number of persons thus employed by the refineries with the total cost of refining sugar, we are enabled to ascertain their annual wages. Thus:

Average wages of 12,000 men, yearly. Daily. Per cent. \$27,145,000. 22 1/2 % \$27,145,000. 1,000 \$7.04. 22,222,000. 18 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$6.50. 22,222,000. 15 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$6.00. 22,222,000. 12 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$5.50. 22,222,000. 10 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$5.00. 22,222,000. 8 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$4.50. 22,222,000. 6 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$4.00. 22,222,000. 4 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$3.50. 22,222,000. 2 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$3.00. 22,222,000. 1 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$2.50. 22,222,000. 1/2 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$2.00. 22,222,000. 1/4 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$1.50. 22,222,000. 1/8 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$1.00. 22,222,000. 1/16 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.75. 22,222,000. 1/32 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.50. 22,222,000. 1/64 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.25. 22,222,000. 1/128 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.125. 22,222,000. 1/256 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.0625. 22,222,000. 1/512 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.03125. 22,222,000. 1/1024 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.015625. 22,222,000. 1/2048 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.0078125. 22,222,000. 1/4096 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.00390625. 22,222,000. 1/8192 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.001953125. 22,222,000. 1/16384 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.0009765625. 22,222,000. 1/32768 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.00048828125. 22,222,000. 1/65536 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.000244140625. 22,222,000. 1/131072 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.0001220703125. 22,222,000. 1/262144 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.00006103515625. 22,222,000. 1/524288 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.000030517578125. 22,222,000. 1/1048576 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.0000152587890625. 22,222,000. 1/2097152 % \$22,222,000. 1,000 \$0.00000762939453125. 22,222,000. 1/41943