THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1890.--TWENTY PAGES.

DAVENPORT AS A CURSER The Droll Experience of the Tragedienne in a Country Town.

WANTED TO TRY IT ON THE BOYS.

Mrs. Kendal's Beautiful Hair and How She Takes Care of it-Au Actor's Wonderful Memory -Dramatic Notes.

It was such a flood as is at present inundating the Ohio valley that prevailed there a few years ago and kept Fanny Davenport's company for five days in a little suburban town of Cincinnati. The high water in the Ohio had stopped all railroad trains, and the company had only to wait until the waters receded

A dramatic entertainment by local talent was given in the little country opera-house on one of the nights Miss Davenport was in town, and to help while away the time she accepted an invitation to be present.

The amateurs, of course, played badly enough, and the presence of the distinguished actress and the members of her com-pany did not deter the bad boys in the gallery from guying the performers by the mount heathenish yells and cat-calls, says the New York World. The nuisance became nimost intolerable, but all efforts to suppress It were unavailing."

It was a double bill, and at the close of the first play some local dignitary stepped on the stage and announced to the audience that they were honored by the presence of no less a distinguished personage than Miss Fanny Davenport, the actress, closing his remarks with the suggestion that she favor them with some of her artistic impersonations.

with the suggestion that she have favor then with some of her artistic impersonations. This suggestion was received with a storm of applause and such voiciferous calls for Miss Davenport that she was forced to her feet to acknowledge the compliment. She thanked them kindly but hoped they would excuse her. The yells for Miss Davenport were louder and more imperative than over. She made another little speech in which she made the point that she had nothing she could give them off-hand that would be worth their attention, and unfortunately she had nothing with her from which she could read. Some one in the house had an acting edi-tion of "Richelleu" in a little yellow cov-ered panphlet which was thrust into her hands and she was fairly forced upon the stage.

During these preliminaries the boys in the galleries painted things red. Miss Davenport turned over the leaves and when quiet was restored said she would try to read the "curse scene." but she knew she would fail miserably. She read a few pages leading up to the climax where the old car-dinal threatens to "launch the curse of Rome." She threw a great deal of dra-matic fire into the lines, and her effort was received with a newfect cyclone of applause. received with a perfect cyclone of applause, the boys in the gallery, of course, furnishing re than their share

more than their share. Before she could retreat from the stage an old local character named Peter Stebbins rose in his place near the middle of the house and began to address Miss Davenport. She did not know what was being spring on her this time, but remained on the stage and gave the speaker respectful attention. Stebbins

said in effect : "Miss Davenport, I flatter myself that I am competent to express an opinion on a gem of this kind, and it is my candid judment, and I believe it is the judgment of every person in this house, that this 'curse scene' has never been better done. You are undoubtedly an artist at hurling anathema, and now you can earn the everlasting gratitude of every lady and gentleman in this house if you will step to the footlights and curse these yahoos up in

Miss Davenport did not do it, perhaps be cause she felt that she was unable to do the subject justice.

The Kendal colffure is, for the moment, a popular one. When Jennie June recently enstained the actress, three or four we

be especially familiar to him, he forgot in his haste to preface the opening lines with the name of the person supposed to be speaking them. The mistake was so trivial that the man at the other end of the bet pardoned him for it and bought the whe. Szabo made tours through all parts of Hun-mary and several neighboring counties, and learned a vast number of dialects. He was learned a vast number of dialects. He with for some time on the Servian starc, where he repeated all the triumplishe had celebrated in his native land. In the fifties he lost his wife, a woman of remarkable beauty and intelligence. He had passed an ideal married life with her, and was completely uninanned by her death. He began to retrograde slowily in his profession. His memory was weakened by grief and dissipation. He became a victim of melan-cholia and physical disease. His death had been expected to occur almost any moment during the last three or four years, and was welcomed by the theatrical world of Hangary which had known him in his better days.

Pauline Lucca. Pauline Lucca. A letter from Carlscude to the Boston Transcript says of Lucca: "Time is lenient with the fair Pauline. She remains the same sauey, indomitable Lucca. Her eyes and hair are just as black, her brown arms just as shapely, her intervals just as audaciously and truly taken as in the old, old times of charm and escapade. Her voice may have acquired a trace of escalings but her artistic insight and escapade. Her voice may have acquirred a trace of reediness, but her artistic insight and dramatic fire are, as yet, unquestionable —possibly unquenchable. Her spocial triamph throughout the empires has been made by a most masterful, dramatic interpre-tation of Schubert's 'Erl King.' One hears the father's foreboding endeavors to sustain the courage of his child; the shuddering questions of the boy, rising at last into a shrick of agony; and the flowing, seductive strains of the Erl King conveyed by the singer so as to seem what might well be singer so as to seem what might well be taken for the lure of a fallen angel."

Sarah Bernhardt's Plans. Though Sarah Bernhardt is booked for an-other tour in America it may be that she will change her mind and decline to come. She thinks she sees success in some new parts, among them that of Cleopatra. She is likely to prove a serious rival to Mrs. Potter in that character. There are rumors that she con-templates another marriage and has chosen in actor as the victim.

Von Bulow's Generosity.

As a proof of Non Bulow's unceasing efforts for art as well as of his generous and noble character may be cited the fact that when Richard Wagner was collecting funds for the theater at Bayrenth Von Bulow, without retheater at Bayrenth von Bhow, whole the ceiving any remuneration, traveled for a whole year with his famous orchestra through Europe giving concerts in all the principal cities, the entire proceeds of which were donated to the funds for Bayrenth.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Victor Capori has just finished an opera

Modjeska goes to Europe next year, and will not act in this country until 1892. Lawrence Barrett is going to produce Charles Osborne's play, "Thomas a Becket," n America next season. Richard Golden and Dora Wiley snil for Europe in June, at the conclusion of "Old Jed Prouty's" tour of Maine.

Viola Allen, Dorothy Door and Nanetto Constock have been engaged by Charles Frohman for next season. Leon Marx, an eleven-year-old violin player of Chicago has been engaged as a member of

the Otto Hegner company. Christine Nilsson will come out of her re-irement to sing at the farewell concert of Sims Reeves in London in June.

Will L. Lykens has signed a five years contract with Fay Templeton. She will begin in a production of "The Grand Duchess." Beginning early in June, Theodore Thomas

vill give a series of summer concerts in Chicago. The season is to last five weeks. Paul Delavi is adapting for the French stage Goethe's Faust. It is by request of Coquein the elder, who will take the part of Mephistopheles

M. B. Leavitt's new Broadway theater, Denver, will have a stage constructed of steel. The scenery is to be worked by ydraulic power.

Daniel Sully has arranged to give "The Millionalre" its first New York production April 21, at the Park theater, where it will be out on for a run. Daniel Sully has arranged to give "The fillionaire" its first New York production

SUGAR BEETS IN CONGRESS. Skirmishers Already Out Preparing for the

Conflict in the House. THE BATTLE WILL BE VERY WARM.

Facts and Figures Arrayed by Western Men to Prevent the Deadly Cut Proposed in the New Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 10 .- Special to THE BEE. |- Preparations are being made for a very lively skirmish over the sugar beet industry when the tariff bill comes up in the Several distinguished gentlemen, house, among them all of the Pacific slope members, are preparing able speeches on the subject,

and they will have some enthusiastic lieuten ants from the states of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas, which are capable of producing sugar beets of the highest grade.

For several months there have been gentleaen in this city who are interested in the nanufacture of sugar from beets, and they nave been busy preparing statistics to be sed in the speeches which will be delivered u this subject, and working up intelligent ction from members generally. They conend that if the duty on sugar is reduced in the bill proposed by the republican members of the committee on ways and means-between 50 and 60 per cent-that the action will be the result of gross ignorance as to the importance of the beet sugar industry and the

apacity of this country in the way of profucing her own sugar. It is contended that the beet sugar industry of this country is in no way an experiment, but on the contrary is a very successful enterprise which has been eveloped to a point beyond experiment.

Nearly two-thirds of the sugar which is onsumed in this country at the present time omes from Germany and is made of beets. It is ascertained that Germany has a sugar amounting to about three and a quarter cents a pound, and she besides this pays an export bounty. France has a sugar tariff amounting to 2% cents a pound, while Austria levies a duty upon imported sugar of over 414 cents a pound; Italy upwards of 5 cents, and the Netherlands over four cents; Belgium 416

cents, and Spain over 5 cents a pound. Nearly all of these countries have besides this import duty a bounty upon domestic sugar exported to other countries.

It will thus be seen that every country which produces sugar encourages the produc ion of the article by an import duty if not a ounty also. It is contended by the beet agar interests that every country which pro-uces its own sugar developed the industry by the encouragement of general laws. Na-poleon exempted from taxation the product of every man who made a ton of sugar in France, with promise of an extension of li-cense to those who should discover improved methods. He likewise established four imperial beet sugar factories, capable of making two hundred tons per annum. The govern-Two functions of the second se

the United States ever amounts to anything t will be after proper encouragement at the hands of congres Mr. Oxnard, the Nebraska beet sugar man-afacturer, who has been here several weeks working for protection in the interest of his

working for protection in the interest of his industry, says the beet sugar manufacturers are willing to stand a reduction of 25 per cent of the present duty, but do not want a bounty, because the latter is simply an electric light intended to catch capi-tal for the establishment of beet sugar manu-factories, and that after the establishment of the factories and before the industry gets a prenew factball the heavy will be abalished

proper foothold the bounty will be abolished, He prefers a reduction of 25 per cent in the present duty to any kind of a bounty. When I asked Mr. Oxnard the other day

to the Dutch standard and the levying of an ad valorem instead of a specific duty also meets with great opposition, on the ground that these changes will cause an undervalua-tion which will inure only to the importer's bundle. benefit

The Nebraska senators and Representative Dorsey are in favor of reducing the present duty on sugar 25 per cent, as suggested by the beet sugar manufacturers, and admitting free of duty machinery to be used in the man-ufacture of beet sugar and of giving a bounty on beet sugar. It is understood that the Kan-sis senators occupy exactly the same position. The report of United States Commercial Agent Hawes at Rehemberg, Bohemia, upon the beet sugar industry of that country is meeting with an enormous demand from every part of the country, and there have been thirty or forty thousand extra copics printed for general distribution. The report is lengthy and goes into the details of instruc-tions as to the raising of sugar beets and the manufacture of sugar from the beets. There are illustrations of all the machinery used on farms in producing the beets and of ma-chinery employed in making the sugar. The The Nebraska senators and Representative

chinery employed in making the sugar. The report contains extracts from a report made by Prof. Anton Veit2 of the agricultural college in Bohemia, in which the professor has this to say, which will afford vast encouragement to the farmers in this country who think of ntering into the industry of sugar beet pro-

duction: "In traveling through the United States I was astonished to find that an industry so highly developed in the old country was nearly unknown nere. The influence of such an industry as the fabrication of sugar from here exerts such an influence upon a country that if describes and the superior of a country beens exerts such an infinence upon a country that it descrives all the support of a great government. In iss7 there was only one beet sugar factory in the United States and that was in Alverado, Alameda county, Cal. Chon inquiring as to the cause of this I heard that several factories had been started in Illinois, several factories had been started in Illinois, but after a few years had to be closed up, as they did not pay. I was told by the editor of a rural paper in Chicago that the soil was unfit for the purpose; by a professor in Kan-sas that beets would not grow containing a high enough percentage of sugar; by a chemist in Washington that the cultivation and manufacture had not been properly car-ried out. The last opinion was undoubtedly the correct one. The United States possesses soils of every kind, and in every state where when and coan are grown it is possible to raise sugar beets. But in raising sugar beets the American farmers, especially of the raise sugar beets. But in raising sugar beets the American farmers, especially of the western states, must get rid of the idea of always trying to save labor. Sugar beets need much work, but they pay double or treble as much as any other crop. Localities are to be preferred where there is a large population, plenty of transportation facilities, providing always the climate and soll are suitable. Raising sugar beets on a large scale, as is the case with grain in America, is impossible as labor is dear and it is invossiimpossible, as is the case with grant in America, is impossible, as labor is dear and it is impossi-ble to get sufficient help for a few weeks' work. I think the plan adopted by Claus Spreckles in California is the best. Here small farmers who do their own work with little help raise beets and sell them to the factory. A better plan would be for a number of such farmers to forman association and creet a factory themselves, find such associations in Germany and 11 do very well. In order to stimulate the farm rs to raise beets of a high sugar qual the sugar percentage, i. e., to demand a certain percentage, say 9, and pay extra for any in-crease over this figure. Rating sugar beets gives the farmer a chance not only to get more out of his land than possible with other products, but also improves his land for othe products. If the farmer sells the beets to the factory and gets back the pulp for feedu and perhaps the mid or lime he loses ver-little of the mineral substance from the sel as the sugar-producing substances are ab sorbed by the plants from the air. Raisin beets improves the land because the thorough

ultivation necessary brings it to a perfectio sever to be attained with other crops. Th and will also be cleaver of weeds. In raisin land will also be clearer of weeds. In raising beets the whole agriculture of the country must be changed, i. e. brought from an ex-tensive culture to an intensive one. In rais-ing corn, grain, folder, etc., the farmer uses only the upper part of his land, and not the sub-soil. If sugar beets are planted the deeper soil is also placed at the service of the owner. In connection with the improvement of the land, cattle raising is also improved, as the waste furnishes exceilent folder for milk as well as for fattening. An increase of maas well as for fattening. An increase of ma-nure can therefore be produced. The first thing a farmer should do is to procure proper seeds, and these he should raise time if of the seeds, and these he should raise times! As implements are expensive, those should be procured which can be used for various pur-pases, at the universal plow sack. For plant-ing seeds it is recommended to try the corn-



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unced for presentation with rated smoothly on the forehead, and gathered back in broad waves like her own, showing the temples instead of covering them up with the temples instead of covering them up with bangs. For a moment there was formed a group that might have come out of Godey's Lady Book along in the thirties, with its round waists, straight-flowneed skirts and smooth, quaintly-banded hair, making the faces look series and sweet, though little bunches of cherries or flowers put above the ears were needed to complete in detail the old, time similitude

American laddes are showing much interest in the devices adopted by Mrs. Kendal to brighten the tints of her chestnut locks and to add luster and sheen. She has hair which is abundant and fine as brown satin, but is abundant and nue as brown satin, but without the moisture that gives so-called fine hair a damp and matted appearance, says an exchange. When dressed her smooth ban-deaux are soft and loose and gleaming, and have a gloss that lightens the complexion. She puts devout faith in the tonic property of sumshine and the bristle brush, to both of which simple aids to hair culture her head is

which simple ands to har cantino her head is subjected every day. Twice a week her hair is washed in clear, cold soft water. Mrs. Kendal believes that soap and warm water debilitate the follicles. After the washing a crash towel is used to After the washing a crash towel is used to rub the hair partially dry. The actress is her own shampooer, concoting in her private laboratory a dressing paste which is to be ap-plied while the skin is still damp and softened. Half a pint of pure glycerine, a gill of lemon juice, a gill of rosewater and a fourth of a gill of alcohol are the logredients. These are shaken together, bottled, and the whole is thickened with erris root almost to the con-sistency of fresh cream. The resultant mix-ture is comblicat, and will keep for many days. Comfortably scated at a sunny windays. Confortably scated at a sunny win-dow, a little of the paste is rubbed upon the scalp with the tips of the ingers. The well-trained maid then parts the mass of tresses, strand by strand, and works the crean into the roots with a small stiff brush made especi-due to the strand of the brush made especially for the purpose, and not unlike a large toothbrush in appearance. This she manages so dexterously as not to tangle the silicor vel while bringing the scalp to a healthy glow. This completed the paste is rinsed off quickly. first with water containing a drop or two of ammonia, and then more theroughly with clear water. Now begins the brushing pro-cess, and the assortment of bristles stiff and soft laid out upon the protty toilet-table would make the novice unaccustomed to the devotion paid nowadays to the woman' crown of glory open her eyes. Now fast, nov slow, now gently and now with vigor, for an hour or more the brushes are manipulated, and when at length the part is made, straight down the middle, as so few women nowaday down the induite, as so rew women howardys have courage to wear it, and the shining lengths are combed loosely over the tips of the ears and twisted in a knot behind, every thread is fresh and bright as if its wearer were still in her beens.

An Actor's Wonderful Memory.

Karl Szabo, the oldest and most remarkable of modern Hungarian actors, died in a hos-pital in Peath about three weeks ago. He was In many respects one of the most phenomenal men on the continental stage, and had behind him a career of almost unparalleled viciosi-tudes. He made his debut just lifty-live years tudes. He made his debut just fifty-five years ago. Within a few years he became celebrated throughout Hungary as the most finished light comedy lover in the hand. His art, how-ever, was far from being the first cause of the greatness of his reputation. He had a wonderful memory, says the New York Sun. After listening to a speech or sermon or or-dinary conversation he could reproduce every sentence of it without omitting a "the," "an" or "a." He often passed an hour or two in the provincial parliament to hear the debates of members notorious for their mannerisms. In the evening he would reproduce with per-fect misnicry the most quaint and curious pasfeet miniery the most quaint and curious pas-sages from the parliamentary discussion of the day. Whenever he was at the theater in the day. Whenever he was at the theater in the provincial capital the representatives and other political big wigs crowded the boxes every night to hear Srabo pole fun at them. About forty five years ago, when Srabo was at his best, he bet a fellow actor a case of wine that he could memorize all Scribe's comedy, "A Glass of Water," in one night. He worked from 11 o'clock in the evening till 5:30 in the morring, slent three hours and He worked from it o'clock in the evening till b:30 in the morning, slept three hours and met the company before whom he made the bet at 10 o'clock. He began immediately to recite the play, from the top of the title page, including all directions to actors, description of scenes and divisions of the action. When he got to "finis" he had made but one mis-take. In part of the piece, which scened to

April 21 at the Park theatre, where he will nit it on for a run

Colonel John A. McCaull has purchased the American rights of Millocker's opera, "Sic-ben Schwaben," and will make it the feature of his repertoire next season. John Silhgenberger of Milwaukee has been made a Knight of the Order of St. George by

the pope for his services in elevating music in the Catholic churches of America. James, T. Powers will not be a member of Rudolph Aronson's Casino company next season. He is to star in a new farce comedy un-der the management of Rich and Harris.

On June 16 at the Globe theater in London, Miss Adelaide Moore is to produce a new play by an English author. If it is successful the piece will be produced in this country on October 6.

Mande Granger has secured from Mrs. Lucy Hooper, the well known author and so-ciety woman, a four-act emotional drama orig-inally produced in Paris under the title of "T'Heritage d'Helene." Miss Lucile Hill, an American soprano, is to

Ariss Luche Hill, in American Soprino, is to create the leading role in Sir Arthur Sulli-yan's grand opera, upon which he is now en-gaged. Geraldine Ulmer appears to have been forgotten in the rush.

The joint starring tour of Gus Williams and John T. Kelley will be under the direction of Hermann and Lederer, and the season, which will be a long one, will open at the Globe theater, Boston, August 25.

Charles H. Hoyt's new comedy. ⁴⁴A Texas Steer," will be produced for the first time on April 26 at New Bedford, Mass. Tim Mur-phy will play the leading comedy part, and Flora Walsh (Mrs. Hoyt) will be in the cast. Flora watsh (Mrs. Hoyo) will be in the cast. Miss Rosina Vokes will begin her annual engagement at Daly's theater, New York, April 14. This is earlier than usual, and is made possible by the early closing of Mr. Daly's own season. As usual, she will give three short pieces at each performance.

Among the singers who have been engaged by Colonel McCauli for next season are Miss Helen Bertram, the prima doma of Conreid's King's Fool company, and R. F. Cotton, who made such a hit as the theatrical manager in "Our Flat." Mr. Cotton is to take De Wolf Hopper's place.

There is a story of an actor who used to black himself from head to foot when he played "Othello." Now it is rumored that Sarah Bernhardt, when she undertakes the part of Cleopatra, will dye herself chocolate lor all over and restore her color at the end of her season.

Bronson Howard, the American playright, is still basking in the sunshine of English adulation. He is a frequent guest at the Savage club, and has been entertained by Andrew Lang, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Hall Caine, and other lions of literary London.

Came, and other noiss of merrary London. Alfred Heunequin is writing a play for Mme-Janauschek, it is said to be modern in every respect, and to be especially adapted to Mme. Janauschek's style. The scene will be laid in Russia, and some of the incidents will involve modern realism and realistic effects. The play is to be completed by October 1.

Gus Thomas has written a comparion ple ce to "A Man of the World" entitled "A Woman of the World," the leading character of which is intended for Georgia Drew Barrymore. It will be presented as a curtain-raiser during the run of "The Balloon," which is to begin at the Star theater, New York, under the management of Joseph Brooks, July 21. "The Indiagonalia May fastical will take

management of Joseph Brooks, July 21. The Indianapolis May festival will take place in that city May 18 to 16, inclusive. Among the works to be given is the Verdi "Requirem Mass." Mile, Clementina De Very, Mune, Herbert-Foerster, Mrs. Zelda Seguin Wallace, Sig. Jules Perotti and Herr Emil Fischer will take part. The complete pro-gramme has not yet been announced.

The dramatization of Mrs. M. E. Braddon's The dramatization of Mrs. M. E. Braddon's popular novel, "Aurora Floyd," will receive its first New York production at the People's theater, April 21, under the title of "Guilty Without Crime." with Dore Davidson and Miss Ramie Austin as the attractions, sup-ported by a very strong company. The drama has been reconstructed, and many startling and original situations introduced, departing in many instances widely from the novel, which lends to its aid a more intense dramatic interest. In its present form the play, it is said, caught on in Brooklyn.

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low long he thought it would be necessary o afford protection for the beet sugar industry in this country before it would be able to

stand upon its feet and compete with the world, he snid: "I should say not over five or six years. Of course we may be disappointed and will need protection for eight or ten years; but unless our experiments in the growth of beets in the the central prairie states of the west have been misleading, we will be on our feet within four or five years. We have to edu-

eate the farmers to the raising of beets and establish a sufficient number of factories to consume the beet production. I think we have fully as rich beets in this country as can be produced in either France or Germany, and I have had some experience in the business in both of those countries. It is my honest be-lief that we can produce better sugar beets

n this country than either France or Ger nany. Of course we will labor under the disadvantage of paying higher prices for labor and beets, but I think we will always be ahead of France and Germany in richness of rawanaterial and in the result of our skill. It does seem to me that there is no industry in this country which will yield as good re-

ults as beet sugar. The farmers can make en times as much money raising sugar beets is they can producing cereals or live stock. It is ascertained that we have been sending out of this country every year from \$72,000,-000 to \$83,000,000 for sngar, and of this amount a large majority is for beet sugar. Certainly this is a great drain upon our finances, and according to intelligent and trustworthy statements of gentlemen of experience, this can all be retained in this country if proper

incontragement is given to the beet sugar in fustry for four or five years. Prof. Wiley of the agricultural department, says that our southern states have the proper climate for the production of sugar from cane; the intermediate belt the right soil and climate for sorghum sugar, and the Pacific slope and our central states can produce as fine sugar beets

central states can produce as fine sugar beets as any part of the world. Today I started out to ascertain the posi-tion occupied by some of the leading repre-sentatives of states which are especially adapted to beet sugar production. The Pa-cific slope is solidly in opposition to the pro-posed heavy reduction of the sugar duty, and will favor any proposition to encourage the sugar beet industry. Representative Funston of Kansas, who is chairmun of the house com-mittee on agriculture and occupies close rela-tions with the farmers of the west, said that he would vote for a bill to admit machinery to be used in the manufacture of sugar from beets free of duty, and would favor a bounty

beets free of duty, and would favor a bounty on domestic sugar, but would, if permitted to follow his own impulses, favor a heavy reduc

tion upon the sugar duty. If a bounty was impracticable and unpopular, he would, in the interest of his constituents, oppose a reduc-tion of the present duty on sugar below the point which the beet sugar manufacturers were able to stand. Representative Connell of Nebraskn said that he would favor wiping ont the entire sugar duty if it were not for the local inter-ests of his constituents. He favors protec-tion to the beet sugar industry and believes that a turiff on sugar is more to the interest of the refiners than the manufacturers. He said he would like to have the farmers of the country and concently the farmers' alliere able to stand.

such he would have have the farmers of the country, and especially the farmers of all-ance, speak on the subject, so that he could act with intelligence in the interest of the greatest number of his constituents. He had heard of no action being taken by the farm-ers. In view of the fact that sugar is now a according instant of a luxeur of the work

ers. In view of the fact that sugar is now a necessity instead of a luxury and the poor man with a large family consumes more sugar than the rich man with no family, the former has to stand the burden of the duty, and the majority of the people would favor free sugar rather than a duty. Representative Conger of the Des Moines district said he was in favor of putting sugar on the free list and encouraging the develop-ment of the best sugar industry by a bounty. He says that is the position of all of the Iowa aelogation.

elegation.

planter.' PEURY S. HEATH.

There is not a protion spot in the west in which to build a great city than a Pierre, the thrifty young capital of South Dakota. She has excellent water, unsurpassed drainage; the climate is healthful and the great Sioux reservation just across the river will pounines of wealth into the lap of this smilling ueen in the years that are coming soon.

SINGULARITIES.

A pelican killed in California lately had even grain bags rolled into a stiff wad in its ouch.

An observing Georgia man claims that the row digs a hole and buries in it the corn which it secures in the field, holding the supply until necessity compets its uso.

There is a guinea rooster at New Martine rille, W. Va., that objects to red-headed per ple who look at him and flereely attacks a red-headed children who come near him.

A Phila delphia shocmaker's dog didn't know the difference between a piece of steak and a piece of leather, and swallowing the latter was soon a dead canine.

A piece of pink coral thirty feet long and nine inches in diameter at one end, with branches projecting about four feet on all sides, was recently obtained on the coast of Japan. Its value in a prepared state would nbout \$15,000.

Oriando, Fla., phosphate hunters found a piece of petrified red cedar in a creek. The grain of the wood is so naturally preserved that it looks as if it could be cut with a knife, but it is solid stone, and the red color f the wood has been precipitated in bright armine spots.

armine spots. C. S. Allison of St. Johns, lost a number of chickens recently, among them a rooster whose crow Mr. Allison knew with his eyes shut. He made a detour of the city, heard the rooster, insisted upon an examination, and and every chicken

Considerable excitement exists in th neighborhood around Soul's chapel, Lumpkin county, Ga., over the finding by John Chapman of a crystallized stone, believed to be a diamond. It weighs 2% onnees and is said to be a beauty of the crystallized quartz family. Large topazes have been found in that local

Hirman Barnell, of Jasper, Ga., has just had a bullett cut out of his back which had been there twonty-six years. It first went went through his hand, then struck him on the data with the struck him on the check, cutting the flesh and coursing way to the back of the neek, that down the backbone to a point nearly even with the lower part of the shoulder-blade, where it odged.

Two and a half miles from Louisville, in a Two and a haif miles from Louisville, in a southwesterly direction and in the neighbor-hood of the Louisville almshouse, there is to be seen a rare object in the shape of a pure-white crow. It has been in the neighbor-hood for several days and is with a flock of black crows. The crow is not subject to vary-ing in color, and to vary suddenly from a pure-black to a pure-white color is remark-able.

A strange battle of frogs is reported to A strange battle of frogs is reported to have taken place in a stream which runs through the prounds of a temple at Tokio, in Japan. Some hundreds of bullfrogs gath-ered on either bank. Then a terrific battle ensued, lasting from 9 a.m. till 4 p.m., and it is stated that when the combat finished the brook was blocked to such an extent with the bolies of the staff that the course of the water was almost totally impeded. A wonderful up to be stuck in an evening

A wonderful pln to be stuck in an evening bodier is the fac-studie of a hand mirror. The glass part is formed of that very unusual stone, i flat diamond. It is framed in tiny diamonds, and the handle is of diamonds a little larger. So clear is the large one that forms the glass that one could, with perfect success, put a ministure photograph under it, and it would be exactly as if a face were rep-resented. of Fine Arts.

The charge of the test of sugar as proposed in the new tariff bill from the polariscope test

