

HOME INTERESTS INVOLVED

Nebraska's Congressional Delegation Opposed to the Beet Sugar Bounty.

ARRANGEMENTS TO REPEAL THE LAW

German and French Manufacturers in Washington to Fight This Particular Paragraph of the McKinley Bill—Indications of Their Success.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1015 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.

Henry T. Ozard, the well-known beet sugar manufacturer of Nebraska, has been here a couple of days looking up the report that the democrats in the house were determined to repeal the sugar bounty law. He had heard before coming to Washington that the French and German sugar manufacturers had agents here at work to have our sugar bounty law repealed and that they had succeeded without showing their hands in Nebraska and this year's crop of sugar has been appropriated by the democrats.

Mr. Ozard said to The Bee correspondent this evening that after investigation he was convinced that the report was true.

How Nebraska's Delegation Stands.

He added: "But the most astounding news to me is the statement that the democrats and the two alliance members from Nebraska, consistently with the house, are all pushing the proposition to repeal this law. The sugar bounty is the most important to Nebraska farmers of any law upon the statute books. It is the life of the beet sugar industry far beyond our fondest expectations. We have already made some millions of pounds of sugar in Nebraska and this year's crop is estimated at our Norfolk and Grand Island factories 6,000,000 pounds of sugar. Eight million pounds of beet sugar is a good showing for a single year. The beet sugar industry has been established and after we have really been in operation but two years. The beet sugar factory at Salt Lake will make 4,000,000 pounds this year. It is manufactured by machinery made in this country. There will be very many millions of pounds made in California. I tell you most positively that within half a dozen years the beet sugar bounty law is to continue to be selling sugar in this country made by ourselves at 25 per cent less than the prices it would sell at now if we made sugar absolutely free from duty.

Possibilities of the Home Plants.

"I mean to say that we can and soon will produce sugar cheaper than any country in the world, but in order to do this we must have support until the industry is developed. France and Germany pay heavier bounties than are given by this country. We cannot develop the industry without the aid of the government, if for no other reason than that the beet sugar producing countries of Europe give bounties. However, we can develop our industry and pay the highest wages to our workers and yet any bounty when our competitors are assisted even by a large bounty."

Mr. Ozard goes over to New York tonight and returns here in a few days to remain some time looking after the interests of the beet sugar industry. He is accompanied by others of Nebraska and other states interested directly in beet sugar production to give an expression to congress. He does not conceive a committee of congressmen would admit of difference upon the part of Nebraska farmers, especially at a time like this. The danger is that the democrats in the house will have the senate ratify a paragraph in one of the most important appropriation bills to be maintained under pain of the final failure of the entire measure if the paragraph is stricken out.

In Lieutenant Dudley's Behalf.

The mission to Washington at this time of N. S. Harwood, chief of the Nebraska militia, is the name of First Lieutenant Edgar E. Dudley of the Second artillery, U. S. A., now stationed in California, for the position of judge advocate general of the militia. It is understood that General Swain, who is suspended from duty by court martial sentence, will be placed upon the retired list soon. Army officers and men are anxious to see the present law as to the rank of a lieutenant. Mr. Harwood says he is conscious of the custom which operates against the appointment of Lieutenants, but he is determined to see the matter settled. This instance for the general good of the service. It is the custom or rule which forbids the appointment of Lieutenants to the position of judge advocate general of the militia in rank below a captain. He says he thinks it is time that men were selected to this position as well as to the position of military officials, and that there is scarcely a decision on record of a court martial which could stand for a moment the test of a civil court. In Lieutenant Dudley's behalf, the present lawyer as well as a military man. Dudley entered the volunteer service from Albany, N. Y., and was mustered out in November, 1861. He then returned to Nebraska from West Point in the volunteer service. He was first lieutenant of the First New York light artillery. He has been a first lieutenant in the militia since the month of October, 1875. He has made a thorough study of the law, has admitted to the bar and was for some time on detail in the State militia. He is a man of high character, his legal attainments and military record demand the exception of the rule which favors officers of a higher rank.

No Pensions for Indian Fighters.

Last month Senator Paddock received a letter from Isaac Willes of Plattsmouth asking whether the Nebraska militia of 1861, who in that and in the subsequent years entered the militia, should be entitled to pensions against Indian raids during the civil war, could not draw pensions from the disabilities incurred in such service. Senator Paddock once wrote to the ward of pensions and received a reply to the effect that the Nebraska militia of 1861 was not called into service by the general government, nor mustered into the military service of the United States, but fought under the act of July, 1861. The territory of Nebraska was fully returned to the general government by the act of July, 1861. The disabilities incurred by it on account of the service of the militia in question. General Raum stated that that act appropriated \$45,000 for the payment of the militia of 1861 for 200 officers and men amounting to \$2,720 were paid under the statutes. In concluding his letter General Raum says that it therefore appears that the militia troops were called out by the government of Nebraska and not mustered into the service of the United States, they were actually under the officers of the United States and operated with troops of the United States in the suppression of Indian hostilities. Notwithstanding this fact, under the existing laws they are not entitled to pensions. General Raum added: "You will observe that congress came to the relief of the Missouri state militia and the provincial militia of the state of Missouri, who were engaged in defending themselves against the confederate forces in that state. The Missouri militia look the matter over and if, after consultation with his colleagues, he finds there is a chance for the passing of an act of this nature he will attempt to secure its enactment.

Many Candidates for the Place.

The statement is made here that Judge Larimer will not have a walkover for the democratic nomination for congress in the Eleventh Iowa district. A newspaper dispatch announcing the fact that he might be a candidate for the nomination brought out a number of letters from members of the district, and it was evident that the honor is not to be given to the first man who claims it. One letter received from Sioux City by a democrat of the house announced that there are any number of gentlemen who live within the corporate

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Continued Dullness in Many Branches of Trade, with Brightening Prospects.

REPORTS FROM MANY BUSINESS CENTERS

Speculation in Breadstuffs Less Active Than for Some Time Past—Failures for the Week—Broadstreet's Wall Street Review—Clearings for the Week.

New York, Feb. 26.—R. G. Dan & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The state of domestic trade has not materially changed, though the outlook is somewhat brighter than the continuing dullness is perhaps more generally felt.

Boston notes trade of satisfactory volume, with considerable activity and large western orders in dry goods.

At Hartford a quiet trade in most lines is reported, with a little decrease in dry goods and slow collections.

At Philadelphia money is easy, iron much depressed by southern sales, hardware dull in the city, the wool a quiet market, but dry goods more active, with sales ahead of last year and satisfactory orders from the west.

Baltimore notes good business in dry goods, but slow collections.

At Cincinnati the shoe manufacturer is doing well, cigar factories are busy, and the demand for machinery brisk.

Trade is better at Cleveland in all lines except boots and shoes, but iron is still inactive.

At Chicago merchandise sales show increase over last year and collections are easier, receipts of dressed beef are three times as large as last year's, and a liberal increase appears in breadstuffs, but a slight decrease in animals and their products.

Milwaukee reports business only fair and collections slow, but a few large orders are being received.

At St. Louis the same cause makes country trade almost impossible, but the outlook for spring trade is nevertheless considered more encouraging than a week ago. Building preparations promise to be very large and the demand for materials is already active.

Minneapolis reports good business with an output of 12,000 barrels of flour against 112,000 the same week last year.

At Omaha trade is quiet, owing to bad weather.

Chicago City business is fair, and at Denver very satisfactory.

In the South, Little Rock reports a fair trade, but New Orleans general business is dull, though sugar is strong and active and rice in fair demand, but cotton is dull.

At Savannah also the low price of cotton is depressing and money is in active demand.

Speculation in breadstuffs has been much less active since the last week's advance, and wheat has declined 4 cents during the past week, the Atlantic exports being small, while receipts at the west were over 2,000,000 bushels in three weeks.

Corn has risen three-quarters of a cent, and oats half a cent, while scarcely any change appears in pork markets. Oil is 1/4 cent lower and coffee 1/2 cent higher.

The only great branch of manufacture which makes discouraging reports at present is iron, but not to be taken too seriously, as it is not shrinking consumption, but enormous increase in production.

In cotton a larger consumption than has ever been known is sustained by a demand so active that advances in the prices of some qualities are occasionally reported in spite of cheapness of material. In woollen goods the market is active, with larger orders for goods, and manufacturers' purchases of wool are for the past week much larger than a year ago.

In the Building Trades, The building trades are irregular, some cities reporting greater activity, but elsewhere last year's strikes shortened hours and increased wages there has been a general shrinkage which affects the iron industry.

Large purchases of steel rails, and started the year, with orders for only 5,000,000 lbs, no transactions having been reported for the past six months. Orders are placed for several thousand cars and some locomotives, and the demand for plate iron is somewhat better and for structural iron satisfactory at present, but not to be taken too seriously.

The market for pig iron is depressed by sales which are generally attributed to financial difficulties. Southern No. 1 is quoted at \$12.75 per ton, about the lowest price ever made.

Money continues in abundant supply, with no pressure at any interior market. But the large shipment of gold said to be for Russia, lead to the belief that money may be dearer soon.

The business follows occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 270, as compared with totals of 299 for last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 290.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS.

Omaha Continues to Show an Increase—Exports of Other Cities.

Table with columns: CITY, CLEARINGS, PERCENTAGE INCREASE. Lists cities like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, etc., with their respective clearing values and percentage increases.

WILL COME IN SWARMS.

Thousands of Immigrant Voters Will Visit Omaha Next July.

Mr. V. O. Grimm returned yesterday from St. Louis, where he has with others exhibited some very shrewd diplomacy in securing the location of the independent national convention to be held next July.

"Omaha has never been visited by anything like the crowd of people that will swarm through these streets on the Fourth of July next," said Mr. Strickler enthusiastically. "We shall have 1,700 delegates to that convention. It will be one of the greatest gatherings ever seen in this country. Why, there were 100 delegates to the conference at St. Louis this week. Every hotel was filled and people had to sleep on cots. That conference was a side show compared to what the convention will be."

"Now we want to see Omaha on through the winter with colors flying. We want to send all those thousands of eyes back home to the States, and we want to see the people, as a delegation to the conference informs us that the state of Kansas would come in a body to the July convention. Every available delegate to the conference will be furnished with a passport to Omaha, and I believe Omaha will make a record as a great convention city."

Calligraph Writing Machine has a key for each character, and no shift carriage.

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