

FARMERS CONGRESS OPENED

First Day's Session of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Body.

LISTENED TO SEVERAL WELCOMES

Half the Day Devoted to Gratulatory Oration and the Other Half to Arguing a Point of Parliamentary Procedure.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 22.—[Special to THE BEF.]—The twelfth annual session of the National Farmers congress assembled at Lincoln this forenoon with about 100 delegates present at the opening session. The object of the congress, as stated by one of the leading delegates, is "to advance and build up the agricultural interest of the nation, giving it the recognition that it is entitled to."

The following is a list of the officers of the present congress: Hon. A. W. Smith, president; Hon. D. G. Purse, vice president; Savannah, Ga.; Hon. William Freeman, treasurer; Cherryfield, Md.; Hon. B. F. Clayton, secretary; Ipanola, Ia.; Hon. H. C. Gray, secretary; Savannah, Ga.; Hon. J. M. Kelly, second assistant secretary; Macedonia, Ia. In addition to the above list each state is represented by a vice president. The vice president from Iowa is E. P. Bowditch; from Missouri, W. Pope Yeaman; from Kansas, Edwin P. Snyder; from Nebraska, C. C. Turvey.

It was not until nearly 11 o'clock when Secretary B. F. Clayton called the congress to order and in a few minutes the following Vice President D. G. Purse of Savannah, Ga. Vice President Purse's opening remarks were brief and incisive. He simply alluded to the importance of the work before the congress and begged the indulgence of the delegates in the cond of the sessions.

Gov. Boyd's Welcome. The forenoon's program consisted chiefly of addresses of welcome by prominent Nebraskaans and responses by leading members from the several parts of the union. The first welcome extended was by Governor Boyd on behalf of the state at large. After tribute to agriculture in general, he said:

"And I may say to you, that while Nebraska is yet a young state, with thousands of acres of soil still unbroken and untamed by man, its magnitude, its productive capacity, its marvelous resources, are beyond the appreciation of even those who witness its vast expanse. Within the boundaries of this state there are 48,758,400 acres, of which 31,000,000 acres are remaining unimproved; and of this vast area 11,000,000 acres still belong to the public domain and are yet accessible to those who desire to avail themselves of the nation's bounty. The total area of the state is 48,758,400 acres, of which the land unimproved, is 31,000,000 acres, and the land cultivated, is 17,758,400 acres, or approximately 36 per cent."

"But the greatest surprise comes in studying the magnitude of its farm products. In the year 1891 the farmers of Nebraska raised 21,585,566 bushels of corn, the value of which approximated \$50,000,000. In 1891 only three states exceeded this. In the same year they raised 10,571,050 bushels of wheat, valued at \$25,000,000; 43,843,640 bushels of oats, valued at \$11,000,000; and of rye, barley, potatoes and hay, a property whose value was \$10,000,000. In all, production, showing a total value of farm output amounting to \$77,000,000."

"The Department of Agriculture, for the year 1891, furnishes the following figures, in round numbers, regarding the value of our farm animals: Horses and mules, \$40,000,000; cattle, \$20,000,000; hogs, \$10,000,000; sheep, \$700,000; a total of over \$90,000,000. These might be regarded as stupendous results for almost any state, but especially for Nebraska, when it is recalled that less than one-third of its territory is under cultivation and with a short spell ago it was comparatively unbroken wilderness. And for these reasons I do not wish you to consider me vain when I say to you representatives of other vast and fertile empires of land, that our beloved state claims a prominent place with you to share in the nation's splendid crown."

"In the senate hall at the other end of this building you will find a unique display of the agricultural products of Nebraska; of cereals and grasses, native and cultivated; goods manufactured from the products of the soil; beef, sugar, chocolate, oils, binding twine, Nebraska tanned and manufactured leather goods; also a handsome floral display, to which your inspection is invited."

Missouri's Response. In the absence of President Smith the duty of responding to Governor Boyd's welcome fell upon W. Pope Yeaman of Missouri. In closing his address Mr. Yeaman said:

"We are glad to be welcomed to the capital of this young and prosperous state. Its beautiful homes, its broad and gleamingly strewn fields, its fertile soil, its smiling uplands from every thoroughfare indicate to us that we are in the great west, and I take it for granted that there is not a member of this congress present, be he from whatever section he may, but that feels his heart swell with joy in contemplation of the rapid strides found in the realization of the marvelous progress of the great west. For it cannot be denied and will not be by any one who takes the trouble to study the spirit of the welcome as best I can under these circumstances, in behalf of this congress most cordially and gratefully, return to our state, Governor or Board, our hearty and sympathetic recognition, the cordiality with which we are welcomed to your hospitality."

Welcomed by the Mayor. Mayor A. H. Weir, on behalf of the city of Lincoln, followed Mr. Yeaman in a brief address of welcome. In the course of his remarks Mayor Weir said:

"I feel especial pride in bidding welcome to our city this morning so grand an organization as the twelfth annual session of the National Farmers congress, and I want to assure the gentlemen who compose the organization that the city of Lincoln feels honored in being permitted to open her doors to you, and I assure you that you every hospitality within our power to extend. The city is yours. The locks are broken. The gates are open. Their hinges stand wide open. Not a key will be turned on anything, and in the language of the classic, if you don't see what you want, ask for it, and you will find our resources equal to almost every demand, intellectually, socially, morally, from the university to the practical man."

The response to Mayor Weir's address was made by Vice President Purse of Savannah, Georgia. It was one of the eloquent addresses of the forenoon session. Among other things he said:

"It is made my pleasant duty, Mr. Mayor, as the second speaker, to thank you for the warm welcome you have extended to it, and to assure you that the delicate and cordial manner in which you have chosen to convey the message of this beautiful and prosperous city is appreciated. I wish to convey you the profound appreciation of every member of this congress, some of whom have crossed more than half this continent to touch the interesting that hangs without and leaves a lasting impression, damps the universal brotherhood of the race."

"The phenomenal growth of the cities of the prairie, like Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City and your own Lincoln, is an incomprehensible phenomenon to the dweller beyond the Appalachian. Year succeeding year they

OBJECTS TO THEIR CLAIMS

Judges and Clerks of Election Not Paid for Their Services.

MAYOR BENIS' VIEW OF THE LAW

His Veto Sustained by the City Council—Sixteenth Street Viaduct Again Discussed—Railroads Instructed in Reference to the Matter.

When the judges and clerks canvassed the Australian ballots cast at the recent election they had an idea that they would get their money in time to spend it in buying Thanksgiving turkeys, but they will be doomed to disappointment, for the mayor has vetoed the resolution which provided for the payment of such services. The veto message reached the city council last night and was in words and figures as follows, to-wit:

I herewith return without my approval a resolution relating to the pay of the registrars and judges and clerks of election. The resolution provides that the registrars should be allowed \$1 per day and the judges and clerks \$1 for the day of election. I believe the same to be in accordance with law; nor do I object to the judges and clerks receiving, as out of their own pockets, the money for the election. I veto the resolution, solely for the reason that the latter part of the resolution directs the controller to include the full amount so allowed in the next appropriation ordinance. This is contrary to the law, and is, therefore, unconstitutional. It is not proper that the amount which the judges and clerks are to receive should be included in the appropriation ordinance of the city.

The full amount due the judges and clerks was \$8,800. The amount due the registrars was \$8,800. The amount due the judges and clerks was \$8,800. The amount due the registrars was \$8,800.

Secretary Clayton stated that it had been the general custom that the list of delegates as reported by the governors of the states be accepted by the city council. The vice president from Iowa is E. P. Bowditch; from Missouri, W. Pope Yeaman; from Kansas, Edwin P. Snyder; from Nebraska, C. C. Turvey.

Mr. Stubbins insisted on his motion and that the call of the states be postponed. The call of the states was then postponed. As it proceeded the delegates began to see that it was likely to prove a tedious and unprofitable session.

W. Pope Yeaman of Missouri interposed a vigorous objection at this point and moved a suspension of the call. The motion was carried.

Secretary Clayton then moved that all delegates holding their appointments from the governors of the several states and from the state agricultural societies be entitled to seats in the congress and also entitled to the privileges of the session. The motion was carried.

The following telegram received at this moment was read by the chair:

Mr. Purse, Kan., Nov. 22.—Hon. H. F. Clayton, Secy. of the National Farmers Congress: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst. and to thank you for the same. I am glad to hear of the success of your meeting. I am, Sir, Yours truly, A. W. SMITH, President.

Committee on Resolutions, Etc. The call of the states was then ordered for the appointment of the committee on resolutions. The following is the committee:

Mr. Delano of Nebraska moved that a committee of five be appointed on finance. The motion was carried and the chair announced the following as members of the committee: Hoath of Nebraska, Mohler of Kansas, Stuart of Iowa, Swinick of Colorado and Chicago of Illinois.

On motion of Stahl of Illinois the chair was directed to appoint a committee of six to consider applications for the location of the next annual session of the congress.

W. Pope Yeaman of Missouri was then introduced. The following is a brief synopsis of his eloquent address:

"The theme, as assigned to me, 'and the speaker, 'is 'Interdependence of Agriculture and Transportation.' This is a universal law of nature. The factors of motion, energy, force and power are so correlated that they are between them a mutual dependence, human society exists by operations of the same law. One vocation is largely dependent upon another. The prosperity of one is a contribution to the success of others. The city is dependent upon the country and the country, in a similar manner, upon the city. Whether social progress be by evolution, through self-acting forces of inherent energy or by artificial agencies, the result is the same: that progress in any one line depends upon advancement in some one or more of other actual and essential factors of progress."

Colonel Yeaman then entered upon a discussion of the importance of agriculture, and of the relation of the farmer to the city. He said:

"Can an Interstate Commerce commission bring about equilibrium? It is not done so yet. Perhaps further experience and accurate statistics of the law defining and regulating the duties of that commission might bring some relief. It might be well for the Farmers congress to raise a commission to examine into the law and methods of the interstate commission, and report its conclusions to the body. Evidently there are some defects in the statutes relating to that commission. What we need in the way of legislative interference or government regulation is the improvement of the transportation of our waterways and harbors. If the arable lands still held by the government, and believed to be unproductive, are not sold, but are sold and forfeited by open throated corporations, are recovered and all sold to the government, and the proceeds of such sales, with such additional appropriations as might be made possible from general revenues by shutting down on the roads, as the inducement of reckless speculation laws, applied to the improvement of rivers and harbors, transportation could be so cheapened by legitimate competition as to leave a little wider margin to the producers of the world's sustenance."

At the conclusion of the address, which was warmly applauded, Mr. Delano of Indiana, Ia., favored the assembly with a recitation entitled "The Fashionable School Girl." M. A. Lunn's address on the "Best Sugar Industry of the United States" came next. It was interesting as well as instructive, and led to the most important resolutions of the congress. His conclusions were that beet culture is bound to be one of the leading and most profitable avocations of the western farmer.

At the conclusion of his address the chairman announced the following members of the committee on location: Secretary Clayton of Massachusetts, Smith of Pennsylvania, Snyder of Kansas, Dunham of Missouri and Stahl of Illinois. The congress then took a recess until after supper.

In the evening. The evening session was devoted largely to an informal discussion of Mr. Yeaman's paper. Those who participated were Messrs. Yeaman, Wheeler of Iowa and Mohler of Missouri. L. H. Weir of Iowa, more than any other, was heard. He spoke upon the question with his usual vigor, but could hardly forget the opportunity of expressing his somewhat advanced views on the location question.

Mrs. A. G. Sawyer of Lincoln read a paper entitled, "Is Agriculture a Realized Alchemy?" and the evening session closed.

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change of grade of Douglas street, from Twenty-eighth to Douglas street, and the improvement of the same. The president stated that he had been informed that some of the property owners along the street had offered to (give) the damages with the appraisers.

John J. Rodeck filed a notice, in which he claimed that the city was trespassing in its company of a portion of Harney, west of Twentieth. The city attorney will look into this.

Appraisers reported \$7,335 damages on the extension of Sixteenth from Vinton street to the city limits south.

There were four bids for taking down, storing and replacing the election booths. E. Ewing was bid \$12 per booth, was the lowest bidder.

Routine Matters. It was decided not to construct a viaduct over Pierce and along the line of South Twenty-fourth street, for the reason that there were no funds available with which to make the improvement.

The registrars of election were allowed \$3 per day each, and the several amounts were incorporated into the appropriation ordinance.

The bid of John F. Coats, for placing street doors on the city hall went to the files, the council deciding that such doors were not necessary.

It was decided not to deliver any city warrants to the Metropolitan Street Lighting company, for the reason that the company had been paid. The council decided that there was \$305 due the Metropolitan Light, and out of this amount to employ five men.

The controller was instructed to advertise for bids for covering the steam pipes to the city hall. By resolution the marble counter was instructed to make haste with his part of the city hall contract. The city attorney was instructed to dissolve the injunction which for more than a year has prevented the paving of Twentieth street, from Izard to Lake.

The resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of fifteen to prepare and report amendments to the city charter was adopted. President Davis named Messrs. Steel, Edwards, Howell, McFarlane and Lowry as constituting members. A meeting will be held at the council chamber this evening for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

Will Evict More Squatters. Street Commissioner Wisniewski has received orders to do some more evicting of squatters, and before many days he will make a raid upon the twenty or thirty families residing on the south bottom, below the distillery. Many of these people have resided there for years and if they are not removed in a few months they will acquire title to the lands by virtue of the "peaceable possession" law.

Constipation cured by De Witt's Early Risers. Foot Ball. University of Nebraska vs. University of Iowa at base ball park, Thanksgiving day at 3 p. m.

Cures Others

Will cure You. Is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as just as good as Ayer's. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equaled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

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OVERCOATS

Our sales in the overcoat department for the past few weeks have been a sort of a surprise party even to ourselves. Lot after lot of great thick storm coats—heavy ulsters—business overcoats—dress overcoats—heat producers of every conceivable kind and description have been piled out on our overcoat tables only to disappear like republicans "when the returns came in." Great big stacks of garments came—and were gone before our salesmen had time to become fully acquainted with their merits. We have already sold more overcoats so far this season than we ever before sold up to Christmas—and still the good work goes merrily on. Letter after letter—telegram after telegram has been sent to our New York representative.

BUY! BUY! BUY! BUY! and buy he has. For the past week we've been receiving case after case—load after load of overcoats—bought under value of manufacturers who'd rather have money and room than winter goods. Today they go on sale—at the very time you need them most—at February prices in November. Six hundred magnificent genuine chinchilla overcoats—lined with heavy double warp serge—with full velvet collar—the same quality of garment which sold two weeks ago at nine dollars—go out in the cold world at

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