

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures for various weeks in 1893.

The Bee is Chicago.

THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216.

THE local campaign for and against the free coinage of silver is now on.

SPECULATING upon the probable decision of the Bering sea arbitrators is a very uncertain business.

IS IT not about time for the Kansas authorities to put an end to the threatening aspect of the striking miners' situation?

The free silver advocates in the east seem to be doing all in their power to imitate the antics of their friends in Colorado.

COMMERCIAL clubs throughout the state are hastening to join in the demand for the immediate repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law.

DENVER can better spare her croakers than her workmen. The man endowed with muscle is a better citizen, as a rule, than the one with the gift of gab.

THE reception accorded the Colorado tourists by the Iowa police authorities is in marked contrast to the generous treatment given them by citizens of Nebraska towns.

NEBRASKA'S influence in the extra session of congress will be of a negative quality when the repeal of the Sherman act comes up. Her six congressmen are evenly divided upon the question of repeal.

IT WILL now be in order for actresses of all grades to have themselves excluded from the privileges of some club house, and then draw upon the newspapers of the country for an unlimited amount of free advertising.

THE receipts of the Omaha postoffice show a slight increase for June, 1893, over those of the same month last year. We have in this an additional indication that this city is holding its own during the present period of financial distress.

IN SPITE of unfavorable weather conditions it seems almost certain that Nebraska will have a large surplus of food products this year. Nothing but low prices will prevent the complete restoration of good times in the state.

THE rumor that the south and west were to join hands in advancing their mutual interests has been disproved by the objection made by a South Carolina man to the appointment of a Nebraskan to a position in the women's department of the World's fair.

THE mercantile associations of Omaha are not to be behind their eastern associates in giving voice to their views upon the silver question. Their demand for the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law will have distinguished company when it is brought before congress.

WHEN the big national banks of Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Louisville begin to crash, as they have been for the past several days, it looks as if the New York Sun had made a mistake when it declared last Monday that west of the Missouri river bankruptcy was the rule rather than the exception.

THE railroad situation in Nebraska is not entirely without its humorous phases. Here is the State Board of Transportation suspected of ulterior designs on the freight classification, the Lincoln railroad editor threatening to declare war on the railroads, and a favorable prospect that Tom Majors may take advantage of the governor's absence from the state to call a special session of the legislature to make further reductions in local freight rates. Listen to the smiles all over Nebraska.

SENATOR ALLEN does not let his outspoken opposition to the monetary policy advocated by the bankers and brokers deprive him of a just appreciation of the necessity of sound banking institutions. He shows his advance over his party when he says that the present stringency is a "disease of the mind and not of the pocketbook" that he is opposed to runs and believes in standing by our honest banks. It is clear that careful study of the situation is making the popular senator more and more conservative.

FAIR RATES UNDER THE NEW LAW.

THE BEE of this evening amplifies its insulating suggestion that "Lincoln should never have enjoyed the differential from the beginning" by calling the merchants of this city "Lincoln robbers."

That the Lincoln papers are only waiting for an opportunity to provoke hostilities between the people of that city and the people of Omaha is plainly demonstrated by the avidity with which the State Journal has seized upon a typographical error which accidentally crept into a small part of Tuesday's edition of THE EVENING BEE in order to attribute to this paper an intentional design of blackening the characters of Lincoln business men. The misprint was so clearly a mistake of the typesetter that no intelligent person who had read the context of the entire article could possibly have been misled by it. The very issue of the paper which contains the paragraph quoted above is itself evidence of the fact that typographical errors are not confined to any one office or any one locality. When it requires two editorial paragraphs in adjoining columns to correct "several typographical errors" and "a double bull" in one and the same report, we are justified in assuming that its editors are by no means unaccustomed to compositors' mistakes. Either the writer in the Journal is possessed of less than the average intelligence or he has purposely misrepresented the phrase with a view to engender discord between the jobbers of the two cities.

A word concerning the agitation in Lincoln for fair treatment at the hands of the railroads. The jobbers and local papers of that city profess to be working for fair rates under the new maximum freight rate law. That they should do this is but natural and needs no excuse. Omaha has for years been working for fair treatment and desires nothing more. It is evident then that the controversy hinges upon the definition put upon the term fair treatment. Lincoln merchants maintain that nothing short of a schedule that will continue them in their present relative position toward every other point will be fair to their eyes. Omaha, on the other hand, asserts that it has for years been discriminated against by the differentials granted to Lincoln, and that it will only be accorded fair treatment when all discriminations against its commerce have been totally abolished. It feels assured that the interests of all interior merchants and jobbers lie in the same direction, namely, in the abolition of discriminating rates. In every town, Omaha and Lincoln included, placed upon an equal footing with every other. It is certain that under the present system of differentials such has not for many years been the case. No fair minded person wishes to have unreasonable charges imposed in any portion of the state. The maximum freight rate law makes it the duty of the State Board of Transportation to reduce rates that are shown to be manifestly unjust, and if enforced ought to insure fair treatment to all. But the State Board of Transportation is authorized to establish just rates only, and no rate which favors one town at the expense of another can be considered just. Nothing will so assist the railroads to make the law obnoxious to the people as efforts to create antagonism between the jobbers of different cities. Such efforts should be discouraged, whatever be their source.

ATTITUDE OF REPUBLICANS.

In a recent interview Senator Sherman said in regard to the attitude of the republicans in congress that they will not dare do what the democratic party, under the same circumstances, would do—that is, they will not seek to compromise the dominant party at the expense of the country, which was the course the democratic party pursued when it had the opportunity. "In this congress," said Mr. Sherman, "the republican minority will do what it believes to be right, and therein lies the difference between the two great organizations." Other republican leaders, equally authorized with the Ohio senator to speak for the republicans in congress, have given a like assurance, and so far as we are aware it is the general sentiment in the party that its representatives should consider and act upon the financial and economic questions that will come before the Fifty-third congress, not from a mere partisan point of view, but with a patriotic desire to promote the interests and welfare of the country. Undoubtedly the republicans will have opportunity enough to compromise the dominant party if they feel disposed to do so. A factional organization like the democracy, without union or harmony as to a single great public question, cannot avoid offering chances to the opposition to compromise it. It is apparent to everybody that this will be done in the coming congress. There will be a factional fight over the rules at the outset, and when that is finished there will be still more vigorous conflict over silver. The tariff question may not develop such strong factional antagonism as exists regarding silver, but in regard to the tariff there are extreme and conservative elements in the democracy from which more or less conflict is to be expected in the work of revision.

These party divisions and the strife that is certain to come from them will afford the republicans opportunities to compromise the dominant party, but they will not be taken advantage of. There will be no abandonment of principle on the part of the republicans, no surrender of the policies for which that party has always stood and which are defined in its last national platform, but the representatives of the party in congress will not, there is every assurance given, adopt an obstructive policy merely for the possible partisan advantage that might result. The large majority of them, it is entirely safe to predict, will be found honestly in accord with the democratic element which favors a sound and stable currency. There would otherwise, indeed, be very little hope of the success of any measure proposing the change in our financial system necessary to maintain the currency on a sound and stable basis. The democratic opposition in the

house of representatives to stopping silver purchases by the government, except upon conditions that will give an equally advantageous recognition to silver, can only be overcome by a union of republicans and anti-free silver democrats. Without the support of republicans the financial policy of the administration, so far as silver is concerned, would be hopeless. As to the tariff, the republicans in congress will certainly oppose the proposition that protection is unconstitutional—a "fraud and a robbery"—but only to save the country from practical free trade will their opposition take the form of obstruction. If the dominant party in congress can agree upon a revision of the tariff that will not be destructive of American industries it is probable that the republicans will throw no obstacle in the way of its success. The minority party in the government will do its duty with reference to the best interests of the country, regardless of mere partisan considerations. In this it will have the best security for its future.

WHAT DID IT MEAN?

The passage of the garbage collection contract by the city council over the veto of the mayor will open the eyes of citizens to several things which they did not quite understand before. Chief among these is the transformation that has taken place in section 113 of the amended city charter. In the act governing cities of the metropolitan class approved March 30, 1887, that clause related solely to contracts for the improvement of streets. In the years immediately succeeding the enforcement of this statute the city of Omaha suffered from several jobs that were fastened upon the taxpayers for indefinitely long periods of time. Notorious examples are the ten-year street repairing contract and the five-year electric lighting since enjoyed by Mr. Wiley and his company. To avoid a recurrence of these delightful episodes, so costly to the taxpayers, section 113 was amended in 1891 by the addition of this restrictive proviso: "Provided, Also, that no contracts or extensions on contracts for a period of more than two years shall at any time be made or entered into without first having submitted the same to a vote of the people at some general election held in accordance with existing laws governing the voting of bonds; such provision shall not apply to guarantee for paving or other work done for material furnished to said city. No action shall at any time be taken contemplating the extension or renewal of franchises heretofore granted."

By this enactment an effectual check was put to any action by the council binding the city to long time or perpetual agreements without mature deliberation and express authorization of the people. If it were still in force the garbage job would never have been incubated. But it is not now in force. The amended charter has lost this wise appendage to section 113. All trace of it in the law has disappeared in the darkness of legislative manipulation. Why it was dropped out, what motive urged on the action, these are questions that await an answer. That it was done without publicity and without discussion or explanation is already quite evident. The city engineer who took active part in the movement which led to the revision of the charter gave out an interview a few days ago based upon the assumption that the former provision existed unimpaired. He did not know that it had been repealed; nor did any one else except those whose attention had been called to the fact. The revision of section 113 leaves the council at liberty to bind their successors and the city by contracts for any period short of perpetuity. Upon the question why that revision was effected, people are free to speculate, and for this speculation the ten-year garbage collection contract may furnish a little light.

FREE SILVER FALLACIES.

The speeches of Senator Allen and Representative Bryan at Exposition hall Tuesday evening, in advocacy of the free coinage of silver, contributed nothing new to the discussion of that subject. They abounded in the fallacies common with the free silver champions, and which have been exploded time and again. Senator Allen said there is not enough gold with which to do the business of the country. Nobody claims there is. Our stock of gold is between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000, and the total of all forms of currency is something over \$1,500,000,000. With this about 5 per cent of the business of the country is transacted, the other 95 per cent being done with checks, drafts and other forms of credit, none of the great commercial nations has enough currency with which to do its business and any of them which should attempt to provide enough would inevitably bring disaster and ruin to itself. All experience shows this. The senator thinks we have lost gold not because the balance of trade has been against us for a year past, but in consequence of the efforts of the money power of Europe to force certain countries to adopt the gold basis. If Mr. Allen had looked up the facts he would have found that the gold which Austria and Hungary have accumulated with a view to specie resumption constitutes but a small part of the amount that has been drawn from the United States, and the influence which led these countries to seek a gold basis was not the money power of Europe, but commercial decadence and industrial depression. The senator's fallacy is placed them at a disadvantage in competition with the sound money countries of Europe. Senator Allen has a queer idea as to what constitutes fiat money, regarding which it may be sufficient to remark that the stamp of the government on a piece of coined metal simply denotes that it contains the amount of such metal prescribed by law. If the stamp on a \$20 gold piece were effaced it might not be available for the payment of an obligation, but it would bring its full value in the market as gold. The senator gave some julepious advice in saying that the people should get over the sense that is now general and stand by the honest banks.

Mr. Bryan dwelt upon the effect that the single gold standard would have in lowering the price of wheat. "Suppose this be admitted, though, in fact, the price of wheat must depend upon supply and demand rather than upon the money standard, which not the farmer is able to buy his shoes, his clothing and everything else he needs at a lower price? It is manifestly absurd to assume that only wheat would experience a decline in price in consequence of adopting the single gold standard. Mr. Bryan is one of those who think we ought to set up a financial system for ourselves regardless of the rest of the world. Because England and other countries of Europe did not consult us when they went to gold we should not consider them now in framing a financial policy. It is sufficient to say in regard to this idea that a great commercial country like the United States, doing business with all the world, cannot have absolute financial independence. We must be prepared to settle the obligations which incur in the money which the nations we trade with require or they will not do business with us. It is not consulting them, therefore, but our own interests in having a sound and stable currency, with the same basis and standard of value that the other great commercial nations recognize.

There is nothing in such arguments as we have referred to that will induce practical and unprejudiced men to favor the free coinage of silver, of which Senator Allen and Representative Bryan declare themselves to be uncompromising advocates. The adoption of that policy could have but one result, the ultimate establishment of the single silver standard, involving the entire loss of our stock of gold and deprecating the purchasing power of the money of the country, from which the wage earners would be the chief sufferers, placing our producers and manufacturers at a disadvantage with other countries having a sound and stable currency, and seriously impairing the credit of the government. The only classes of people who could possibly derive any benefit from such a condition are the silver mine owners and speculators, and in the inevitable collapse that would precede a readjustment even they might have to suffer with the rest.

NONE of the big manufacturing concerns of Omaha are likely to be closed by reason of the financial scare. The industries of Lincoln are intact. Fremont's flouring factories are still at work. The sugar industries at Norfolk and Grand Island are not suffering. Kearney's cotton looms are still humming and the factories of Beatrice and Nebraska City are going right ahead. These things prove more than anything else that the present troublous times are the product of an unhealthy imagination.

"OMAHA has been discriminated against for the last six years by every road crossing the Missouri river," says Commissioner C. C. Omaha jobbers have had enough of this in this time. They do not need favors or discriminating rates to be given them in order to bolster up their business, but they object decidedly to every discrimination against them. They now want fair play and nothing more.

POTTAWATTAMIE county officials have levied upon fifteen locomotives in order to secure the payment of delinquent taxes assessed upon one of the railroads. The locomotives have been released on bond. Douglas county officials levied upon several Pullman cars for the same purpose not long ago and also obtained a bond for their release. But since then nothing more has been heard of the bond.

HARD times which prevail all over the country seem to have no effect upon the ambition of the people of Lincoln. They have commenced work on the project of securing the next annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in the manner in which they have gone about the undertaking is a pretty sure earnest of success.

THE new rule of the Omaha and Lincoln banks to charge exchange upon checks of country merchants is already creating discontent in the smaller towns. The local jobbers foresee this result and protested against it. They will expect the abolition of the new rule so soon as circumstances warrant it.

WHEN one of the railroads was wavering about adhering to the plan of equalized bridge tolls, a protest from the Commercial club brought it back to its original position, which assures fairness to all concerned. The good work of the Commercial club becomes more visible every day.

ASPECT OF WAR.

Chicago Journal: But what is most ominous about this latest piece of Paris arrangement, is that back of France comes Russia, and back of Russia comes the hordes of China and the troops of England. The Democrats: Political exigencies in France have a good deal to do with the high handed manner in which the country is proceeding against Siam. If the French officers were overthrown they would be two or three times as strong as they are now. Neither England nor France is prepared for the expenditure that would be entailed upon each other out of the dilemma in due time on condition that each shall aid the other now in talking drags with the strict understanding of drawing none.

New York Press: China is a formidable power, even when not aroused to extraordinary efforts by such an incident as the French attack upon Siam. But the military strength of a population numbering nearly 400,000,000 does not rest in the size of its army, but in the enthusiasm with which the people may become animated in support of a cause. Should the vast population of China ever become aroused against the French or any other European nationality, a torrent might be started that would sweep all before it by the very force and impact of overwhelming numbers. It is this France has to fear and that Russia dreads.

New York Sun: That Russia would back France in an attempt to settle a boundary dispute between Siam and the states assumed in Paris, a report current for a time to that effect having been since contradicted. The other hand, there seems to be no doubt that both countries are in a position to be called from Berlin that the German government will send several men-of-war to the coast of Siam, and that the statesmen of this demonstration is to protect German residents and their commercial interests, but as these are not numerous or important, the real purpose probably is to make a show with China and England in keeping the aggressive disposition of the French within bounds.

San Francisco Chronicle: It is probable that much of the news which comes from Siam by way of Paris is highly colored. It is doubtful whether Russia has given any intimation of supporting France, especially since it is evident that Great Britain is watching the contest very closely. China, however, probably has a very good reason for aiding Siam, as she has an old score to wipe out, and she may also be anxious to get her new navy. Those who are of the opinion that the Chinese are favored by Europeans, declare that they are a match for any vessels of their size. It would be a bit of news if the Chinese were to whip France now as a return for the humiliation she suffered in the Tonquin affair.

Cincinnati Commercial: The European situation is becoming vastly interesting. The latest development is the rumor that China and England will form a defensive alliance against France. It would be very curious if China would agree to such an alliance. Scratch a Chinaman and you arouse a deadly enemy of Great Britain and everything English. The Chinese have never forgotten the assaults of English iron-clads on Chinese ports between the years 1842 and 1860, and their history does not justify. China prohibited the importation of opium, one of India's most profitable crops. Great Britain protested but China maintained its prohibition against the awful drug. Great Britain then battered down the Chinese sea walls, and the "Son of Heaven" was forced to withdraw his edict against the British opium trade. Since then, of all the "foreign devils," China has nurtured the sincerest hatred of the English. If events in Siam lead China and Great Britain into an alliance, then, indeed, may it be said that war makes strange bed-fellows.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

A Congregational church is to be erected at Taylor, Loup county. The date for the district Grand Army reunion at Greenwood has been set for August 22, 24 and 25. Congressman McKeligan is down for the party's birthday.

Ex-Speaker Samuel Marshall Elder talks of going to the Cherokee Strip to make some investments when that country is opened to settlers. Miss Ella Abbott has been appointed superintendent of public instruction in Loup county, and is filling the office in a satisfactory manner.

John M. Adams, the newly appointed registrar of the land office at Sidney, has taken possession of the office and has appointed H. E. Gapp as his clerk. A large silver wolf, which was supposed to be the same as the one which was killed by John True of Deloit. It had made great ravages on stock in that vicinity.

Judge Hoist of Sidney has gone on a visit to his old home in New York after an absence of twenty-four years. He will spend the summer there with his family. Claude T. Taylor has started a fourth ward club in Omaha, known as the Dawes club. It will advocate democratic principles and try to capture the land office patronage.

M. J. Hull of Edcar, who has been chief clerk of the second in Sidney's office of the United States treasury, has resigned his position and returned to his Nebraska home. The Crawford school district treasurer has been ordered by the Recorder to pay the county district court to compel the village treasurer to pay over the license money, amounting to \$2,000.

A little three-year-old child of Homer Wray, a farmer living near Nelson, accidentally fell under the wheels of a loaded wagon, the wheel running over his head and making a deep scalp wound besides breaking his jawbone. The child may survive.

Prof. W. B. Scott of the department of geology in the College of New Jersey, is in Lincoln resting from a four weeks tour in the bad lands. He has with him a party of about twenty, composed principally of Princeton students, and will set out again in a few days to continue the specimen hunt for about six weeks longer.

Harry Hall of Ashland, while riding a bicycle, collided with a carriage in which were some young ladies. The young gentleman was badly shaken up, breaking three bones of the hand and arm and being painfully lacerated about the head and shoulders. The horse ran away, breaking the bicycle and greatly frightening the young ladies.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is straining truth to say that bykers are troubled with wheels. Curiosity as well as cupidify prompts the French in their efforts to take in the white elephant. Governor Perkins, California's new senator has been a sailor, miner, stockbroker, railroad man and politician, and a republican all the time. Governor Pennoyer's mouth broke out at the reception of Vice President Stevenson in Oregon. Unfortunately Adlai did not have his ax handy. Naaman Maghachabab has charge of the Turkish village in Chicago. His old friend and associate, Giggabab Giggabid, died in New York recently.

The Ponce volcano which Sioux City pilgrims "discovered" last week is neither new nor starting. It is as old as Indian tradition, and much older. Governor Tillman and Senator Ivey are touring as though they hanged for gore to the old. Painted dispensaries are producing strange things these days. Miss Kate Kane proposes to enter the list for a judgeship in Chicago the coming fall. Her only chance in the judicial arena there is to raise a cane with numerous political combinations. American sympathy will go out with redoubled force to the king of Siam when it is generally known that he has 800 wives. Surely that fact comprehends trouble enough for a lifetime. Hon. George S. Boutwell, when elected governor of Massachusetts, was the youngest person ever elected to that office. Now he is the senior ex-governor of that state, as well as the oldest in years. A Buffalo coroner insists that a man once declared dead shall remain so, even though he returns to the bosom of his family. The

IN COLLECTOR PETERS' LINE

Million Dollar Decrease in the Revenue of the Nebraska District.

Supervising Architect O'Rourke Likely to Visit Omaha and Investigate the Situation in Reference to the Federal Building.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 814 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, July 25.

The report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Miller of revenue collections last year shows that Collector Peters of the Nebraska district collected \$5,817,479.94, against \$4,895,588.54 for the fiscal year previous.

The number of producers of beet sugar receiving bounty were six and the total bounty received was \$201,988.81, distributed among three states as follows: California, \$45,723.51; Nebraska, \$76,170; Utah, \$80,440.

Every official in the office of the internal revenue collector of the Nebraska district excepting one has been changed by the new collector, although Commissioner Miller said today he has not yet received the list of new appointees.

To Look After Omaha's Postoffice. Supervising Architect O'Rourke will leave Friday for Chicago to look after the public buildings at that point, and may go on to Omaha before he returns. Senator Manderson is now in Chicago, and the supervising architect expects to have a talk with him, and if the senator deems it necessary, Mr. O'Rourke will visit Omaha to become acquainted with the city's needs in the way of a public building.

Constructing Naval Vessels. F. L. Dutton, acting secretary here to confer with the secretary of the navy and the revenue marine officers about the construction of the Windom, the new Cheasapeake bay revenue cutter and the torpedo boat Erieon. They are now being built by the Dickey firm at Dubuque. The revenue cutter will be ready next spring and the torpedo boat may be delivered as early as December 1.

Acting Secretary Sims rendered a decision in the land case of Hans R. Dutton vs. Anton Backman, pre-emption and homestead entry contract of North Platte. An old decision of the land commissioner sustaining Backman delivered in 1879 is affirmed.

An affidavit for a contest filed by Dutton, May 24, 1892, was denied by Commissioner Carter. This was sought to be reopened before Commissioner Loran and the commissioner declined to give an opinion transmitting the papers to Acting Secretary Sims. The acting secretary returned the papers requesting an opinion from Commissioner Loran.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Increase—Alonzo B. Clark, Original widows, etc.—Minors of James Higgins. Iowa: Original—Francis M. Cummins, Increase—William H. Burham, Charles H. Burleson, George W. Polph, Rousseau—Augustus W. Hoffman, Peter Hanson, Samuel Corpron, Original widows, etc.—Minor of Avril S. Huntington, Addie A. Allen, Christina Hansen, Maguelena Kruse. P. S. H.

Legislation Against the Rich. New York Post: There seems no probability that the country will derive any material gain from our experiment in maintaining the price of silver, but if only a few of the lessons that can be drawn from the experiment are learned we may find it not unprofitable. Conspicuous among these is the lesson that legislation purporting to be in the interest of the poor as a class and against the rich as a class, while it may hurt the latter somewhat, is almost always especially disastrous to the former. Furthermore, while such legislation is injurious to some of the rich, it may be extremely advantageous to others, although it seldom benefits any of the poor.

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Lines to a Laugh. Philadelphia Times: The flea may be 'excused. All of us are more or less stuck on our favorite paper.

Boston Transcript: A base ball pitcher caught never at work, without a volute of truth and meaning in one sentence of words. The farmers of the west have had to chop and sweat for long hours for produce, due to foreign competition, and no amount of debasement of the dollar would enable them to get a shade of increase in the price of their crops. They will receive in future for their crops.

Punishment for False News. Philadelphia Record: The time will come before many years when the sending of false news by telegraph will have penalties attached, so that when punishment will be the order. The news cables from London of the failure of a prominent banking house, and the news sent from London of the failure of the Mohlen, are recent specimens of diabolical invention, which should not pass unnoted. The people are entitled to protection against liars who will invent at work, without a volute of truth and meaning in one sentence of words. The farmers of the west have had to chop and sweat for long hours for produce, due to foreign competition, and no amount of debasement of the dollar would enable them to get a shade of increase in the price of their crops. They will receive in future for their crops.

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