MRS. J. BENSON.

Opening Sale in the New Table Linen Department.

SPECIAL PRICES ON NOTIONS.

Prices for Monday and All Week that Prove Mrs. Benson the Leader in Popular Prices for Everything a Lady Wears.

We have added a handsome line of table linen to our stock, and to introduce it to the public we will give especially low prices for a few days.

Some of it we will sell at even less than wholesale prices to call special attention to this line, as we mean to keep up a good stock and sell at very low prices.

Table linen by the yard, worth $2.00, for $1.25; worth $1.50, for 95c; worth $1.00, for 68c; worth 60c, for 37c. Napkins worth $5.00, for $3.75; worth $4.00, for $3.00; worth $2.00, for $1.50. worth $1.75, for $1.25.

Table cloths and napkins, hemstitched sets, worth $12.50 for $9.50, and worth $10.50 for 7.75, and worth $8.50 for $6.50.

Bath towels worth 60c for 35c, worth 35c for 19c. Drawn work damask worth 35c for 19c; hemstitched towels worth 40c for 25c, worth 60c for 38c, and heavy tied fringe damask towels worth 75c for 50c, and worth $1.25 for 90c, and $2.00 for $1.25.

Don't fail to see the broken lines of fall and winter underwear that we are selling at half price.

French balbriggan vests, price $1.00, for 50c.

Wool vests and union suits for ladies and children all at just half former price.

See our children's jackets and cloaks: all our light weights at just half of former price.

PRICES ON NOTIONS.

Best whalebone, 27 inch, for 10c.

Best duplex nickel plated nursery pins, 7c and 5c.

Shawl straps worth 35c, for 25c.

Finishing braid, 10c bunch.

Black pins, two boxes for 5c.

Belt pins, two dozen for 5c. Kid curlers, 5c bunch.

Celluloid soap boxes, 25c.

Solid back hair brush, regular price, 50c; for 25c.

Pins, 1c paper.

MRS. J. BENSON.

BOSTON STORE WILL GIVE AWAY

Elegant World's Fair Souvenirs to Every Purchaser Tuesday, Sept. 19th.

Tuesday, September 19, will be Hermsdorf hosiery day at the Boston store and every purchaser on that day will be presented with an elegant souvenir made at the World's fair. This is one of the finest remembrances of '93 that you can possibly obtain.

Remember, Tuesday is the day.

BOSTON STORE,
N. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas sts.

Fourteen First Premiums.

The Omaha Commercial college was awarded the above at the Lincoln state fair, just closed, on an exhibit of penmanship. Rohrbough Bros. scored a victory highly complimentary to their institution and their new penman, Prof. Lampman. The O. C. C. leads, others are content to follow.

Notice.

The report having gone abroad that we have a branch store, we wish to notify the public that we have no branches, but that our entire stock and business is at the corner of Eleventh and Farnam streets, where we shall at all times be pleased to meet our friends and customers. Pianos tuned and refinished. Watches and jewelry repaired.

MAX MEYER & BRO. CO.,
Jewelers and music dealers.

Don't miss the retail opening of fine millinery at Oberfelder's Thursday and Friday. See adv.

The End is Drawing Near.

Two months more and the World's fair will be a thing of the past. Yet the end excels the beginning. You have never seen the like, nor ever will again. Each building is one grand piece of statuary, within them are amassed samples of everything that the civilized world produces. The Midway Plaisance is a curiosity shop of oriental features. The illuminations at night, the electric fountains, with an everchanging hue from white to rose and thence to azure, make up a banquet of royal beauty. For excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates apply to ticket office, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, 1501 Farnam street.

New Furniture.

Choice line of fine furniture just received direct from manufacturers.

CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO.,
1206-1208 Douglas.
Millard Hotel block.

You Can't Beat It.

Leave Omaha at 4 p. m. via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and be inside the World's fair grounds at 8 a. m. the following morning. You can't make this time via any other line, and the accommodations to be had on the great Rock Island are noted from Maine to California. By examining the map and time tables of this line you will find that as a World's fair line it stands without an equal, as passengers can avoid transfer and a tiresome and expensive trip through the city by getting off at Englewood and taking electric line direct to main entrance of World's fair grounds; time, ten minutes. In addition to this train we have trains leaving Omaha at 5 p. m., 7:10 p. m. and 10:30 a. m., thus giving passengers the choice of four daily trains to Chicago and, as before stated, making quicker time and landing passengers at the World's fair in advance of all other lines and with less trouble and expense. Dining cars attached to all through trains, serving the best meals of any dining car line in the United States. For maps of Chicago, World's fair grounds, time cards and sleeping reservations call at 1602 Farnam street. Charles Kennedy, G. N. W. P. A.

Politix, the new game, get one, 25c.

PUT CHICAGO IN YOUR POCKET.

You Can Do So by Purchasing a Copy of "Moran's Dictionary of Chicago."

This valuable little guide book, known as "Moran's Dictionary of Chicago," has received the endorsement of the "World's Columbian Exposition." It contains a handsome "Map" of Chicago, and is the only recognized and standard "Guide" to the World's Fair city. Every person contemplating a trip to Chicago during the World's fair should avail himself of this opportunity to secure a copy of this valuable work, and, by so doing, will be able to thoroughly post himself regarding Chicago and the great Columbian exposition before leaving home. For sale by George E. Moran, publisher, suite 213 Herald building, Chicago, Ill. Price, 25 cents per copy; silk cloth bound copies in "gilt," postage paid, $1.00 each. Persons ordering copies will please remit for same by postal note or in postage stamps.

BOSTON STORE BANKR'PT SALE

The Bulk of Stock of an Indianapolis, Ind., Merchant Invoicing $29,000.00 Goes

TOMORROW AT 40C ON THE DOLLAR

This Stock in Connection with the Immense Purchases at Auction from Mills Which Have Been Shut Down Will Give Us.

THE GREATEST SALE WHICH HAS EVER TAKEN PLACE IN OMAHA.

This is an elegant stock, fully equal in style and quality to the finest carried in Omaha.

There Are Full Lines of
NEW SILKS,
NEW VELVETS,
NEW PLUSHES,
NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS,
NEW RICH BLACK DRESS GOODS,
NEW UNDERWEAR,
NEW CORSETS,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW LINENS,
NEW CALICOS,
NEW DOMESTICS,
NEW LACE CURTAINS,
NEW CHENILLE PORTIERS,
NEW LACES,
NEW EMBROIDERIES,
NEW CLOAKS,
NEW SUITS,
NEW FANCY GOODS,
NEW MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
NEW KID GLOVES.

We mention a few of the special prices for tomorrow.

Over 2,000 pieces of the very best new style ginghams, 3½c a yard.

All the wash goods from this stock, worth up to 15c, go at 2½c.

Fine grade outing flannel, 5c a yard.

All the unbleached canton flannels from this stock, 5c a yard.

Extra heavy gray and brown double knapped mottled flannel, 10c a yard.

All the cotton gray bed blankets 49c a pair.

Strictly all wool bed blankets, worth up to $5.00, go at $1.98.

Visit the Boston Store tomorrow for the most extraordinary bargains ever shown.

BOSTON STORE,
N. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

For Sale.

New, elegant residence, cost $10,000.00 to build, on lot 75 feet front by 130 feet deep, worth $4,500.00, all for $9,500.00, one-third cash, balance 6 per cent.

Wanted, to buy a stock of goods for cash; location no object.

Exchange—Omaha, South Omaha or Council Bluffs real estate and cash for stock of goods.

HARRIS,
423 Bee building.

"Time Is Money."

If you want to save time and money when you go to the fair you will go via the Great Rock Island route. Why? Because it is the only line via which you can reach the fair without a transfer through the city of Chicago. If you will stop and think this over, get one of our maps showing location of the grounds in connection with our line at Englewood, you will see that as a World's fair line we lead all others. If you go via any other line you will have a tiresome, tedious trip across the city to reach the fair grounds, and on arrival there will find friends who left Omaha same day as yourself who have been on the grounds an hour or more. Call at Rock Island ticket office for rates, maps, sleeping car reservations, and any information you may want in regard to routes, rates, etc. CHAS. KENNEDY,
G. N. W. P. A.

World's fair souvenir coins of 1893 for sale at First National bank.

Samuel Burns is offering a Haviland dinner set for $22, formerly $40, Marseilles shape.

Don't miss the retail opening of fine millinery at Oberfelder's Thursday and Friday. See adv.

Grand Opening.

The Cherokee Strip will be opened for settlement on Saturday, September 16, at noon. You can save 12 hours time by taking the Rock Island route, leaving Omaha at 6 a. m., and be on the line at 8:40 p. m. same day. Round trip tickets will be on sale Tuesday, September 12, at one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00, making the round trip from Omaha to Caldwell $12.75. Right on the line and in the center of the Strip. These tickets are first-class and good 20 days from date of sale. For maps of the Strip and regulations regarding settlement, call at Rock Island ticket office, 1602 Farnam street

CHAS. KENNEDY,
G. N. W. P. A

Dr. Hoxie, 40 Douglas block. Residence 1234 S. 32nd street.

Are You Planning a World's Fair Trip?

Bear in mind the decided advantages of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Four daily eastern express trains, with new and special equipment, unexcelled west of Chicago. Low rates. Baggage checked from your home. Choice of quick, safe and comfortable methods of transfer direct to the World's fair grounds. Call, or send your address to the city ticket office, No. 1401 Farnam st.

R. R. RITCHIE, General Agent. G. F. WEST, C. P. & T. A.

Brownell Hall, Omaha, Neb.

Bishop Worthington, visitor; Rev. Robert Doherty, S. T. D., rector. Fall term begins Wednesday, Sept. 20. For catalogue and particulars apply to the rector.

World's Fair Rates Will Be Lowered

On Tuesday, September 19, when the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at rate of $13.00.

See the city ticket agent at 1324 Farnam street and arrange about your tickets and sleeping car berth.

Jewelry, Frenzer, opp. postoffice.

Reduction in World's Fair Rates.

On Tuesday, September 19, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway will sell tickets to Chicago and return at $13.00 for the round trip. You can take the World's fair special at 4 p. m. from union depot, arrive at Englewood at 7:37 a. m., take electric car to the fair grounds and be on the inside at 8 a. m.; or you can take the Nebraska state limited at 5 p. m., have breakfast on dining car, arrive at Englewood 8:35 a. m. and be on the fair grounds before 9 a. m. The ROCK ISLAND is the World's fair line and furnishes the best train service between Omaha and Chicago. Passengers taking this line can save time, money and the annoyance of baggage transfers through the city of Chicago. Dining cars on all the World's fair trains, serving the best meals of any dining car line in the world. Passengers wishing to visit the fair will serve their interests best by purchasing a ticket via the ROCK ISLAND. Select your own hotel, return at pleasure and save commission to middlemen. Ticket office 1602 Farnam street. Chas. Kennedy, G. N. W. P. A.

BOSTON STORE TOMORROW

Thousands of Bargains from the Indianapolis Stock, Each One a Wonder.

50C NEW WOOL DRESS GOODS, 15C

75c New Wool Dress Goods 25c, Dollar New Wool Dress Goods 39c, Best Grades Silks, Velvets 39c and 59c, Satins 49c.

50C NEW DRESS GOODS, 15c.

Hundreds of pieces of new fall dress goods, 40 inches and 42 inches wide, that sold in Indianapolis up to 50c a yard, your choice tomorrow at 15c.

50C NEW DRESS GOODS, 25C.

Over 200 pieces of elegant strictly all wool fall dress goods, in all colors, that sold up to 75c a yard, go tomorrow at 25c.

$1.00 DRESS GOODS, 35C.

Over 500 pieces of the latest novelties in new fall dress goods, in every known color and shade, that sold up to $1.00, go tomorrow at 35c.

$1.25 IMPORTED DRESS GOODS, 50C.

The finest grades, newest colorings, of hop-sackings, serges, imported henriettas, flannels, and new sail cloths, that sold up to $1.25, go tomorrow at 50c.

50 pieces of new fall shades silk finish velveteens, 29c a yard.

15 pieces of silk velvets, in all good shades, 39c a yard.

$1.25 SILK VELVETS, 59C.

200 pieces of the very finest grade of silk velvets, in all new shades, that sold up to $1.25 a yard, go tomorrow at 59c.

All the fine satins from this stock, go in 2 lots at 39c and 49c.

GREAT UNDERWEAR BARGAINS.

Ladies' heavy ribbed winter underwear, 11c.

Ladies' fleeced ribbed underwear, 35c.

Ladies' camel's hair, natural gray wool vests, 29c.

Ladies' zephyr knit underwear, 59c.

Children's underwear, 6c and 9c.

Men's heavy wool underwear, worth $1.00, go at 29c.

Men's extra fine high grade $1.50 underwear go at 69c.

BOSTON STORE,
N. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

Are You Going Down to the Opening?

Tell all your friends to take the Texas special on the Rock Island from union depot at 6 a. m. and land the same evening right in the heart of the Cherokee Strip. Remember you can leave in the morning at 6 and be down there at 8:40 p. m. same day, 12 hours quicker than via any other line. Low rates for the round trip. Maps of the Strip, circulars giving full and reliable information regarding rules for settlement, can be had by applying at the Rock Island office, 1602 Farnam street.

CHAS. KENNEDY, G. N. W. P. A.

Another World's Fair Opportunity.

$13.00—Omaha to Chicago and return—$13.00.

Tuesday, September 19, the Burlington Route will sell round trip tickets to Chicago at rate of $13.00.

Secure your tickets and sleeping car reservation at 1324 Farnam street.

MOSHER IN THE COUNTY JAIL.

Sheriff Bennett Declares that the Incarcerated Financial Expert Is Not Pampered.

The last issue of the Papillion Times rakes Sheriff Bennett and the United States authorities fore and aft, alleging that Bank Wrecker Mosher, under a five years sentence, but now confined in the Douglas county jail, is being treated like a prince. In discussing the matter it says:

"One Mosher, a Lincoln banker, deliberately steals hundreds of thousands, and carries desolation to the doors of a hundred happy homes. A year later this same Mosher occupies private apartments in the same jail where a Sarpy county tramp occupies a dismal cell. The tramp is fed on prison fare, Mosher on bon bons. For recreation the tramp is sometimes allowed to stretch his legs in the corridors of the jail. As a tonic Mosher is daily driven about the streets in the sheriff's carriage, and it is said he is sometimes permitted to occupy the jailer's apartments."

When shown the statement made by the Sarpy county paper, the sheriff denounced it as being false in every particular. He said that during the day Mosher was given the freedom of the jail office, and was compelled to work upon the books. At night he was locked in a cell, the steel cage formerly occupied by Ed Koen. The bunk upon which he slept was identically the same as those occupied by the other prisoners. It is true, he said, that Mosher did not partake of the regulation jail fare, which was due to the fact that he used his own money in buying his meals, which we resent to the jail. This was a privilege that any prisoner who had money could enjoy. Continuing, the sheriff said that Mosher had never ridden in his or any other carriage since his incarceration, nor had he ever occupied the jailer's apartments, alone or with any person, since he had been an inmate of the jail.

Colorado's New Liberal Party.

DENVER, Sept. 16.—The meeting for the purpose of organizing the liberal party took place here this morning and an address was made to the audience by J. Cook, jr., who talked for an hour and received much applause.

Several resolutions were passed, but it was decided not to nominate any ticket until all the other parties had nominated theirs. There was a larger crowd present than had been expected, on account of the democratic convention using the hall that the liberal party expected to have secured. Many of the people went to the democratic convention supposing it was the liberal party meeting.

The liberal ticket will be put in the field at the coming county election. They have not yet decided whether it will be a straight ticket or a selection from the different tickets of the other parties, picking the best men therefrom.

Lorenze and Lotta at Courtland beach.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

C. S. Elgutter has returned from Chicago.

Governor Crounse will spend Sunday in the city.

George W. Mercer has returned from a trip to the White City.

George E. Crosby and wife go to Chicago for a ten days sightseeing.

John Irick was called to Prague yesterday by the death of a relative.

General Agent Nash of the Milwaukee has returned from Chicago.

Coroner M. O. Maul, wife and children left yesterday for a visit to the big show at Chicago.

Assistant Postmaster Woodard took a train for the east yesterday afternoon and expects to visit Detroit and Chicago during the next week.

A proposition has been submitted to transcontinental lines to make the westbound transit rates to California $66.50 from the Missouri river. The proposition will probably be accepted.

At the Mercer: R. J. Dunning, city; A. H. Aylesworth, Chicago; Mrs. Theodore Bruback, nurse and children, Salt Lake City; J. W. Love, Fremont; John Landers and wife, San Francisco; M. R. Framerman, city; E. H. Parsons, Salt Lake; C. Mather, Philadelphia; James W. Luck, city; C. Beck, New York; Jeremiah Rife, Lancaster, Pa.; W. L. Montgomery, L. M. Fitterington, Belgrade, Neb.; John A. Kennedy, O'Neill; W. S. Hopkins, Philadelphia; J. G. Eberlee, Moline, Ill.; W. G. Sheldon, Omaha; Frank Wadsworth, Chicago; J. A. Morris, Portland, Ore.; R. P. Hall, Chicago; L. Huggins, St. Joe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—Omaha: W. B. Taylor, Westminster; C. S. Howard, Broadway Central; C. E. Babcock, Hoffman.

END OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

Final Distribution Comes with the Settlement of the Cherokee Strip.

THE ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

The Significance of the Opening and Its Bearing on the Country's Future—Whence Shall the Land Hunter Turn His Face?

So keen is the desire for farms and homes, so scarce the available lands, so numerous the land-hungry, so sharp the competition for this remnant of a vast arable area, and so common the belief that the Cherokee Outlet affords the "last chance," that thousands of people have been upon the border many weary months awaiting the opening.

With the Cherokee Outlet divided among a fraction of the horde of homeseekers, says the New York Sun, there will come an end to the greatest and most peaceful movement of agricultural population the world has ever witnessed, and the future of American development will be hedged about by many of the limitations so long prevalent in other lands.

Heretofore when an American rural district became overcrowded the redundant population could choose between the neighboring town and the vacant western lands. Whenever the difficulties attending the earning of a livelihood in the towns were increased to an unpleasant degree by reason of the adoption of some labor-saving device, the discontented or displaced artisan and laborer could, and often did, resort to the public domain.

This recourse has had the effect of maintaining and, at times, of advancing wages; but when the Cherokee Outlet shall have been occupied, such a chance for the homeless will have forever disappeared and the territorial extension of American agriculture will have come to an abrupt end.

End of Extension.

From and after the occupation of the land now thrown open to settlement—amounting but to same 6,000,000 acres, only two-thirds of which is in the area of fairly distributed rainfall—agricultural production can, in effect, increase only in the limited way and tardy manner which will follow from the adoption of better methods, and by bringing under the plow such portions of the older farms as are now lying waste or but partially utilized. Additions to the cultivated portions of existing farms will necessarily be slow, as well as limited, for the rapid increase of the urban population necessitates great annual additions to the number of dairy and draught animals, and this necessitates proportionate additions to meadow and pasture. So great have been the added requirements in this direction that the rich grain-bearing lands of Illinois and of other central states are converted into pastures.

Whatever may prove to be the additions to the productive areas by bringing under cultivation the unimproved lands of existing farms, there will not result such founding of new homes as has obtained upon the public domain since the middle of the seventeenth century; and Hon. Hoke Smith will have the distinction of proclaiming the end of the most impressive phase of American development.

It is true that the public domain will be far from exhausted when the Cherokee Outlet shall have been occupied; but, for other than pasturing purposes, the vacant lands are mostly valueless except as here and there may be found some small fraction of the arid area reclaimable by irrigation, or some swamp that may be drained. Involving much of time, labor and money, either process implies a scarcity of good lands capable of being reduced to cultivation at low cost. The land susceptible of irrigation at limited cost is so limited in quantity, as we have recently shown, as to warrant the assertion that the area which can be added, within the span of an average life, to the productive expanse by this process, is not likely to double the 3,631,000 acres under irrigation in 1889.

At the south, in Maine, in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, swamps of considerable extent will eventually be reclaimed; but, in themselves, such additions to the productive areas will afford conclusive evidence of the scarcity of cultivable lands, of the increasing demand for farm products, as well as of the absence of any considerable areas which can be made productive at the cost which has attended the opening of farms upon the treeless plains.

Forty-four years measure but a fraction of national life; yet forty-four years ago the gold seekers traversed an unbroken wilderness from the Mississippi to the western ocean. Since then Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, the mountain states and those of the Pacific slope have been evolved from this wilderness and have aided immensely in quadrupling the productive area of the nation. These states, with Iowa and Missouri, have added to the cultivated area more than 69,000,000 acres since 1865, which year marks the first effort to estimate officially the area under cultivation.

The rapidity with which the transmississippi regions have been subdued and made productive is as wonderful as it is unrivaled in the progress of industrial life elsewhere. The progress made in reducing these wastes to cultivation, and the sudden cessation of this phenomenal development about the middle of the last decade (although more people than ever have, during the last eight years, been desirous of securing farms and homes upon the public domain) afford abundant proof of the now practically complete occupancy of the arable lands.

Unfortunately, census tabulations did not, until 1880 and near the close of the period of greatest development, furnish a measure of the increase of cultivated areas and the progress made in subduing the wilderness; nor do the census tables of 1880 and 1890 help us, except inferentially, to determine the relative increase of cultivated acres in the intermediate five-year periods, nor are there other data that do so prior to 1865. Although not wholly satisfactory, such data exist in the reports of the Department of Agriculture for 1865 and subsequent years, and they, with the census figures of 1880 and 1890, enable us to measure the astounding strides made between 1869 and 1884; to see how sudden was the halt called when most of the lands of the Dakotas had been occupied, and how slow the development has been since the practical exhaustion of the raw material from which farms are made.

Agricultural Development.

There is probably no more satisfactory or striking way of showing the progress of agricultural development in the periods under review than by tabular statement, and the one that follows gives areas under cultivation in 1865, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889 and 1893, by groups of states, the states being grouped with reference as much to their principal agricultural products as to the geographical position:

THE AREA UNDER CULTIVATION, BY GROUPS OF STATES, IN 1865, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889 AND 1893.

GROUPS OF STATES.	Cultivated Acres, 1865.	Cultivated Acres, 1869.	Cultivated Acres, 1874.	Cultivated Acres, 1879.	Cultivated Acres, 1884.	Cultivated Acres, 1889.	Cultivated Acres, 1893.	Ratio of Increase. Per Cent.
North Atlantic States	20,500,000	23,000,000	20,600,000	25,300,000	25,400,000	24,400,000	19,0	39.1
Lake States	26,500,000	29,800,000	34,400,000	43,500,000	47,000,000	47,500,000	97,4	116.9
Missouri Valley States	6,300,000	12,900,000	21,500,000	41,100,000	58,800,000	65,800,000	358,8	1,000.0
Southern States	26,100,000	31,800,000	85,300,000	48,500,000	55,100,000	56,000,000	67,500,000	
Pacific States	1,700,000	2,100,000	3,700,000	4,400,000	7,400,000	7,300,000	7,800,000	
Mountain Areas	200,000	250,000	300,000	900,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	
States	81,100,000	97,850,000	113,300,000	156,100,000	195,500,000	204,000,000	200,000,000	154.1

Marvelous Increase.

A fact of tremendous significance brought out by this table, and probably the most significant phase of current economic conditions, is that in the five years ending with 1879 the cultivated area of the United States increased by 52,800,000 acres, the annual addition averaging 10,560,000 acres; whereas the additions made during the last four years average about 500,000 acres a year, being less than a twenty-first part of those of the earlier period.

Words could not so clearly show the exhaustion of the arable lands as does this simple numerical statement, especially when taken in connection with the fact that the ratio of would-be farmers to the total population is no less now than fifteen years since, when the additions to the cultivated area in any one of five years was greater than would accrue in twenty-one years at the present rate of increase.

That the proportion of the population seeking farms is as great now as fifteen years since is shown by the avidity with which each remnant of an Indian reservation is seized and the tenacity with which their occupants hold to the sterile lands of the semi-arid plains.

During the twenty-eight years tabulated above the population of the United States increased 93 per cent, and the area under grain, hay, cotton, tobacco and potatoes, the staples dealt with in the reports of the Department of Agriculture, increased 154 per cent. One result of this disproportionate increase has, since 1876, been a constantly descending scale of prices, the gradual impoverishment of the agricultural class, and the destruction, in great part, of their power to purchase of the products of others.

In the North Atlantic states, Maryland to Maine, the area under staples expanded but little between the close of the civil war and 1874, although farm products then brought the highest prices we have ever known. This shows that high prices do not, necessarily, stimulate agricultural production, especially when concurrent with great general prosperity and a demand for labor at highly remunerative rates.

Between 1874 and 1879, and immediately after the panic of 1873, but not necessarily connected therewith, although many people were then thrown out of employment in the towns, came an era of agricultural expansion in the seaboard states, and in five years the area under staples here augmented by a fourth and reached its maximum.

The added acres were probably largely used to increase the output of dairy products, an industry then rapidly expanding in this region. All the acreage gains made between 1874 and 1879 were not held, however; and while there is no probability that 1,000,000 acres have since gone out of production in these United States, as the figures seem to indicate, they have no doubt been diverted to pasture—probably in rotation—and to such minor products as the fruits and vegetables required by the immense population here centering in the towns. Whatever the cause of the decrease of the area under staple crops, it is apparent that no material additions to the area under grain can be looked for in this section; the probabilities being that grain fields will continue to give place to meadows, pastures, orchards and gardens.

This conclusion is in perfect harmony with the findings of the census, which show that the area under all cereals declined from 11,600,000 acres in 1879 to 10,400,000 in 1889, a net decrease of 1,200,000 acres.

The Lake States.

The cultivated area of the lake states (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin) increased rapidly and continuously from 1865 to 1879. From 1879 to 1889 the increase was comparatively small; and the diminution of the area shown since 1889 would indicate so complete an occupancy of the arable lands as to necessitate the conversion of grain fields to other products for which the demand was more urgent, and that no increase of the area devoted to staples, other than hay, can be expected in this group. Indeed, the diversion of the cereal area that has been in progress in these states since 1879 may be expected to continue and increase, as the new lands being reduced to cultivation do not equal the added requirements for hay, and the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the foremost agricultural state of the union says that:

"As to the increase in the area in pastures not being commensurate with the decrease in the principal crops, I can only say that pasturage, not being a harvested marketable crop in the ordinary acceptation of the term, less attention is paid to it by the assessors. There is no doubt, whatever, but that the area devoted to pastures in Illinois is constantly increasing, and will continue to increase as the state grows older and lands become more valuable. The returns from pasturage are more certain than from harvested crops."

Contrary to the general belief as are the statements of Secretary Garrard, they are in complete accord with the showings of the census and with conditions known to exist in all the states of the lake group where the arable lands are fully occupied, and where grain fields are, as further east, giving place to orchard, meadow, pasture and garden, with every probability of the continuance and increase of such necessary conversions until the towns of this prosperous section shall cease to grow.

The Midwest.

The Missouri valley states (Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas), have been the theater of the most wonderful agricultural development of all time, the increase under staple crops having been unprecentedly rapid from 1865 to 1889, during which twenty-four years the cultivated area of the group increased from 6,300,000 acres to 67,500,000, an addition of nearly 60,000,000.

Since 1889 the increase has been much less rapid, and, with the aid of Arkansas, Texas and the far western regions, it has been sufficient only to offset losses east of the Mississippi and to add 2,000,000 acres in four years to the nation's productive farm lands. Some additions to the area under staples may be expected in this group, but it is very questionable if additions to the grain-bearing areas in Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas will hereafter exceed the diversions of grain lands to other products in Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota.

The completeness with which the arable lands of the Missouri valley states have been occupied is shown by the greatly varying rates at which the cultivated area has increased in different periods. In the five years ending with 1879 the cultivated land of this group increased from 21,200,000 acres to 41,100,000; the additions of the five years nearly equaling all brought under the plow in the eleven North Atlantic states during the 250 years following the landing at Plymouth.

While the additions in the Missouri valley averaged about 4,000,000 acres a year from 1874 to 1879, yet the additions of the group during the last four years average but 425,000 acres a year, indicating that it has become difficult to find desirable material from which to create new farms; and the founding of new homes upon farms promises to be as uncommon here at an early day as it now is in eastern regions.

As grouped in the table the southern states include Arkansas, Texas and all the states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers.

Not until after 1874 did the planters and laborers of the south adapt themselves fully to new conditions; but from about that time southern fields were rapidly restored to production and material additions were made to the cultivated area, notably west of the Mississippi.

Increase in the South.

Between 1879 and 1889 the southern states east of the Mississippi added but 2,700,000 acres to the area under cultivation, although they made additions of 3,200,000 acres to the cotton fields, the grain-bearing area having been reduced 500,000 acres in order to add to that employed in growing cotton. During the same period the cereal area of Arkansas and Texas increased 1,300,000, and that under cotton 2,400,000 acres, the additions to the cultivated area of the two states aggregating 3,700,000 acres and exceeding those of all the other southern states by 1,000,000 acres.

Only in the transmississippi portion of this group is there probability of any considerable increase in the number of farms; and, taken as a whole, the south will do remarkably well if its fields expand as rapidly as the world's requirements for American cotton are augmented.

In the eight mountain states and territories the ratio of increase has been very great, but, after all, the additions to the cultivated area in this vast arid region have been insignificant, and the entire productive area here is still but little more than the area added in the Missouri valley in any six months between 1874 and 1879. So adverse are the climatic and other conditions surrounding agricultural development in the arid belt, that no material addition to the number of farms can be made in one decade in this group. As similar conditions extend over much of the eastern portions of the three Pacific states, and as the western parts of Oregon and Washington, even where not too precipitous for cultivation, are covered with immense forest growths, development will necessarily be slow, although the Pacific states are likely to furnish more new farms, during the rest of this century, than all the remainder of the country after Hon. Hoke Smith shall have permitted the weary homeseekers to parcel out the 50,000 farms which can be made from the Cherokee Outlet and other lands soon to be available in Indian Territory.

Production and Consumption.

When brought fully into use these 50,000 possible farms will add something less than 1 per cent to the cultivated lands of the United States, and will have a productive power equaling the requirements of about five months' addition to the population. The whole of Indian Territory will, when made fruitful, add about 4 per cent to the country's productive power, and nearly equal the requirements of two years' addition to the population.

From the unimproved portions of existing farms, from railway lands, and from the lands held by non-residents, possibly 6 per cent may ultimately be added to the food and fiber bearing areas; and an additional 5 per cent may, within two or three decades, result from the drainage of swamps, the irrigation of arid tracts, and the opening of a new farm here and there, principally west of the Mississippi.

All told, the additions to the cultivated area, which are likely to be made within thirty years, would possibly augment the area now under staples by 15 per cent—although we must not forget that a considerable part of the limited areas which can be reclaimed will be required for minor crops—and these additions would be equivalent to the requirements of less than seven years' addition to the population. As the areas recently employed in producing food for exportation would furnish subsistence to such additions to the population as will be made in the next two years, we may say that were it possible to make all these waste acres fruitful as fast as the new population required the products, the remainder of this century could be gotten over without materially lowering the standard of living.

Probably not the half of these possibly productive acres will be utilized during the coming ten years.

After that, where can any fraction of the landless found new farms? How are the added people to be fed? What will be the effect upon wages of the inability of any of the added population to resort to the land, and the necessary crowding into the city of more than 90 per cent of the 1,500,000 individuals annually added to the nation's working force?

Moreover, great is the future of the American farmer, and vast will be the measure of his reward!

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Commencing with the matinee today Carroll Johnson, the singing comedian, will entertain for four nights and Wednesday matinee at the above popular house. He will present his new play called "The Irish Statesman," and it comes highly recommended from the press of the east. Three weeks ago Mr. Johnson opened Pope's theater, St. Louis, to the largest season's opening in the history of that house and in that city repeated his successes of the east. The new play is a beautiful comedy-drama and tells of a young Irish schoolmaster's rise from obscurity in Ireland to prominence and fame in America. A carload of special scenery is used to properly picture the scenes in the play.

Little Minnie Sartelle and her select company of artists will appear at the Farnam Street theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the high class musical comedy "A Plum Pudding," so called from the fact that it is a mixture of good things artistically compounded by an experienced caterer.

The performance is one that is thoroughly enjoyable from beginning to end. The play has a most laughable plot, which admits of ludicrous situations, and in the hands of the capable comedians that surround Miss Sartelle, there is more fun in "A Plum Pudding" than any other musical comedy upon the road. The musical numbers are bright and catchy, including selections from grand opera, vocal and instrumental, cornet, violin, mandolin and piano solo, comic and instrumental songs, etc. Graceful dancing, artistically arranged. For an evening's entertainment there is no attraction upon the road that possesses more genuine merit.

The managers of the New People's theater are over on the alert for clever performers and commencing tomorrow, for the entertainment of the public, they have prepared a great program. The new stock company will present another laughable comedy entitled, "Our Strategists." It abounds with exciting situations and ludicrous characters. The plot, while not deep, is an enjoyable one and mainly deals with the difficulty of the hero to secure the consent of different parties to the girl he loves becoming his wife. These comedies receive excellent staging under the direction of J. J. Williams, the new comedian with the company, who, likewise, is an exceedingly clever performer. The entire company, in fact, is good and some splendid plays are promised during the season. In addition to the comedy next week, the following big specialty program will be presented: The Valdare Bros., the kings of the bicycle, in a thrilling and daring double act upon bicycles and unicycles, which they conclude by riding down a twenty-foot ladder on a buggy-wheel. Harry Constantine will introduce a specialty entitled the "Stage-Struck Chambermaid," in which he will execute his wonderful toe dancing in full ballet costume. The Dawsons, a comedy sketch team and character change artists, will present an act of singing, dancing and acrobatics. Sully and Moore, another team of big reputation, will also present a pleasing comedy sketch and Hayes and Leigh, the skatorial artists, will introduce songs, dances, wing-dancing and skate-clogs on high pedestals. Miss Leigh is credited with being the only lady who has succeeded in executing wing-dancing on skates. The performances are far superior to those of last season and should attract large audiences.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Negro Porter in the Barker Block Dies of Hemorrhage of the Lungs.

Yesterday forenoon Dan Rice, a negro porter employed at the Barker block, was taken with a hemorrhage of the lungs and died in a few moments. Two or three physicians were hastily called, but could not save the man's life.

Rice is the man who fell out of a third-story window in the Barker block a year ago and to all appearances was not injured.

Coroner Maul has charge of the body. No inquest will be held.

Grading Contracts Awarded.

Bids for grading were received at the meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday morning, and contracts awarded as follows: Dorcas street, from Second to Sixth, C. A. Jensen, 11 7-10 cents per cubic yard; Twenty-eighth street from Franklin to Parker, Samuel Katz, 9 4-10 cents; Cuming street from 300 feet west of Forty-third to Forty-fifth avenue, Lamoreaux Bros., 11 cents; alley between Cass and California and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Samuel Katz, 16 9-10 cents; grading sidewalk on each side of Twenty-fourth street from Spaulding to the Belt Line railway, T. H. Mahoney, 30 cents.

DIED.

Notices of five lines or less under this head, fifty cents; each additional line, ten cents

RHODES—W. W., September 14th, 1893. Funeral from family residence, 1345 North Nineteenth street, at 2:00 p. m., Sunday, September 17th.

O-K-SCOFIELD
CLOAKS, SUITS, FURS.
COR. 16TH AND FARNAM STS. OMAHA.

We Are Now in Our New Store,
16th and Farnam Sts.
Max Meyer & Co.'s Old Stand.
TOMORROW we will inaugurate a
New Location Sale
Everything removed from our former store to be sold at about
Half Former Prices
OR LESS.
Everything is late style, as we have been in business less than a year. FALL JACKETS, FALL CAPES, WINTER CLOAKS, CHILDREN'S FALL REEFERS, SILK WAISTS, SILK SUITS, WOOL SUITS. EVERYTHING that was moved included in this great cut price sale.
REASON? We want to teach the new way to our door.
O-K-SCOFIELD
CLOAKS, SUITS, FURS.
COR. 16TH AND FARNAM STS. OMAHA.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.