THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, |
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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of October, 1896, was as follows:

1	20,697	17	21,100
2	20,326	18	21,250
3	20,672	19	20,927
4	21,250	20	20,375
5	20,841	21	20,948
6	21,059	22	20,921
7	20,681	23	20,801
8	20,665	24	20,801
9	20,782	25	21,100
10	20,780	26	[illegible]
11	21,400	27	20,995
12	20,505	28	21,023
13	20,529	29	20,951
14	20,334	30	21,102
15	20,833	31	21,212
16	20,901		

Total..649,474
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies..............................12,907

Total net sales..............................636,567
Net daily average.............................20,534

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1896.

N. P. FEIL,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

Wheat has advanced nearly 60 per cent since August. Will Mark Hanna ever let up?

Seven thousand dollars, even if it were handed over at once in cash, would not keep a fakery on its legs very long.

There is almost as much excitement over the impending election of exposition directors tomorrow as there would be if we had to elect a new mayor and city council.

Now that Henry Watterson has set foot once more on American soil, he will have an opportunity to discuss the future of democracy without blockading the Atlantic cable with profane exclamations.

Another object lesson that the gold standard has advantages over the silver standard is found in the fact that Mrs. McKinley is to be the recipient of a solid gold vase as a present from Brooklyn admirers, while Mrs. Bryan has to be content with presents made of sterling silver.

Montana courts take no stock in X rays as evidence with which to establish surgical misfits in resetting bones. In a trial involving a claim for damages against a surgeon a learned Montana judge drew the line at X rays. He wanted something more substantial than shadow photographs of a live skeleton.

Serving notice on the tenants of the immigrant shed that has done service as a union depot for the last six or seven years does not necessarily mean that the old tinder box is to be dislocated and dismantled right away. The tenants of the union depot company may conclude to hold the fort until they are ousted.

Omaha can dispense with quite a number of officials without crippling the public service, but it cannot abolish the office of city comptroller without exposing itself to a repetition of treasury leaks and numberless jobs and steals that are frustrated under the improved system of checks by the comptroller's office.

Among the first measures that will force themselves to the front immediately on the convening of congress will be the Pacific railroad debt funding bill. This measure will doubtless be given the right of way in the house before the holiday recess, but its road through the senate, where debate is unlimited, is liable to be rocky.

A passenger station large enough to accommodate the traffic of the Burlingtonton road and one or two other roads may be satisfactory to the managers of the Burlington road, but this city wants a union passenger depot which all the railroads that converge in Omaha now or may desire to enter Omaha in the future can use on reasonable terms.

The proper location for a great beet sugar refinery is Omaha. A refinery at Omaha would stimulate the establishment of small beet sugar factories within a radius of fifty miles on both sides of the Missouri river, and these factories would keep the refinery supplied with beet pulp and raw sugar in sufficient quantity to keep it in operation nearly all the year round.

The fight between the democratic gold and silver factions is on in New York City. The leaders of the New York gold democracy are to hold their first meeting next Thursday to organize for next year's municipal campaign. This move foreshadows a division that will keep the Tammany braves from recapturing the patronage which has been the mainstay of their organization.

The purchase of a home in Princeton by President Cleveland seems to have afforded the New York news mongers a suggestion that the outgoing president intends to follow in the footsteps of ex-President Harrison to become a law school lecturer. The report credits him with the purpose of becoming dean of the Princeton Law school. The gossips furthermore assert that Mrs. Cleveland has inspired her husband with the desire to identify his name with that of this great institution of learning. The report lacks credibility, however, in view of the fact that there is no Princeton law school at the present time, and it has a working agreement with another law school, which is located in New York City.

THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

One week from today the second session of the Fifty-fourth congress will begin and the question as to whether anything will be done to provide the government with more revenue and stop the treasury deficits is the one of paramount importance. Senator Sherman is reported as saying that the deficiency in revenue ought to be remedied as soon as possible and there have been similar expressions from Speaker Reed and other republicans in both branches of congress. But this view is not entertained by all the republicans. Some of them insist that the matter of providing more revenue should be deferred until the next congress, which it is assumed would be called in extraordinary session for this purpose immediately after the new administration comes into power. Undoubtedly a caucus of republicans will be held as soon as congress convenes, at which the course to be pursued will be determined. It cannot be foretold with any degree of certainty what the decision will be, but it appears probable that the republicans will decide to make an effort to secure revenue legislation, with the Dingley bill as a basis, at the coming session. It is possible that in the meanwhile the opinion of the president-elect may be obtained, which would doubtless be decisive, though Major McKinley is more likely to leave the determination of the course to be adopted to the judgment of the republicans in congress.

The situation that confronts congress is perfectly plain and if business rather than political considerations prevail there ought to be no difficulty in securing revenue legislation. In the five months of the current fiscal year the treasury receipts have fallen short of expenditures $40,000,000 and there is no reason to expect that the average monthly deficit will be materially reduced under the operation of the existing law. This means for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, unless there is remedial legislation meanwhile, a deficiency of perhaps $90,000,000. This is a formidable sum to be provided for by future taxation and regarded from a business standpoint it is manifestly not good policy to permit such an obligation to accumulate. It would impose greater difficulties upon the party coming into power in connection with the revenue problem.

There is another consideration which ought to have a great deal of weight. This is, that putting off revenue legislation of the character proposed by the Dingley bill will afford foreign manufacturers the opportunity to flood the American market with goods. This would increase the revenue, but at the expense of home industries and labor, which demands a safeguard against further damaging foreign competition. Heavy orders for goods have been placed abroad since the election and if the operation of the existing law is undisturbed for the next six or eight months and possibly longer there can be no doubt of the advantage which foreign manufacturers will take of it.

It would seem to be the imperative duty of the republicans in congress to make a determined effort to secure revenue legislation at the coming session and if they are unsuccessful the responsibility for continued treasury deficits will not rest with them. This course appears to us to be dictated by both sound business and political considerations.

A CURRENCY CONFERENCE.

Upon invitation of the Indianapolis Board of Trade a conference of delegates from a number of similar organizations will be held in that city tomorrow, for the purpose of considering the advisability of calling a larger conference from the commercial bodies of the principal cities of the United States to discuss the question of the desirability of a non-partisan commission to which shall be assigned the task of formulating a plan for the reform of the currency. It is not intended to ask congress to create such a commission, but to form it of financiers and business men selected by a general conference of commercial bodies. The recommendations of the commission would be reported to these bodies and if generally approved be presented for the consideration of congress.

This movement to obtain from representative business men their views regarding what is desirable to be done for reforming the currency system is entirely proper and it is to be hoped the conference will not fall short of expectations. It is a reassuring fact to find business men thus manifesting a zealous interest in a subject to which they have not generally given that careful attention which its importance should command from all intelligent citizens and especially from those engaged in business. It is not the least valuable result of the late political campaign that it aroused the business interests of the country to a sense of their duty in this direction and taught them the importance of faithfully regarding that duty.

Nobody will pretend that our currency system is perfect. There are obvious defects in it, though it is not so faulty and defective as some of the theoretical currency reformers would make it appear. But unquestionably it may be improved, and the business men of the country, studying the subject from a purely practical standpoint, should be more capable of suggesting needed reforms than the politicians. The conference to be held in Indianapolis is timely. There will be no currency legislation at the coming session and if the plan contemplated is carried out the non-partisan commission of financiers and business men can have its recommendations for currency reform ready by the time the next congress will be ready to consider the subject.

THE QUESTION OF REPAVING.

In framing the amendments to the new charter the problem of inserting such provisions as will enable us to repave those portions of our principal thoroughfares which have become impassable by reason of being paved with wooden blocks requires serious consideration. While portions of these streets are located adjacent to business lots that can and should be taxed for the cost of repaving, other portions more remote from the city's center would almost work confiscation of property if the full cost of repaving were assessed against them. The question which therefore presents itself is how to apportion the cost of repaving without working injustice to the owners of property who have paid for durable pavements, and without ruining property owners who have paid for the perishable pavement, but cannot stand the tax for replacing it with more costly material.

It would be rank injustice to a very large number of real estate owners who were public-spirited enough to sign for granite, asphalt or sandstone pavements to make them pay the cost of repaving streets in which they have no interest except as citizens. On the other hand, the assessment of unproductive property beyond the center of the city would almost be uncollectible, even if the property was sold for the taxes.

It would therefore seem necessary to devise some plan by which the city at large would bear a greater proportion of the cost of repaving, say one-half outside of the original town plat and two-thirds of the cost beyond a radius of two miles of the court house. One good result of this would be that pavements in the outskirts of the city could not be ordered unless they were absolutely essential, and not then even unless the cost came within the limit imposed by the charter. On the other hand, there should be provision made that repaving shall not be ordered excepting on streets or portions of streets contiguous to permanent pavements. The whole paving question should be fully discussed in all its bearings before any plan for charter amendment relating to pavements shall be decided on.

A street railway franchise in New York must be as good as a gold mine in South Africa. A corporation known as the People's Traction company has just been awarded a franchise on condition that it pay over to the city its entire gross receipts. A company that would agree to donate all its earnings for the privilege of operating a street railway would naturally be looked upon as a candidate for the bankruptcy courts were it not for the fact that in this case the promoters expect to make their money out of the income to be derived as a connecting link of a suburban street railroad, which is willing to pay a high price for an entrance to the city.

The Indiana state Christian Endeavor convention has adopted strong resolutions denouncing newspapers which print Sunday editions and Sunday bicycling for pleasure. Indiana Endeavorers are probably unaware of the fact that the Monday morning newspapers are made up on Sunday and the Sunday newspapers on Saturday.

Statement of a Truth.

Globe-Democrat.

The republicans lost Nebraska, but they gained 16,000 votes over the number that they polled in 1892, and will do enough better next time to carry the state and keep it carried.

Well, We Should Smile.

Globe-Democrat.

A social critic complains that American women do not walk gracefully. It will be observed, however, that no matter how they walk American women have a faculty of arriving there just the same.

Honorless Prophet at Home.

Nashville American.

Senator Jones of Arkansas has reached Washington and has begun to prophecy. After the experience of the past few weeks one would have supposed that Senator Jones would have preferred to listen to predictions instead of making them.

Pinched by a Precedent.

Buffalo Express.

The Virginia board of canvassers, having denied the validity of a republican representative's election because his name was spelled in two different days in the returns, finds itself obliged also to deny the validity of a Bryan elector's majority for the same reason. Consequently, McKinley will have one elector from Virginia to offset the one he lost in Kentucky, and his total electoral vote is raised to 273.

Rival Democratic Factions.

Kansas City Star.

Gold democrats of Chicago have planned for a big celebration of Jackson day. The silver faction of the party is afraid the event will enable its opponents to claim Jackson as their very own, and to prevent that there will be a Jackson day celebration by silver democrats as well as by gold democrats. The faculty for mutation, exhibited so many times by the silver democrats during the campaign, is still very strong.

How Few Die!

Illustrated American.

The banker "passes in his checks," the cashier "goes to his last account," the mugwump "joins the great majority," the cobbler "breathes his last," the saloonkeeper "seeks the spirit land," the gambler "shuffles off," the stableman "kicks the bucket," the spiritualistic medium "gives up the ghost," the accountant "goes to his long reckoning," but according to the newspapers, very few people simply "die."

This Smacks of Treason.

Denver Republican.

Colorado people should turn their faces toward the future and not toward the past. They should recognize that their condition is good in comparison with that of the inhabitants of many other states, and they should bear in mind also that at no time has the country as a whole been at the bottom of the hill. The business of providing food, clothing, fuel and shelter for the millions of people in the United States is in itself of enormous volume. At the very worst stage of the panic the volume of business was hardly 20 per cent below what it is in ordinarily prosperous years. To restore prosperity will require, therefore, only a recovery of the 20 per cent or so of business which was lost. We do not have to climb from the bottom of the ladder all the way to the top. We stand now and all along have stood nearly at the top.

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

Plans and Purposes of the Party in Iowa.

Des Moines Leader (dem.)

The conference of sound money democrats held in Des Moines Wednesday seemed dominated by two ideas. One was that it was not the purpose of the new organization to aggravate or intensify the differences existing in the democratic party and the other was that those affiliating with it had no apologies to make for their past action and they intended to cling to the principles enunciated at Indianapolis. These two feelings colored all the addresses and were reflected in the simple resolution adopted. The conference merely commended the past action of the state committee, reaffirmed allegiance to the Indianapolis platform, authorized an address to the people of the state and adjourned. In view of the circumstances of the last three months and the abuse which has been heaped upon sound money democrats in no stinted measure, it was certainly a manifestation of tolerance that there was no disposition to strike back and give blow for blow.

During the past five months several meetings of sound money democrats have been held in Des Moines, and the feature which characterized Wednesday's meeting characterized them all. More than in any political gathering held in the state in a long time

a spirit of abiding earnestness was present. The sound money democrats profoundly believe they are right, and have been right, and that they have done a great and patriotic service to the nation in an hour of need. Every speaker either expressed or implied that he wanted a state of politics in which there might be both courage and conscience. Mr. Witmer seemed to strike the keynote when he made the remark which created applause, that he was proud to belong at last to an organization of whose members it could not be suspected that they were place seekers or had any other motive than that of the public good, as their heads and hearts gave them to perceive that good.

The action of the conference commits the new party to a continuation of its organization. The troops are not to be disbanded. The educational campaign is to be continued. As to the ultimate outcome, it was admitted that no one could tell what it would be; that it depended upon conditions which no one could foresee and as to which it was idle to speculate.

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SUGAR BOUNTIES.

Importance of Fostering Sugar Production in the Country.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

An item of news from Mauritius states that the sugar planters of that island have decided to join with those of the British West Indies in representations to the government of Great Britain regarding the sugar bounties paid by foreign countries. The object in view is to secure some counter action to enable them to compete more fairly with their foreign rivals.

The fact of it is that sugar raising is on a radically different footing from any other branch of agriculture. It was just about as the present century was born that the feasibility of producing beet sugar was discovered and the genius of Napoleon saw the international importance of this rival to cane sugar. He put a premium, in the form of a government bounty, on raising beets for sugar, and that was adopted by the other great nations of continental Europe and is in vogue to this day. For a long time cane raisers did not suffer from this competition, but at last it has become almost destructive. If beet raising Europe hold to the bounty policy, and cane raising countries do not do the same, the inevitable result will be to very nearly destroy the raising of cane. The Mauritians are justified in their demand, and Great Britain must come to the rescue or see that branch of agriculture wither away.

The latest available estimate of sugar production gives the total per year as: Beet, 3,841,000 metric tons; cane, 2,960,000 metric tons. The metric ton is 2,204.6 pounds, almost the same as our long ton of 2,240 pounds. Of this yield Mauritius is credited with 125,000 tons, the United States 265,000 tons, the same as the Philippine Islands. There are no less than eighteen countries in the list of cane producers. The four great nations of continental Europe, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France and Russia, alone produce just about the amount of beet sugar as all the rest of the world does of cane sugar, and they are bounty countries.

The United States has the distinction, so vast is our area, of being adapted to the raising of both sugar beet and cane. If it were not for the competition of bounty-encouraged beet sugar we would soon raise all our own sugar. Or, if our country would steadily offset the bounty advantage of European beet raisers by a counter bounty on home production, the same result would soon be attained. Nearly all the cane sugar of commerce is produced in the new world, especially the tropical islands, and if the governments of those islands and mainlands would join the United States in a kind of zolverein, all pooling in to protect their sugar interests, they could soon break up the bounty system, for, in that case, the beet raising countries of Europe would find the object of their bounty policy defeated. It is probable that they would be willing then to cry quits. Germany alone produces 1,350,000 metric tons, nearly one-fifth the total annual sugar product of the world. The United States has the soil and climate to compete, and under the McKinley act, was beginning to be a formidable rival, but the Wilson law took off the bounty without making provision for any sort of offset. The next congress should either restore the bounty or put a tariff on importation from bounty paying countries high enough to be an offset to those bounties.

The United States is the great sugar-eating country of the world. Our consumption of it has considerably more than doubled per capita since the war. The average annual amount of sugar consumed by each person in this country is nearer seventy than sixty pounds. If the money spent for sugar could all be kept at home it would make a great difference with our balance of trade. At 2 cents a pound this exceeds $100,000,000 a year. Surely the Wilson law, viewed simply from this one saccharine point of view, was a great national calamity.

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VOTE OF THE MIDDLE WEST.

An Analysis of the Returns and the Lesson It Teaches.

Chicago Tribune.

The most significant object lesson of the recent election is furnished by the vote in the aggregate and individually of the compact group of states forming the middle west. It was asserted with apparent assurance by the managers of the campaign of repudiation that from these states sufficient support of their creed would be obtained to carry the election for Bryan. It is only necessary to glance at the official returns to appreciate the extent of the slur cast on the intelligence of the voters of the middle west by these fatuous popocratic claims. The figures appear in the following table:

State.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Scattering.	McKinley plurality.	Total vote.
Illinois	607,330	464,495	16,185	142,835	1,088,010
Ohio	525,991	474,882	13,424	51,109	1,014,297
Indiana ...	323,739	304,975	7,630	18,764	636,344
*Iowa	289,578	223,266	6,738	66,312	519,582
Michigan ..	293,327	237,251	13,767	56,076	544,345
Wis	268,349	163,867	12,247	104,622	444,094
Minn	193,286	139,537	8,183	53,758	341,012
Totals	2,501,860	2,008,212	78,114	493,487	4,588,227

*Official vote of Iowa to be announced in December, but changes, if any, will be slight.

The population of these states respectively, according to the census of 1890, was as follows: Illinois, 3,826,351; Ohio, 3,672,316; Indiana, 2,192,404; Michigan, 2,093,889; Iowa, 1,911,896; Wisconsin, 1,686,880; Minnesota, 1,301,826; total population, 16,685,562.

Allowing for a normal gain in population in these states since the census of 1890 was taken, it is safe to assert that fully 20 per cent of the entire present population of these seven states went to the polls on election day. In this vast aggregate of four and one-half million votes McKinley's plurality reached the magnificent proportions of close to a half million, with Illinois gloriously in the lead with its plurality of 142,835, and only one of the other states, Indiana, falling below a plurality of 50,000. It is noticeable in this comparison that the lead Illinois assumed in this group of states when it ousted Ohio from supremacy a few years ago has been emphasized and strengthened, owing chiefly to the giant and unfaltering strides in population made by Chicago. The evidence is convincing that the commanding position of Illinois not only in population and voting strength but now also in adherence to the sound principles of republicanism, is impregnable and will endure and grow more firmly intrenched as the years roll on.

These seven states, moreover, which proved so grand a bulwark for national honor were the states which during the war contributed the backbone of the forces which suppressed the rebellion. They furnished the man who by indomitable courage turned the left flank of the enemy, cut a path straight through the ranks of the foe to the heart of Georgia, made that historic march thence to the sea, and, sweeping northward, were close to Grant on that fateful day at Appomattox. They were led by that illustrious general of the middle west, Sherman. The same territory supplied Logan, McPherson, and a host of other commanders who aided so effectively in deciding the contest for the north, and finally the middle west gave Grant to strike the decisive blow at the head of the army of the east. Back of the leaders marched the valiant soldiers of the middle west, who comprised the potential force in striking down secession.

The valor and patriotism of these men in war is comparable with their unflinching devotion to honor and right principles in this last election. When the republic was threatened in 1861 they rose to defend it, and they rose again to fight the same kind of foe in 1896, and in both conflicts they were the decisive factors.

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Same Old Story.

Chicago Record.

The best thing about Bryan's speeches since the election is the fact that there is no reason why anybody should read them.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Hastings Tribune: The fellow who wants to beat down the sugar beet industry doesn't know what is best for the state.

Kearney Hub: The Oxnard sugar factory at Grand Island paid its employes $4,000 last Saturday. Pity it is that Nebraska has but two factories instead of 200.

Doniphan Index: The Grand Island sugar factory has already manufactured more than 3,000,000 pounds of sugar this season, and is still grinding away at the rate of 700 sacks per day.

Fairfield News-Herald: Let the farmers about Fairfield carefully investigate the sugar beet problem. This year's experience demonstrates that it is a profitable crop to raise when its manipulation is thoroughly understood.

Grand Island Independent: There is something more than the discussion of the subject necessary to erect sugar factories. Nebraska has the soil and climate, but what it needs more now is eastern capital and capitalists' confidence.

McCook Courier: Think of it, dear readers! A man in Scotland who has $2,500,000 to invest in a beet sugar factory has written to Secretary of State Piper and wants to come to Nebraska the worst kind and put up a big factory, provided the bounty law is not repealed—and there are others. Again we say, think of it.

Nebraska Signal: Nebraska should raise more sugar beets and not depend so much on corn. We hope to see more farmers try a few acres of beets next year. They will be good for feed in any event and the time will come when those farmers who haven't learned how to handle sugar beets will regret their lack of knowledge.

Kearney Hub: There is a proposition to enact a beet sugar bounty law by the incoming Wisconsin legislature. Other western states are moving on the same line, and this fact affords all the more reason why the Nebraska bounty law should be retained. The tendency is in this direction, and by no act of our own should we divert the industry to other western states.

Hastings Tribune: There are more opportunities for business and farm husbandry in Nebraska than in any other state in the union. Her resources are not developed one-tenth of what they will be in time. There is nothing the matter with Nebraska's resources if people will develop them along the lines most likely to be profitable and those most natural.

Callaway Courier: It would take twelve sugar factories like that at Grand Island to supply Nebraska alone and from August 1, 1895, to August 1, 1896, the United States imported sugar to the value of $60,000,000. Yet the Omaha World-Herald, the popocratic organ of Nebraska, has already commenced an attack upon the existing sugar bounty, and it is likely the incoming legislature will do all it can to cripple the industry in this state.

Cambridge Kaleidoscope: Some of our populist editors are demanding the repeal of the state sugar bounty. The manufacture of beet sugar is the most promising industry within our borders at the present time and affords a shining mark for the poisoned arrows of populism. Let the dead hand fall upon it and destroy it. Nebraska will never be a paradise for these enemies of prosperity until it is dead beyond hope of resurrection.

Minden Gazette: The beet sugar industry is knocking at the doors of Nebraska for admittance. It is bound to come in, and if the people of the state know a good thing when they see it, they will not impede its progress, but rather encourage it. Nebraska ought to have fifty or sixty sugar factories. Farmers who have raised beets this year for the factories which we already have, are not complaining of 10-cent corn, but are realizing from $40 to $80 an acre from their land. About $2,500 per day is being paid out at Norfolk on account of their sugar factory. Suppose we had one doing the same thing at Minden. Give us more sugar factories.

Webster County Argus: France has 1,700,000 acres of land devoted to the culture of sugar beets while Germany's beet lands cover an area of nearly 1,900,000 acres, says the Bee. An acre of land planted in sugar beets yields from ten to twelve tons of beets, and a ton of beets will average 200 pounds, or at least one ton of sugar for every acre of beets. With proper encouragement Nebraska could readily devote 1,000,000 acres to sugar beet culture, and its sugar crop would be worth $50,000,000. Planted in corn 1,000,000 acres, with a yield of fifty bushels to the acre, and with corn at 25 cents a bushel, would only produce $12,500,000. At present prices 1,000,000 acres planted in corn would only yield $6,250,000.

Stanton Picket: The repeal of the state beet sugar bounty law would mean a reduction of $1 per ton in the price paid for beets, which would cause many who are now growing them to withdraw from the industry and would have a demoralizing effect upon the production of sugar in the state. At first thought when considering the matter it might seem, in view of the amount of beets that can be produced per acre, and considering the price of corn and other products, that there is a good profit at raising beets, even at $4 per ton, and possibly there would be if the grower was always sure of a full crop, their coming up to the required test, and then was sure of getting that crop harvested in time to escape the frost. But there is a great deal of hard and disagreeable work connected with their culture, and couple this fact with the uncertainty of meeting the required test and escaping the first freezing, causes people to refuse to grow them unless the price in view is sufficient to warrant taking the risk. A cut to $4 per ton would mean that few, if any, beets would be grown in this county next year, and a repeal of the bounty clause means that such a rduction will surely follow.

Schuyler Sun: The populist press of the state seem to take delight in pumping on the sugar bounty. They want the farmer to understand that they are friends and that the sugar bounty is a scheme by the sugar companies to defraud them. How many of the farmers about Grand Island who have successfully grown beets kick against the bounty? Some, no doubt, do, but those men would kick anyway. Even last year at Grand Island under the unfavorable conditions of last season many farmers expressed themselves satisfied with the results. Many admitted that had it not been for their beet crop they would have had absolutely nothing to dispose of. In the next place, suppose the bounty be removed, who would be the loser, the company or the farmer? Under the present bounty system the sugar company agrees to pay $5 per ton for beets, the sugar per cent of which shall test 12 and the purity 80; and it is so expressed in the contracts between the company and the grower. It is also stated in the contract that should the present bounty be removed that the company shall pay but $4 per ton. The extra dollar is secured to the farmer by the present bounty law. Now by what kind of argument they expect to make those actually raising beets to be in favor of the removal of the bounty and compel the sugar companies to pay $5 per ton, another difficulty will have to be met: In the first place, the factory cannot be compelled to make contracts; in the second place, today the contract calls for 12-80 per cent beets. If the bounty were removed the company could very easily make new contracts for 12½—83 per cent at $5. Then about one-half the beets would fall below and be paid for at $4 or lower rates. It might be well for some of those would-be farmer protectors to investigate a little more closely the different phases of the sugar industry.

GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S WISE WORDS

A Promise of Order and Honesty for Nebraska.

New York Mail and Express.

While populist-ridden Kansas is talking of celebrating her political degradation by passing an act to make a legal tender of the Mexican silver dollar her sister commonwealth of Nebraska presents the refreshing spectacle of resuming her reason and behaving herself as a decent state should. Populist success in Kansas appears to have paralyzed the sense of responsibility among the victors, whereas in Nebraska it has had the wholesome effect of silencing the cranks and agitators and bringing the people to a sober understanding of the duties that confront them.

Governor Holcomb, the populist chief executive who has just been re-elected, utters a timely assurance in behalf of Nebraska. He declares that no vested interest in the state will be endangered by the continued supremacy of populism in that commonwealth. The campaign threat of repudiation and debt-scaling will not be executed. The rights of debtor and creditor will not be invaded. The obligation of mortgages will not be invalidated, and the law of contracts will not be nullified. In short, the governor declares, Nebraska will not attempt, either by legislation or otherwise, to put the principles of populism into practice, but will stand for a loyal observance of all obligations, public and private, and for the maintenance of her honor as an American commonwealth.

This sort of talk is hopeful and encouraging. It indicates that populist radicalism will not be allowed to run unchecked in the states where it triumphed on election day, and that in Nebraska, at least, any attempt of its supporters to destroy the existing order of things will be vigorously resisted. Governor Holcomb's words are the wisest that have come out of Nebraska since the election. They are a promise of order and honesty, and if he resolutely fulfills the pledge thus freely given he will have rendered a service of incalculable value to the state for which he speaks.

JUDGE M'HUGH'S APPOINTMENT.

Pawnee City Republican: W. D. McHugh of Omaha has been appointed by the president to the district judgeship made vacant by the death of Elmer S. Dundy, and the World-Herald is tearing its hair and doesn't want McHugh confirmed, because he is a Grover Cleveland democrat.

Central City Nonpareil: Sunday's dailies announce the appointment of W. D. McHugh, General Cowin's partner, as Judge Dundy's successor. Judge McHugh is quite well known to many of our citizens and his appointment will meet with much favor. Although a young man the judge is one of the brightest attorneys in Nebraska.

Tekamah Burtonian: Last Saturday President Cleveland appointed William D. McHugh United States district judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dundy. Mr. McHugh is the law partner of General Cowin of Omaha. Thus another Nebraska man has been highly honored in the year 1896. Stand up for Nebraska.

North Bend Republican: The appointment of W. D. McHugh of Omaha to succeed Judge Dundy seems to meet the approval of a majority of people. There were others who had excellent backing for the position and who would have filled the office with credit, but it is generally acknowledged that no better appointment could have been made.

Columbus Telegram: The new United States judge, Mr. McHugh, was a shoemaker in his early manhood, but while he pegged away he studied law and waxed in legal learning until he fairly bristled with judicial acumen, and now he has reached a higher bench. As a judge he will prove no cobbler and his decisions ought to last for awl time.

York Times: The appointment of Mr. McHugh of Omaha to the United States district judgeship seems to be generally satisfactory to the bar of the district. He is an able young lawyer and stands very high at the Douglas county bar. Mr. Mahoney has a good many friends and admirers in this section who hoped he would receive the appointment. Mr. Sawyer of Lincoln was also highly recommended.

Gretna Reporter: The appointment of Hon. W. D. McHugh of Omaha, the law partner of General John C. Cowin, as successor to the late Judge Elmer S. Dundy of the United States federal court, meets general approval; and while his confirmation by the senate is not absolutely certain, he enters upon his duties at once, not waiting for the senatorial approval, which is likely to follow. Mr. McHugh is an able young attorney and in every way qualified as a successor to Judge Dundy.

Plattsmouth News: The selection of W. D. McHugh of Omaha by President Cleveland to succeed the late Judge Dundy meets with hearty commendation wherever Mr. McHugh is known. A fine lawyer, tireless worker, with a strong legal mind, he will be a credit to the state and to himself in his new calling. Mr. McHugh is but 38 years old and his preferment over older lawyers is a great compliment which the News has reason to believe was well deserved. We trust his confirmation by the senate may be promptly made.

Dodge Criterion: W. D. McHugh, a prominent and popular young democratic lawyer of Omaha, law partner of John C. Cowin, has been appointed circuit judge to succeed the late Judge Dundy. He is a brilliant lawyer and highly connected gentleman, an administration democrat and withal one who will bring honor to the position to which he has been appointed for life. We would like to have seen our fellow citizen, Mr. Munger, appointed, but the president has doubtless made a wise choice.

Beatrice Democrat: The president has appointed Hon. W. D. McHugh of Omaha as the successor to Judge Dundy as United States judge. Mr. McHugh is a young man of clean personal character and one who ranks high in his profession. He is also a sterling democrat and one of the gentlemen who has the distinction of being voted out of the Jacksonian club by the populistic aggregation that appears to have captured that organization. Mr. McHugh will make a strong man on the bench, and his judicial life will reflect credit upon the administration that appointed him. Here's to you, W. D.

CRITICISING THE BALLOT LAW.

Elwood Republican: There seems to be a general demand for some change in the Australian ballot law, rendering it less cumbersome. It will doubtless receive attention at the hands of the forthcoming legislature.

Columbus Telegram: All the constitutional amendments failed of adoption at the election. We will have to try it again when the Australian ballot law has been so amended that the slowest of us can vote as we want to in a minute or two.

Hardy Herald: If the incoming legislature will make some good alterations in the Australian ballot law and put in the rest of its time investigating the various state officers and let the stay and collection laws alone as they are, its constituency will appreciate its work and be truly thankful besides.

Minden Courier: Every change in our ballot law will confuse voters more or less, and therefore radical changes should be avoided. However, to place an emblem of each party at the head of its ticket, so that each voter wishing to vote a straight ticket could do so by making a cross in or near this emblem, would be simple and of great advantage all around.

Nelson Gazette: Say what you will about the Australian ballot system as it is used in Nebraska, no one will deny that it gives us a very complicated and bunglesome ballot. Besides it is too expensive—unnecessarily so, too, to a great extent. The legislature would do well to make such changes as to simplify the ballot as well as render it less expensive. A few thousand dollars saved to the taxpayers is equal to just so many made.

Nehawka Register: It seems to be the general verdict in Nebraska that our ballot law is crude and needs to be revised and shaped up. The names of the presidential candidates should appear on the ballot and one mark should be sufficient to vote for all the electors. And many favor the designation of each party so a straight ticket can be voted quickly and without difficulty. The secrecy of the ballot has been attained and the voter should be assisted to more perfectly express his preference.

Central City Nonpareil: The legislature this winter should amend the present ballot law. Under the present law there are 200 official ballots printed for every fifty votes cast, or a fraction of fifty, and the same number of sample ballots. Hence if a precinct casts fifty-five votes under the present law 800 ballots would be printed. Very few sample ballots are used, probably 99 per cent of them are wasted. If the law was so amended as to provide one sample and one official ballot for each voter, with an additional number of official ballots to the amount of one-fourth the number of voters, to provide for wastage and possible increase, there would be sufficient. A means should be provided for a man making a single mark should he wish to vote a straight ticket. Another cumbersome feature is placing the names of judges and clerks of election on the ballots. These officers should be appointed from the leading political parties by the county clerk. The Australian ballot law is a great improvement over the old method of voting, but still it is far behind the voting machine, which no doubt will soon be clamoring for recognition.

Grand Island Independent: The next Nebraska legislature can greatly improve the present Australian ballot law by an amendment that permits the voter to cast his ballot for the straight ticket by making but one X at the head of the ticket. The Illinois or Colorado system is much preferable to that of Nebraska. A Central City paper, commenting on the same, states that the newly elected secretary of state, W. F. Porter, when a member of the legislature, first introduced the bill. That the law specifically states how the ballots shall be printed. That all names shall be printed in the same size type. The populists in passing the law claimed the credit for the reform in voting; that under the system there was less chance for fraud. But it appears that some of these people were the first to break the law. For instance, in Boone county the clerk changed the form sent him by the secretary of state not only in arranging the names on the ballot, but printed the political designation of the fusion electors in bold, black type different from all the others. It was an underhanded partisan trick and had a republican clerk been guilty of such a violation of the law every populist in Nebraska would have howled. Under the present law there are 200 official ballots printed for every vote cast or a fraction of fifty and the same number of sample ballots. Hence, if a precinct cast fifty-five votes under the present law 800 ballots would be printed. Very few sample ballots are used, probably 99 per cent of them are wasted. If the law was so amended as to provide one sample and one official ballot for each voter, with an additional number of official ballots to the amount of one-fourth the number of voters, to provide for wastage and possible increase, there would be sufficient.

NOW FOR THE EXPOSITION.

Holdrege Citizen: This is a good time for every loyal citizen of Nebraska to vow that during the next few months he will put in some good licks for the Transmississippi Exposition. Every county in Nebraska should make a special effort to have its resources advertised there in some attractive manner.

Sterling Eagle: Mr. Bryan is to be in the show business after all. He is president of the Transmississippi congress, which is to boom the Omaha exposition, and everybody will wish him every success in that undertaking, because everybody wants Omaha's show to be a good one. Here's luck to Bryan as a showman, and to Omaha's exposition as a show.

Kearney Hub: Senator Allen speaks hopefully of the outlook for the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, and pledges himself to do all in his power at the earliest possible moment to aid in securing a liberal appropriation for a government exhibit. The prospects for the west are very bright and the business revival that will be witnessed during the coming two years will contribute to the success of the exposition.

Humboldt Standard: The Transmississippi Exposition is the next thing to turn our attention to, and our people should see to it that no stone is left unturned to make the display one that will reflect credit on our fair state. With the present pace kept up, by the time the exposition opens the entire country will be enjoying a season of unparalleled prosperity, and we should put away from us the gloomy past and look out on the bright future, which is evidently in store for all. Boom the exposition.

Tilden Citizen: Every enterprising citizen of this great commonwealth is watching with increasing interest the preparations being made for the Transmississippi Exposition in Omaha during the year 1898 and hoping for its unqualified success. The transmississippi region can put up an exhibition that would scarcely be excelled by the great Chicago show if the states composing it would lend their united aid toward making the necessary arrangements. Here's to the success of the exposition; may it be worthy the name of the Queen of American exhibitions.

Hildreth Telescope: Some of the papers over the state, it is needless to say they are of the calamity howling class, are worrying themselves for fear the next legislature will make an appropriation for the coming exposition at Omaha. There undoubtedly will be an appropriation made, and it is right that there should be. The cry that it is a scheme to boom Omaha at the expense of the state is the silliest kind of bosh. This exposition will be a grand thing for Nebraska. It will attract vast multitudes to our state and they will not stop with a visit to Omaha, but will go all over the state. Nebraska needs something to set her straight with the world, and the Omaha exposition is certainly a step in the right direction.

Minden Gazette: Every citizen who has the development and progress of Nebraska truly at heart will constitute himself a committee of one to help push along the Transmississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha. The time is none too long to make it what it can and should be. The man who hangs back because he thinks it only a scheme to boom Omaha is simply too narrow-minded, on general principles, to be a thorough Nebraskan. That which helps Omaha, or any other town in Nebraska, helps the whole state. Nebraska doesn't begin to be settled up yet. We have room

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