## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

IN SUGAR BEETS Cost of the Crop When it is Ready for Shipping.

NEBRASKA FARMER GETS THE BOUNTY

Comparison of Conditions in this State with Those in Other Sections of the United States and Conclusions.

The following is the full text of a paper read by R. M. Allen at the recent beet sugar convention at Grand Island:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Although this meeting when projected last February did not appear to have great significance beyond securing interest in domestic sugar production with the agriculturists of the state by inspection of factories actually at work, for some very good reasons it now appears that our discussion may be important. First, let me present the position of our own state as compared with California and Utah, and with the new district in southeastern New Mexico, on the Pecos river. Last February we were still lying under the weight of the poor quality of the beets in '95, and in consequence I did not feel it truthful to claim equality with California as to sugar content. After the experience of another season, and a further review of the past, however, I judge that we stand quite on a level with Watsonville, in the latitude of San Francisco, and not far behind Chino, near Los Angeles, on this oint. I believe we stand rather ahead of Utah as to quality and yield of beets; and uniterstand their peculiar advantage to the in a sugar market almost exclusively their own, due to their isolated position. The population of Utah can consume more sugar than her one factory can supply and the freight on sugar into the state makes

a satisfactory price in the Utah market. The Perces river country now puts out the claim of producing the richest bects in this country, or any other, I think, if their claims are supported. They say their beets will average 1s per cent in sugar, and their contract price is \$4 for beets having 14 per cent of sugar, or better, and 25 cents less for each point under 14. All the beets are grown under irrigation, and the yield is large. This is the first season in the Pecos country, and we must have their experience for several years before we can get reliable figures. Their factory is not yet ready for work, but will start up some time this month, and no figures are valuable except those of actual results after the campaign is ended. The country is a vast, treeless, alkaline valley-so alkaline that in my visits doubt of the success of the whole plan of irrigation and agriculture there. I have always believed that the outcome would be successful in the end, and it is a fact that their experiments have indicated extremely rich beets. The valley lies immediately west of the Staked plains, and has a salubrious climate. They expect to be able to extend their harvesting season through the winter believing that beets will not suffer greatly any cold enaps they are likely to have. Their only rail connection is with the Texas & Pacific, to the south, but a projected line to the Fort Worth, Denver & Washburn, in the Panhandle, will give them a route to Colorado and the northwest, and to Kansas City, and the northwest. They are nearer competitors in distribution of sugar than California

FACTORIES OF THE UNITED STATES. There are now, therefore, seven factories In the United States-three in California, one in Utah, one in New Mexico and two in Nebraska, omitting any mention of a small factory in Virginia, and a new one structed or to be constructed in Wisconsin. The total product of beet sugar in the United States in 1895 was 30,000 tons; of case sugar, 324,000 toos; total domestic production in the United States, including maple and sorghum sugar, 377,000 tons, and total imports 1,450,000 tons, valued at \$110,-650,000, and the consumption, 1,950,000 tons,

of beets delivered on board cars for 1893 bounty paid in 1895 did not quite cover the was \$3.60 per ton, the cost per acre being \$54 and the yield fitteen tons. In 1894 the beets cost \$3.80 on board cars, the cost per acre being \$38 and the yield 10.1 tons. In factories had been constructed that could

1895 we give a miscellaneous lot of beets, none of which were sold, the average yield being 265 tons an are and the cost was \$1.50 a ton delivered to cattle. It is a little too early to get actual figures for 1856. OBJECT TO BE GAINED. I think every one understands that the important object to be gained by the fac-

but using figures up to date with estimates for the balance, the cost of sugar beets is cetimated at \$1.50 a ton on board cars, the tories by the passage of the last bounty mt per acre being \$30 and the yield twenty ms. This figure of \$1.50 per ton on board law was the increase of beet planting and onsequently the volume of their own busicars is, as I say, an estimated figure, but we believe it to be a correct figure; and the yield would have to be reduced to fifteen ness, which cannot be conducted economically without a sufficient supply for the captons per acre to raise the price to \$2 a ton. We do not believe that our yield will be acity of the factories. Several adverse seasons had made the progress of beet growing ess than twenty tons an acre, the quality slower than it would have been, and it was Now, this figure of \$30 for the cost per to overcome this and to promote the grow-ing of beets that the law was passed. The

acro of putting beets on board cars from my experience of the last two years, I think price of sugar at the time did not warrant the payment of \$5 a ton for beets without to be very reasonable. I think it is one the bounty, the national bounty having been that can be easily reached by good management, with land in good condition, and farmers for several years it was probable employing all the labor involved. I have that a drop to \$4 would have checked the heard of the figures of cost of other people course of beet growing. It was expected neard of the figures of cost of other people that confirm this. With the yield at ten tons per acre, the cost is \$2.50, delivered—not simply twice as much as \$1.50, because the or quite absorbed by the state, even if it were nearly or quite absorbed by the price of beets, would tend to induce new capital to come cost of harvest and delivery is less with the smaller crop into the state. In the last two years beet

EXPERIENCE OF EUROPE. We must always bear in mind that Ger- and the object to be gained by the law has man farmers start with a cost of about \$15 per acre for rent, and \$15 for fertilizers, and now in a flourishing condition and if not it may be presumed that the cost to the average European farmer 19 about the same. any kind will naturally continue to grow. The Our great advantage lies in the fact that our farmers are commonly proprietors, not grown is so nearly up to the capacity of the paying a cash rent, and our land, for a while, two factories that it is plainly seen that if properly cultivated, will not need much ex-pense in the way of fertilization. My inormation as to the price obtained by Eurocan beet growers is not as complete as it. should be, but I have given some attention to it for several years and I think that the in the industry in this state in order that

ollowing is substantially correct: Up till about 1894, I think, European beet we may fully avail ourselves of our opportunity to become a really important sugar district. I think the delegates to this conprowers were paid from \$4 to \$6.50 per ton or their beets, according to grade, and after vention should pass resolutions showing what is the feeling of a majority of the the great crop of 1894 the decline in the price sugar forced manufacturers to depress the members on this point. rice of beets in 1895 to an average of \$3.75 n 1895 it became certain that the Cuban rop would be very small, as compared to epeal of a law without limitation as to lime of remaining in force, it would appear revious years, which was verified by a de-rease from over 1,000,000 tons in 1894 to nore reasonable to take steps to repeal a neasure which might finally involve the 135,000 tons for the crop of 1895, only re-cently cleaned up and verified, and conse state in the payment of an annual sum much larger than has ever been foreseen. quently the price to beet growers in France and Germany rose to about \$4.50 for 1896, showing the wonderful interdependence of For instance, under the influence of a buoy ant condition of business a number of new factories might become started, and pos-sibly the bounty to be paid rise to \$400,000 the different nations at the present day. Those who have given slight attention to the or \$500,000 a year. Such a thing might hap-pen, perhaps, unexpectedly, if the action of matter of sugar statistics understand how different it is to compile these figures from the law were not limited in time, but, hav-ing only one more year to run after this, French, German and English papers, when one is under the necessity of continually cor-recting weights and measures to our own figand it being unlikely that the bounty be paid will be an excessive sum for 1897. ures, and as I have not had time to give it is perhaps injudicious to repeal the law and stop the payment of one single bounty. afficient study to look these things up care fully for a long time, I will state that the which will go very largely into the hands of farmers in any event. Now, it is not for ligures are used largely from memory, alhough I think them quite correct enough the benefit of any persons in the state who are engaged either in growing beets or

though I think them quite correct enough for the purposes of this argument. It appears, therefore, that the European farmer hardly gets as much for beets as growers of this country, notwithstanding the fact that certain charges attached to the land, apart from labor, are very heavy and must inevitably be borne. After the de-pression in price to farmers in 1895 the European parers were full of investiga-tions as to the cost of beets and examina-tions into the least possible figure at which beets can be grown. The decline in price of sugar was so serious that it appeared absolutely necessary, in order to protect the entire fabric of the industry in any one country like France, that beets should be provided at the lowest price that the grower could stand. They found it necessary to examine into every detail that entered into the final cost of sugar per pound in order for the purposes of this argument.

the final cost of sugar per pound in order to prevent being swamped by the competition of Germany, which country, as is well known as reached the very highest perfection

at a factory. The results to different farm-ers are not alke, for the man who hauls direct from his farm to a factory near by gets \$5 per ton for the same value that a man at a distance of 120 miles gets \$4 for: and those between get less in proportion expansion up to the industry, there having been no the last ten years and now that the in-dustrial tide has turned it behooves us to get our full share of the industrial ad-to their distance. The corollary of this is the construction of the two factories we now to get our full share of the industrial ad-factory within wagon haul for \$4, which Utah. New Mexico and Europe farmers are paid about \$4 a ton for beets, and assuming tions for growing beets. At Ames the cost it to be true that the five-eighths of a cent it to be true

OBJECT TO BE GAINED.

culture certainly has made great progress,

state from one end of it to the other.

effect this repeal will have on its growth

ing sugar to say that factories can pay an

LOW PRICE FOR SUGAR.

at point I ha

ime to get more capital into the business

mportant industry. It is a constant setback

by the passage and repeal of this law, and it would be much better if we had never had any law at all. The mere expiration of this

law by its natural limitation is one thing but its repeal under the circumstances will

be a mistake and will involve an unnecessary

shock to our progress. The law was hon-estly passed by the efforts of its promoters

absolutely without the use of imprope

means, and it is interesting to inquire in whose interest the repeal is demanded. I

HARMONIOUS ACTION NEEDED.

In his remarks last spring our governo

appealed to the people to join in har monious effort to build up and strengther

is certainly not for that of the farmer.

to do anything that is hostile to it.

sums taken out of the ground and adde to the wealth and substance of the state.

ter what the price of sugar may be,

CHRISTMASTAT ORCHARD'S. Ready to Please Little Folks and Old

Ones as Well. Next Monday morning, bright and early, we will have our store dressed in Christmas attire, when we will show the most complete line of Christmas gifts ever seen in Omaha. Gifts for children, gifts for grown folks.

There will be dolls and Turkish rugs; really and truly walking horses, horses that really walk, little hassocks and heavy draperies, trains of cars, sleds, wagons; everything and anything in the toy line that you can imagine

The exhibit though of which we are mos proud is our direct importation of genuine Royal Japanese ware, including specimens of art in vases, rose jars, bowls, umbrella stands, etc., from the hands of Japans most noted artist. There is Taizan ware, Hankou and Rookio ware, besides others of equal celebrety, goods that heretofore only ar storen in Chicago or New York seem to have goods that heretofore only art had the courage to import-because of the expense-but this year we've secured an ineide figure on them and offer Monday these beautifully, real gold and silver decorated

wares for the first time in Omaha. If it's size you want we can give you a ware as big as you want for \$1.00. Gold plated and hand burnished tollet ar-ticles of every kind. Onyx top tables with gold plated decorations. Real teak wood stools and pedestals in addition to our entire stock of furniture, carpets and draperics, will be at your services from now till Christmas ORCHARD & WILHELM CARPET CO., 1414-1416-1418 Douglas St.

## HAYDEN BROS.

## Tremendous Clearing Sale in Hayden Bros'. Clothing Department. The greatest money saving chance ever

more are needed, and I feel quite certain that several well located factories could find a full supply of beets for '97 if they could nesented. MEN'S SUITS. be constructed. It is most desirable that Men's all wool \$5.00 suits at \$2.75. Men's fine all wool cheviota, \$7.50 suits at

> Men's black clay worsted \$10.00 suits at Men's very fine worsted cassimere and

melton, sack or frock \$12.50 suits, at \$7.50 MEN'S OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS. If it were a question of the retention or Black and Oxford overcoats and ulstera 7.50 grades at \$3.75. All wool frieze ulsters and all wool black

ersey overcoats, regular \$12,00 values, a All men's \$13.50 and \$15.00 overcoats on

listers at \$7.50 All men's \$16.50 to \$18.00 overcoats and ulsters at \$10.00.

All men's \$20.00 to \$25.00 overcoats or daters at \$15.00.

Boya' knee pants at 10c, 25c and 35c. HATS AND CAPS, Saturday we make a special run on \$3.00 hats in all the fashionable chapes, Dunlap, Yeoman, Knox, at \$1.50. Men's or boys' caps at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c Men's hats at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.73

and \$2.00, all about half price. HAYDEN BROS.

### THE CLOAK SALE

Today Will Be at Scofield's. We never fool the people-

manufacturing sugar that I suggest that it would be better not to repeal this law, but for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the We do what we advertise-We have no old stock to work off. Today we're going to sell the latest up not wish to exaggerate the importance of the o date cloaks lower than any house in repeal, which I do expect to kill the sugar maha. Will sell cloaks of equal value, Capes at \$2.98, \$4.48, \$7.98, half price. maha. usiness of Nebraska if it is passed. I do not know, nor does any one know, how much Astrachan cloth capes \$10, \$12, \$15. Ladics' jackets \$5, \$7.50, 12.00. It has been suggested that the industry will Fur collarette \$1.98, \$3.48, \$7.50 and up Fur capes-all kinds-the fineat all go expand fast enough if the factories pay farmers a high enough price for beets, but it is a very easy matter for any one who cheap-cheaper than any clock sale ad-vertised-come look and we'll prove it. O. K. SCOFIELD. nows nothing about maunfacturing or sell Paxton Block, 16th and Farnam Sts. price you like and continue to exist, no mat-

Not Till Monday Morning.

Don't come Saturday to the closing out always hungry and will eat anything he can sale of our tailoring department. We are New York quotations on sugar today are bite. If his courage was equal to his strength all unside down and want to get straightened he would be extremely dangerous to hu

## **KELLEY, STIGER & CO.**

The Entire Stock of Ladles' and Children's Jackets, Including All the Exclusive and Confined Styles. at Greatly Reduced Prices.

epartment is worthy of your consideration. LADIES' FLEECED UNDERWEAR. Ladies' heavy fleeced vests and pants, cru or natural, good, full sizes, and re-Saturday, 25c each. narkably cheap,

SPECIAL BARGAINS. quality, closing out for Saturday, 50c each. NONSHRINKING.

We have a complete line of ladics' nat-ural wool ribbed vests and pants, nonshrinking, made from firm twisted yarn, pants finished with deep yoke belt, perfect ordinarily \$1.25 value, Saturday, 75c, 85c \$1.00 each.

BLACK TIGHTS. Ladies' black wool tights, extra heavy weight, ankle length, open or closed, a bar-gain, Saturday, \$1.00 pair.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Ladies' black wool tights, knce or ankle length, full fashioned and long fibre wool. plated combination, suits for ladies', the think of it. atest patent, buttoned only to the waist, a most perfect fit and very comfortable. These are norshrinking, natural and white, the very best finish, \$1.75 and \$2.50 per suit. 15C BARGAINS FOR CHILDREN.

We have a line of children's natural woo and white ribbed vests, regular 35c and 50c closing out entire line at 15c THE FLORENCE UNION. FOR CHILDREN Just received another case of the Florence publication sults for children; these are a sectal make for comfort and wear, nonspecial make for comort and wear, non-shrinking and perfect fitting, size 2 3, 85c suit; 4, 5, 6, \$1.00 suit; 7, 8, \$1.25 suit. Two necessary qualifications our hosiery possesses, good wear and fast color. HEAVY WOOL, Ladies' all wool, fast black hose, full length and size merine head and too Satur

ength and size, merino heel and toe, Satur lay 250 pair. FINE CASHMERE.

Ladies fine black cashmere hose, double heel, toe and sole, a regular 50c quality Saturday 35c, 3 pair \$1.00. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY BARGAINS.

Children's heavy ribbed, fast black, cotton tose, all sizes, 6 to 9½, Saturday 12½ pair. SPECIAL MENTION. Misses' fine black cashmere ribbed hese, louble knee, heel and toe, all sizes, 5 to 8½.

Saturday 25c pair.

COMFORT FOR BOYS. COMFORT FOR BOYS. Boys' extra heavy winter weight black saxony wool hose, extra double knee, heel and toe, special make for school wear, all sizes, 7 to 10, Saturday 50c pair. KELLEY, STIGER & CO., Corner Farnam and Fifteenth Streets.

\$52.10 to Phoenix, Ariz., and Return.

December 10 to 13-via the BURLINGTON ROUTE-Stop overs allowed. Tickets at 1502 Farnam street,

The side shows of the Charity Circus will be a big feature and will add much to th interest of the big show.

A REAL WOLF HUNT.

eral thing, with his mouth full of his civil

But to our hunt. We started Christma

eve, taking every man who could get away and about forty dogs, more or less, of every

breed known to men, from bloodhound to terrier. Among our dogs were five or six

wamp, we started to drive it.

We closed in as uniformly as possible, in-tending to drive our prey to the center of the swamp, whence they were certain to

ed relatives.

Thirty Animals Cornered, but Broke the Line and Escaped. The timber wolf is very unsociable in his habits, extremely suspicious of every other living thing, and about as hard to "get next ito" as any creature on earth, says a writer in the Minneapolis Journal. He always lies hilden in the depths of a swamp during the day and prowls around at night, seeking something to devour. Like the Indian, he i

# Signs of the Times--

That eastern buyer of ours has a sign on the outside of his office which reads, "I never sleep," Inside his office he has a sign which reads, "It is never too late to buy." These two signs are as well known to manufacturers of clothing as the signs of the Zodiac are to astronomers, and along about the tail end of each season his assistant is kept busy making out checks for manufacturers, who know that these signs mean *spot cash*, night or day, when the price makes it an object to buy. For two days we have The saving you can accomplish in this been busy opening and ticketing some of these life buys. Saturday we will have them on sale. In Men's Suits there will be the first of two hundred solid, all wool fashionable cheviots, in gray checks, at \$450 a suit. Also the pick from a huntrel and odd

Bee, December 4, 1896,

A line of broken sizes in ladies' natural and white ribbed wool vests, regular \$1.00 fine single breasted suits in durk blue Thibets, at the same price.

Also a hundred and seventy-five Men's Heather Cheviot Suits with fly fronts for \$6.75 a Suit, and 250 dozen of Men's Fine Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers-the shirts being double breast ed -at 50c a garment, a dollar a suit. When you come to think of

it it's a long time since *fly front* Cheviot suits were offered in this burgh outsile of here for less than twelve dollars, and when you come to think of it there aren't many places where you can buy a

good looking, wearable, all wool suit of clothes-coat, pants and many are sold at \$2.00 that are no botter value, saturday \$1.50 pair. THE LATEST PATENT COMBINATION. Just received, a new line of the Munsing think of it

> Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark; the Circus is coming to town. They say 'twill be great so remember the date--'tis December the S-jot it down.





Gold Now.

the benefits of short profits, however, in a greatly increased trade.

## CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO., LOW PRICES ON GOOD FURNITURE. 12TH AND DOUGLAS. Everything on Special Sale This Month-



all these being long tons of 2,240 pounds We consume about 2,000,000 tons and produce less than 400,000, or less than 20

In the United States we have been a long time coming to the point where our beet sugar industry seems likely to make rapid progress, for which there are many good reasons that have frequently been reviewed and which I will omit here. But the time is now at hand when we may expect it to gain ground, and on every eide there is seen an active interest in it. Each locality claims that it is peculiarly favored by nature and can supply the entire United States unaided and alone is doubtless true that we have enough

suitable territory in the United States to grow all the sugar needed by the entire world several times over, but I belleve that the industry is likely to grow best in certain localities, and that a sort of rivalry will develop between those points. The superiority of particular sections will become evident and capital will naturally ten-to drift to such places. Beet growing will be better understood and be more readily engaged in by farmers in such established localities, and labor, skilled and unskilled will flock there. Local banks understanding the security of beet culture will more freely lend money to growers and at better rates Such states or portions of states will be widely known as "beet countries," and will be distinguished from other non-beet-growng sections by their evidently greater prosperity.

We are interested in the success of our own state, and it is the function and duty of our association to examine into the conditions that are now present to see how well we are now doing, what circumstances favor us and what obstacles may be clogging The price obtained by manufacturers for sugar is arranged by the production and consumption of the world except as modified by law, of which we will speak later, and for the present we will assume this price to be a fixed quantity, beyond our power to control. The cost of manufacture tends to the lowest possible figure, and arranges or regulates itself, as only those arranges or regulates itself, as only those factories can survive that are able to work beets at low cost per ton for labor, fuel, etc COST OF RAISING BEETS.

What I discuss first, therefore, is the price to be paid to farmers by manufacturers and the cost of beets to farmers, delivered at a factory or on board cars. The price per ton in Nebraska, is \$5 for beets delivered



The Careful Housewife will use no other.

in the production of beets and manufacture it is certain that the price of beets will

In the production of boets and mainfracture of sugar, and also protects her industry by careful legislation. The German law, paying a constantly decreasing bounty on export sugar, was to have expired in 1897 by natural limitation, but last winter they decided to arrest the operation of the law and to continue their export bounty at its increased formed. ing to the manufacture of sugar are too resent figure. The beet grower of Nebraska today, theremuch alike in the different states to admit ore, quite clearly has a great advantage ver his French and German brother, and of any good reason for supposing a manufacturer in Nebraska could pay \$5 for beets, and still continue in the business. I have shown very well what it costs to raise although I think the tendency of this super-ority will be in the direction of a very grad-

beets in Nobraska, and there appears to be no reason why beet growing should not go on at §4 a ton. Many farmers in the state today are only getting §4 a ton, the rest being absorbed by railway freight. I should ual decrease, it will in all probability hold good for mony years, and is interesting as indicating the strength of our domestic prouction when calls are made upon it.

COST OF BEETS. The cost of beets to Nebraska growers

be perfectly willing to stand a tax for the payment of this bounty as long as the votere of the state might choose to keep it on the statute books, and I would very gladly see the farmers of Nebraska getting \$5 for beets rom my own personal experience. all figures have been recorded in books f account, indicates that beets can be grown and put on cars, without including any charge for rent, all the way from \$1.50 up for a long time yet, because I know that means more rapid growth for the industry; The richest land, in a favorable season and but since the law has only one more year under the best tillage, with favorable cir-cumstances, appears to make it possible to to stand perhaps the extra dollar to the farmers for this one year is not a sufficiently leliver the beets for \$1.50 a ton. This good reason for not repealing the law. pulte too small a figure to represent the The other reason which I consider to be amply sufficient for retaining it is that its iverage cost to farmers and must represent the minimum cost. The average yield must be regarded as in the neighborhood of ten repeal may and probably will have some effect in preventing more capital coming into the state for this purpose. I do not largely exceeded in favorable localities that know that any prophecies on this point are valuable, but no person who expects to make quite justifiable in estimating the cost

of beets to consider a larger yield than ten ons as probable and to take it into account that this proposed repeal is likely to prove a stumbling block in his own case. It is in figuring the cost. Eventually I expect to see in this state the yield of beets protected in many places by irrigation, and by this I mean outside of localities lying alongside It is forturate for the state that those who have already located here have had ample means and courage to continue their operations through unsuccessful years, where the failure of weaker con-cerns would have worked irreparable damage to what promises to be our most of irrigating canals. It will be a healthy sign to see beets produced on comparatively small farms and on a rather small scale on such farms. A few acres can easily be irrigated by a wind mill and the entire actual support of a family can be made from a to the growth of the industry in this state that our policy is continually being changed

acres of beets. As many of the delegates have probably suspected, I am approaching the subject of the state bounty, which I would like to discuss with frankness, notwithstanding the delicate nature and semi-political character of the question and the presence of our ex-ecutive, who out of 217,000 voters of Ne-braska has 217,000 friends and who is the

governor of us all, beet growers, sugar man-ufacturers and all others, unclassified. I believe there is propriety in some discussion by the convention of the proposed repeal of the bounty law, as it will probably have an

effect on the growth of the industry in this state, although how much effect no one can say. The question of the repeal of this say. ounty is the matter I referred to in the beginning as having unexpected importanfor this meeting, and it is a matter that can hardly be passed over without comment convention of an association that exists for the special purpose of promoting the beet sugar industry of Nebraska and an association that aims to promote this indus-try and honestly intends to promote it-not or the benefit of sugar manufacturers only but for that of the inhabitants of the state.

BOUNTY IN NEBRASKA.

Our governor also called attention to the desirability of the construction of a large number of smaller factories with the original sugar bounty law was passed in the session of 1889, and under this law the Grand Island beet sugar factory was paid on sugar produced in 1890, \$7,364. (See the session laws for 1891, neve 417), and the factories with paid on sugar produced in 1890, \$7,304. Use arm assured by the railway people, and the session laws for 1891, page 417.) The law arm assured by the railway people, and believe it, that they have taken this traffic believe it, that they have taken this traffic at a rate which is just about actual cost at a rate which is possible in it. The taken the session of 1895, the taken the session of the session of 1895 and the session of the sessi

The cest of this railway haul is a heav It does not seem to me that this legislation burden to the community. In 1893 the haul has been altogether careful or scientific, and there are features of the law which I never on our beets amounted to exactly \$12 an acre. But the tendency of late years has acre. approved of, as I will frankly state that I think no conditions should have been at-tached to the payment of the bounty. Since it is known by some people that I have for a long time been cherishing a plan for the been steadily toward large factories, which are able by are able by economy of every kind, in-cluding rate of interest on money, and by the stability of their operations, to put out sugar at a less cost per pound than construction of a factory in our own locality, which I trust I may some time bring to a successful issue. I would like to say that under the conditions in our part of the state, I would prefer to operate a factory without the bounty and unaided than to be tied up and bound by the conditions of the present law. I trust that the delegates will not find it egotistical in me to speak of any plans or opinions of my own, but I wish to take particular pains to make clear that I do not regard the law as a tarticularly advantageous struction of a factory in our own locality. small factories. There has always been a latent feeling with every one of us that as we make progress in beet sugar pro-duction we are nearly certain to discover factories may be one of these. Every loyal Nebraskan must feel that regard the law as a particularly advantageous one to manufacturers. I do not believe that the bounty paid on sugar manufactured in to accept a slower rate of progress than 1895 netted any profit at all to the manufac- one to which nature impels us to con- prisoners.

out a little. Come Monday morning. Any sack or cutaway suit \$25.00, and we will not be higher than \$4 after the repeal of the law, I have shown that only \$4 is paid deliver about January 1. We have all we can make up to that date. CONTINENTAL CLOTHING CO.

> The Eddy family, whom many Omaha peo-As de will remember to have seen at the erate recklessness which has cost many ood dog his life. And then he dies game Ringling Bros, show, will appear each evening at the Charity Circus. at last. He will die under the teeth of the log with never a whimper, and, as a gen ugat

HE HAS A RECORD.

Career of the New United States Senator from Alabama.

When E. W. Pettus, who was elected to uccced James L. Pugh as senator from Alabama, takes his scat in the senate, he will be one of the most striking characters in

buildogs and buil terriers, which would have better been left behind, as having far more zeal than discretion. We reached Sutton's ODETESS His life, which covers a period of nearly faint gray streaks of dawn appeared had our-score years, has bristled with some of he most thrilling incidents in southern hisformed a cordon around a tamarac swam which we intended to drive, and in which w

When the south was undergoing the orcould hear the wolves howling as if ther were a million of them. But wolves, like the frogs of the cam-paign chestnut, make far more noise than their number warrants. We had been redeal of reconstruction, relates the Chicago Times-Herald, he was a leader, and, by his vision and conservatism no less than his peroism, he averted much trouble between their number warrants. We had been re-inforced by all the farmers in the neighbor he whites and blacks in the little town of Selma, where he lived and practiced law. He was loved both by the whites and blacks hood, the crews of the two lumber camp near by and a dozen Indians, who joint and could sway them by his eloquence. 1 never knew a man who was such a master of men. One of the best examples of his us without the formality of waiting fo an invitation probably in the hope that some of us might get lost and they get the job of finding us. At the signal of three gunshole from different borders of the power was shown in 1869. an effort in this direction can help feeling

Selma was then a town of \$,000 people, more than half of whom were negroes. In fact, the republicans, carpet-baggers and negroes ectivated the municipal government. The town marshal was a negro, as vere all the members of the police force. Not a mouth passed without some serious make a break for liberty-and then the fun would come in. It came all right enough. We must have inclosed thirty of the wolves clash between the two races, the feeling continually becoming more intense. During these troubles General Pettus acted the role in our ring, and when they made a desper ste charge to get through, the scene wa simply beyond description. The air was ful of peacemaker.

During an altercation which grew out of of lead, whiring snow, dogs, rabbits and these constant differences a young friend or wolves. Every man simply fired as fast as the general shot a negro, who died where he fell in the streets of Selma. In less than five minutes a mob of 500 negroes, breathing prove a wolf, but willing to take liberal engeance mobilized to lynch the slayer, chances—which willingness may account fo Excitement ran high. Feeling was at that the fact that we bagged as many dogs a wolves. There was about five minutes the worst confusion you ever saw, and t itch where the least overt act on the part f any one would have precipitated a riot, loody and disastrous. The slayer secreted things began to quiet down a little and w himself in a salicon near the crowd. Generat could get an idea of "where we were at." Pettus heard of his friend's danger and im-mediately went to him. Both got into a with the exception of eight—that was cer-covered carriage in the rear of the salicon, tain at all events. As many of our dogs had the noisy mob got wind of the movement and later attempted to intercept the car-riage. iage

moll, on general principles. Five dogs had struck to the wolves' trail and probably have Bent on murder, the negroes swarmed bout the hack, which was obliged to stop. been taken into the lupine tribe, for the General Pettus realized the situation, stepped never came back. on the driver's seat, and, with a stern elo-

sugar production, and this is exactly what we need-harmonious effort. All people of the state should be friendly and helpful to quence suitable to the occasion, appealed to the men to disperse and allow the law to deal with the case, and gave his pledge that Leave Chicago every Thursday, Council Bluffs or Omaha every Friday via the Unior its growth, and no one should be willing Any he would see justice vindicated. He quelled sums to be paid in bounty are drops in the bucket compared to the vastly greater Pacific. No change of cars to Ogden, Sar the trouble by swaying the multitude. Farneisco or Los Angeles The hack was then allowed to proceed, bearing added its occupants out of town, General Pettus, true to his word, afteralone.

ward defended and acquitted his friend o the homicide

On another occasion, at about the same time, General Pettus was the central figure in a very serious race riot in Selma. A white man and negro became involved in quarrel, and the latter was shot and killed in front of the market house. Before the Before the whites could mobilize the blacks had seized the slayer and beaten him almost to death. They were then dragging his body through the streets. The mob was met by General Pettus with other citizens and the body was recovered, but the man had expired. The ringleaders were immediately arrested and jailed, and were afterward tried, convicted

and several sent to the penitentiary. General and Senator Pettus is no less soldier than a jurist and statesman. At the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., the enemy had captured a redoubt that was of great stratgetic importance, and General Stepher D. Lee ordered that it be retaken in spite o b. Lee ordered that it is breaked in spice of the danger of the attempt. Lleutenant Colonel Pettus was ordered to lead the attack on the lost point. He promptly accepted the duty and called for volunteers. It looked then as if to volunteer meant certain death. Wau's Texas legion stepped forward in a body. Selecting forty of them forward in a body. Selecting forty of them together with three Alabamians, who had also volunteered, Colonel Pettus stormed the redoubt, captured it and carried away 100

but as he is afraid of his own shadow, ex Two Sizes to Choose From\_That Wil cept when in large packs and mad with hunger, he is usually regarded with con-tempt by the woodsmen. However, a cor-Take Perfect Photographs\_A Child Can Work One\_Press the nered wolf, like any other cornered coward is a dangerous customer to handle. An when he does fight he does so with a de-

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