ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1897-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

TOMORROW MORNING BEGINS

All the Men's 25c Soiled and Mussed Underwear

All the

Men's

Dollar

Under-

In loading a string of freight cars on a ferryboat, an obstruction on the rail backs two cars off the ferry in the sea, and smashes three others. The goods in the cars that were smashed are all dry and only a trifle mussed—some are perfect. Of the goods that were in the cars that were backed off in the sea—some are dry now—others still wet.

All go on sale tomorrow at

accident will be placed on sale in our basement in three lots.

At these ridiculously low prices they will go with a rush.

early.

These Curtains are of the best quality and nothing the matter with

them, absolutely free from damage, except that they have been wet. They

are in the best quality, Nottingham, fine Brussels effect, heavy Clounies, fine

lacy Valenciennes, in fact a complete assurtment of all kinds of lace Cur-

tains that would sell from \$1.00 to \$10.00 a pair. We have divided them into

16th and Douglas

\$7.50 Ladies' Mackintoshes 1.39

Water cannot hurt these. 500 Mackintoshes that were in this purchase, all of them the latest style, navys, blacks, checks and plaids; worth up to \$7.50, on sale at \$1.39.

> All the men's LINEN COLLARS,

> > IC

LINEN

CUFFS,

BOYS' HEAVY

WOOL

KNEE PANTS.

9c

MEN'S and BOYS"

WET

CAPS.

9c

MEN'S and BOYS'

sound and perfect

DOLLAR CAPS,

26c, 50c

Men's fine 25c

WOOL CASHMERS

SOCKS,

for 1c

500 dozen Em-broidered Chiffon Neckwear, worth 50c, at

2c

All wet Embroid-ery worth up to 50c yard, 1c, 3c and 5c per yard.

3c, 5c

All the dry and perfect high grade Embroidery, worth The yard, at 9c and 12c yard.

All the Children's Ribbed Underwear worth 15c go at

extra heavy Can-ton Flannel, worth

5 cases of gray Sanitary Flannel, wet on edges only, worth 25c yard, go at 5c yard.

5c

in wide, all wool Henriettas, French Serges, Novelty Dress Goods, Checks and Plaids and Storm Serges, all of them strictly all wool—on sale at 25c and 39c yard, worth up to \$1.00 and

SILKS FROM THE SEA-\$1,00 SILKS FOR 35c-Black Gros Grain Silks, yard wide black

75c Wet Dress Goods at 5c Yard

\$1.50 Wet Imported Dress Goods 15c

Strictly perfect dress goods from this purchase-

and figured China Silks, Moire Silks, all worth up to \$1.00-on sale at 35c yard....

One case containing a hundred pieces of pure wool, bright plaids—goods that if perfect would be worth 75c a yard, but

Strictly Perfect \$1.00 and \$1.50 Dress Goods 25c and 39c.

bright plaids-goods that if perfect would be worth 75c a yard, but

having been wet, on sale at 5c yard.....

Pure silk and wool imported French Novelties-

goods that if perfect would be worth \$1.50 yard, but having been

wet, on sale at 15e yard......

Cases Misses', Boys', Child's 1400

Up to 6 inches wide, worth 25c, 22 3½c and 5c a Yard.

1,000 pounds of imported Zephyr Yarn at ic per lap,

15c

1 solid case of H. B. Crochet Cotton, worth Sc per bail, all colors and white, go at

ported Marsellle. Red Spreads, regu lar retail price price \$3.50, go to-morrow at

Children's and misses'

Reefer Jackets, \$5.50

quality, go at \$1.50....

Embroidered

winter cloaks, worth in the regular way \$7.50, on sale at \$1.39.

All the \$15.00 Jackets that were in this purchase; most of

ally worth \$15.00; on sale at......

them silk lined throughout, also elaborately braided, actu-

men's 10 cent Handkerchiefs,

\$20,00 Electric Seal and A

Wool Seal Fur Capes

Boys' and girls' YARN MITTENS, 5c

Worth

All dry and perfect.

Boxes, smashed. Outside papers

Garments perfect.

Ten

All the finest bleach-ed, double Satin Damask, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50 per yard, only wet, goes at 5e per yard

All the \$1.00 and 75c grade of bleached damask that has been wet, goes at 35c vard...... All the 50c and 65c

grade of table damask, in all widths. bleached and unbleached, go at 25c yard

All the pure linen Hauch and fine Scotch Twilled and German Damask Toweling, worth from 10c to 25c per yard, go at 75c yard.

1000 Grass Cloth Checked Doylies worth 5c each, go at

Sc, 9c, all linen towleling go at 31c

All the Linen Hauch towels from this lot, in all grades and sizes, in one lot at 7½c each, worth up to 25c

One case of assorted fancy linen long searfs, center pieces, lunch cloths, etc, worth up to \$2.50, choice 39c.

One solid case of extra large German linen Napkins, worth \$2.00 per dozen, go at

Moquet, Velvet, Body Brussels and Tapestry Brussels Carpets, worth up to \$2 per yd, go at ... These carpets were wet on the outside folds only, the center of the roll is dry and perfect; we will sell these dry and perfect carpets, worth up to \$2.00 per yard for 50e tomorrow......

20 bales of Carpet Rugs. 14 yards long, worth up to \$1 per yard, at 25c for the whole rug.

One case of Imported Tapestry Table Covers; they are in all sizes from 11 square to 3 yards long, and worth up to \$7,50 piece; tomorrow your choice at \$1.75 each

MEN'S 50C

SILK

NECKWEAR,

15c

LINED

GLOVES,

15c

QC Men's and boys' SILK

Men's and boys 25 cent SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS, 6c

A NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY

5 cases of imported Saxony Yarn, all colors, worth 12%c a skein, go at

Conclusive Demonstration of the Possibilities of Beet Sugar Production.

Vast Source of Agricultural Profit-The Bounty Paid by Germany-Probable Re-Enactment of American Duties.

The present session of congress will be arged to meet the required increase of reve nue needed to cover the present deficit by reatoring the duty on sugar to something like where it was before the passage of the Mc Kinley act in 1890. This will rather more than double the existing rate on imported sugars, and congress will be further asked to make the duty specific rather than ad valorem, as at present. With raw sugars ruling at about 21/2 cents per pound the present duty of 40 per cent ad valorem yields an average of about 1 cent a pound of duty.

If the sugar tariff be increased to a spe cific duty averaging 2 cents per pound, that is ranging from 11/2 cents to 21/4 cents, an immense expansion is promised for the beet sugar industry in the United States. The latter, which has had an experimental existence in this country for the last six years or more, has now decisively passed the experimental stage, and at the present time arrangements have been completed for the erection of six or eight new factories, while perhaps as many more are projected. Concerning the development of the industry and the encouragement which it now seeks, President Henry T. Oxnard of the American Beet Sugar association gave me the following de-

When the McKinley law repealing the duties on sugar and providing for a bounty on sugars grown in the United States, there were two small factories in existence in Call fornia, and that was practically all we had of demonstrable evidence that the beel sugar industry in this country could, with a very little stimulus, become one of our largest and most profitable lines of agriculture and manufacture. Under the McKinley bounty act five new factories were estab-lished, while the two already in existence were enlarged, making seven in all. We practically had the benefit of the bounty for just one year. That is to say, it took one year to get fairly under way, and after the one good year succeeding we were assured by democratic success that the bounty would be repealed, as it was. There are still just neven factories in operation in the country now. One of these, that at Eddy, N. M., in the Pecos valley, began operations this year, making up for the small factory at Staunton, Va., which was burned.

THE ANNUAL OUTPUT. "In 1891, the first year of the operation of the bounty, the total output of beet sugar for the country was about 6,000 tons; for 1892, 13,500 tons; for 1893, 22,000 tons. No definite figures exist for the last two years, but I think it safe to say that the output this year will be between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. tons. Although this is a very respectable its feet. We need capital, and capital is beginning, it is nothing more than a begin-ning, as you will see from the fact that "Very few people understand what an

ENORMOUS COST OF IMPORTED SUGAR years noted was due simply to the development of the factories now in existence to the proximate limit of their capacity. When proximate limit of their capacity. When a factory flist starts up it is very difficult for it to secure all the beets it can handle for the first year or so. Farmers undertak

ing to grow beets for the first time do not wish to risk their full year's work on what is to them a brand new crop. We have now reached about the limit of the present capacity, and it is only the prevailing very low will probably be in the neighborhood of 1.800,000 tons, and that of France fully two-thirds of this.

"The increase of production through the years noted was due simply to the developnow may be roughly estimated from the fact that in the last six years Germany's total output, all from the best, has increased by one-half, and that of France has had a corresponding growth.

"Nevertheless, even in the face of the pre-valling depression the beet sugar industry is a demonstrated success. The farmers have no crop which can compare with it in profit, and the factories have demonstrated that with little better conditions they, too, will pay handsome dividends. At the pres-ent time the outlook is that with favorable legislation, eight or ten new factories will be in existence in time to mill the crop of be in existence in time to mill the crop of 1897. Our own company would erect two or three new factories, and I know definitely of six or seven more that are organized and ready to begin work of construction.

COST OF IMPORTED SUGAR. "I am certain that with the proper en couragement within ten or fifteen years this country will not only be producing every pound of sugar which it consumes, but will become an exporter as well. Two years ago this country paid out \$125,000,000 for imported sugars. A very large portion of this went to Germany and France for least this went to Germany and France for beet sugar. France and Germany have had fifty years in which to develop this industry, with overy possible governmental aid, in the shape of tariffs and export bounties, and scientific experimentation, and this is by far the most important agricultural output of these two countries. It will readily be seen that with this half century of perfected de-velopment, and the German government paying out an export bounty, it is very difficul-to get the industry in this country fairly or

"Very few people understand what an enormous development the beet sugar

NORFOLK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

prices, combined with the present duty on the imported article, that has checked the construction of many new factories.

"Nevertheless, even in the face of the pre-

ment that German factories have had in the pany of New York," with a capital of \$300, way of bountles and tariff, this country 000, has purchased the plant at Farnham ment that German factories have had in the way of bountles and tariff, this country ooo, has purchased the plant at Farnham, might not, long before 1910, have seven hundred beet sugar factories instead of seven, have several million acres withdrawn from cultivation in staple products in which there is always more or less over-production. there is always more or less over-produc-tion, and devoted to the cultivation of the sugar beet, employ several hundred million dollars of capital, and keep the \$100,000,000 a year which we now pay out for imported sugars in our own pockets. It is a remark-able fact that all the wheat which we now 'In these same six years the experimental export either in the shape of grain or flour does not meet our sugar bill." FACTORIES IN OPERATION.

factory will pay out about \$759,000 for the 120,000 tons of beets it will convert into sugar and for the labor this involves. The ton for 12 per cent be Alverado mill will work up about 60,000 tons this season; the Chino Valley Beet Sugar company about 90,000 tons, the Lehi City works 45,000 tons and the Nebraska mills about 75,000 tons combined.

The largest of the new factories under way is that which Claus Spreckels will erect in the Salinas valley, in Monterey county, Californ'a, with an indicated capacity of upward of 300,000 tons of beets, which would require a cultivation of something like 22,500 acres. In a recent interview Mr. Spreckels said: "I may not live to see the day, but in ten years the beet sugar industry will be the greatest industry of California, and California will be the greatest sugar producing state in the union It is the only profitable thing left for the farmer and he can't get into it too soon." At least three other factories are projected for this state, one of which will be built close to Los Angeles by W. A. Ciark,

of France of Germany. There is, therefore, 2,500 acres of beets annually for ten years no reason why, with the same encourage. At Rome, N. Y., "the first beet sugar com and Evansville, Ind., and at Dubuque, Ia. BEET CULTURE IN NEW MEXICO. In New Mexico the Pecos Valley Irrigaion company has had remarkable succes

for any size.

75-CENT

OVERALLS,

25c

this year, and has expressed its willing ness to invest \$1,000,000 in beet industries in that locality. This year this company had about 1600 acres under cultivation, and although the farmers were entirely un-The beet sugar factories now in existence in this country are those at Grand Island and Norfolk, Nebraska, and at Chino Valley, San Hernardina county, Cal., all owned by the Oxnard company; the Watsonville, Cal., factory, owned by the Hawalian sugar thing Claus Speechels and the plants and country that the country one tons an acre, with an average sugar thing Claus Speechels and the plants are consistent of the secondary that the culture of the best proof. The results of the latter were astonishing, the yield ranging from twelve to thirty-one tons an acre, with an average sugar thing Claus Speechels and the plants are consistent of the secondary that the culture of the best proof. king, Claus Spreckels, and the plants at content of 18 per cent. The company pays Alverado, Cal., Lehi City, Utah, and at \$4 a ton for beets containing 14 per cent Eddy, New Mexico. This year the Spreckels sugar, with 25 per cent a ton increase for

The average price in California is \$4 a ton for 12 per cent beets, and in Neby law to pay \$5 a ton. A yield of twelve tons an acre is a low average, and while the beet culture requires a great day. braska, where there is a state bounty of about \$1 a ton, the factories are compelled the best culture requires a great deal of care and labor, it succeeds best under intensive rather than extensive culture; the et profit after paying all expenses ranges from \$10 to \$30 an acre. Roughly speaking, an acre of corn, forty bushels at 30 cents, will buy 200 pounds of sugar, and the same acre planted in beets will yield from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds in sugar.

have shown conclusively that beets of proper impossible. quality and in profitable quantities, that is say, ten to twenty tons an acre of beets containing from 12 to 18 per cent of sugar, can be grown over the larger part of the United States. The area definitely under experliment included that extending from New York, Virginia and North Carolina, through

From two to four years are required for a beet augar factory to become thoroughly established and bring it to profitable operation. Raising fine beets is an art and means a higher standard of agriculture than factory. higher standard of agriculture than implied by an acre of corn or wheat. The crop is a rotational one and should not be grown on the same land more than once in three or four years. It is a splendid fertilizer and the growth of other crops. Two or three years' tests are usually necessary to determine if the soil of a given section will produce beets of proper quality, that is with a large percentage of sugar, and in a sufficient quantity.

Nineteen widows at South Cato, Mich, have formed a matrimonial club. The South Cato bachelor might just as well come right down or start for Venezusia by the night express. sufficient quantity.

For the factory itself the chief requisite is that it be located immediately adjacent to rich beet land, that it have an unlimited supply of pure water, good cheap lime and also cheap fuel. As to the capital required the factory at Lehi City, Utah, with 1,000 acres of land and with a capacity of upwards of 45,000 tons of beets, represents an investment of \$700,000, all subscribed locally. That at Chino Valley, Cal., which INTERIOR OF NORFOLK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

includes a refinery, has about \$1,000,000 invested. A beet sugar mill resembles a canning factory in that it is in operation only twenty-seven triplets. The population is included a refinery, has about \$1,000,000 invested. A beet sugar mill resembles a canning factory in that it is in operation only twenty-seven triplets. The population is included a refinery, has about \$1,000,000 invested. A beet sugar mill resembles a canning factory in that it is in operation only twenty-seven triplets. The population is included a refinery, has about \$1,000,000 invested. A beet sugar mill resembles a canning factory in that the line. In that year there were born 1,472 twins and twenty-seven triplets. The population is included a refinery, has about \$1,000,000 invested. A beet sugar mill resembles a canning factory in that it is in operation only ereasing in blocks of two and three.

The Louisville Commercial proposes that York to California have demonstrated that | Santa Rosa. The Wisconsin Beet Sugar

able to the growth of sugar beets than that | Menominee Falls, and has contracted for

half of raw sugar, it would require, de-ducting the present output of cane sugar According to a story from San Francisco of the country, and as much more paid out with a in the shape of wages, supplies and the right.

Inasmuch as the factory run does not be gin until the beet crop has been harvested, many farm laborers would find employment through the three or four succeeding months at remunerative wages, where they are now driven to many makeshifts to eke out a livng. In this way the development of the peet sugar industry would not alone add im-mensely to the agricultural wealth of the country and diversify production, but would provide employment for many hands now

THE MENACE OF COMPETITION.

That France and Germany well under-stand the menace of competition in this country is evidenced by the fact that this personally visited every beet sugar factory in this country, attentively studying the possibilities of the industry in the United States, and will make his report to his government in person. Moreover, Germany has and most charming presence. He has travelent about considerably in Africa and was states, and will make his report to his government in person. Moreover, Germany has just increased her export bounty and France is likely to do the same. It is computed that Europe is shipping to this country eighty. Digna. He has enjoyed on some of his voytimes as much augar as it did sixteen years ago, and with an average consumption of forty-four pounds per capita annually, the President Oxnard estimates that five acres in sugar beets will pay as large a net profit is 100 or 200 acres, on the average, sown in pounds per capita annually, the United States is far away the best sugar market in the world. The beet growing countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the develop the countries of the countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the countries of the countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the countries of the countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the countries of Europe are putting forth every endeavor to develop the countries of the countries of Europe are putting for the countries of Europe are putting f s 100 or 200 acres, on the average, sown in orn or wheat.

The governmental experimental stations tave shown conclusively that beets of proper quality and in profitable quantities, that is one an acre of beets of governmental stations are not been sugar growers ask that congress in endeavors.

oring to enlarge the revenue, will restore the sugar duties of six years ago. Incidentally, it was apropos of an item in the tariff of 1821, designed to encourage this same beet sugar industry, which now means York, Virginia and North Carolina, through Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Iowa, Minnessota, the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah to California and Washington.

CULTIVATION AN ART.

Same beet sugar industry, which now means the middle of millions a year to Europe, and will soon mean other hundreds of millions to the country, that the "Godlike Daniel"—Webster—seemed to have a boundless gift for fatuoits prophecy—"denounced" the aitempt to wring sugar from beets as a "wilder between the prophecy of the country of the countr

A Moltke is to marry a Benaparte, but as the bridegroom is a Dane and the bride an American the chasm which extends from Gravelotte to Sedan is not yet closed.

Thirteen Kentucky eloping couples cele-brated Christmas by going to Louisville and crossing the river to Jeffersonville, availing themselves of Indiana's convenient marriage Bridgeport, Conn., has a Bachelors' Anti-Courting club. The wise preacher who has given a little time and attention to human nature will at once move to Bridgeport, pre-pared to do a rushing business.

New England was always noted for plurality of births, but in 1895 Massachusetts ex-ceeded all its previous records in that line. In that year there were born 1,472 twins and

The Louisville Commercial proposes that

many co-operative factories, owned by the a horizontal tax of \$10 a head be imposed on farmers themselves, exist and it is probable that the same plan will be tried extensively would never do. It is opposed to the fundan this country.

Taking an average of twelve tons of luxuries, not necessaries, shall be taxed. Marcets to the acre, producing a ton and a riage is a luxury, while bachelorhood often

in this country, a million acres or more planted in beets to produce the sugar now required in this country. This, at an average of \$50 per acre, would mean upwards of the girl, but we can't help wondering what of \$50,000,000 a year paid out to the farmers kind of a show a quartermaster would stand with a better half. The proportions are not

James Canavan, 75 years old, and Mrs. Ann Murphy, 58 years old, both of Chicago, were married December 23. The wedding partook of all the romantic features of a runaway match of a young couple. Without breathing his secret to one of his numerous relatives, the groom left the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Mallory, 111 Gault court, joined the bride, with her little niece as bridesmaid, and in a closed carriage drove rapidly to the church, where the knot was rapidly to the church, where the knot was tied. An indignation meeting of the relatives of the bride and groom was held later.

of the bride and groom was held later. Canavan is twice a widower and twenty-four times a grandfather. The bride is a widow and eight times a grandmother.

Colonel John F. Hobbs and Miss Collin were married in New York last Wednesday. The bridegroom is king of an island in the New Hebrides group. Colonel Hobbs is a South Carolinian of aristocratic lineage, therough education, indomitable energy ages the company of an English duke, a German prince and a descendant of Algerian kings, Mahmed All Okossons, by whom he was knighted.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

The distribution of water power in London is the biggest system in existence. Dr. Caroline Brown Winslow left a will bequeathing her body to Howard university, to be carefully dissected by a woman medical student for the purpose of advancing her knowledge of anatomy.

Mrs. Isabel Bogner is the name of a Wichita, Kan., woman who was granted a divorce the other day with the privilege of resuming her widow name, which was Mrs. Fitzhugh. Not only did she assume this widow name, but she also put on the widow's widow name, but she also put on the widow's weeds which she was wearing when she married Bogner.

A Parisinn scientist asserts that he has complied trustworthy statistics concerning the number of eggs annually consumed by the nations of Europe. According to his tables the greatest egg eating countries are England and Germany. In 1895 England imported 1,250,000,000 eggs, for which was paid about \$20,000,000. The eggs came printically from France. During the same year Germany imported 20,000,000,000 of eggs, also representing about \$20,000,000. Most of representing about \$20,000,000. Most of these eggs came from Russia and Austria-Hungary. Of all European countries Russia has made the greatest advance in exportation. In 1890 she experted only 11,000,000, but in 1895 the number rose to 1,250,000,000 representing a value of \$10,200,000. A significant fact in connection with these statistics is that in those countries which are the greatest exporters of eggs the omelet is the favorite dish. omelet is the favorite dish.

A depot has been established in London where motor vehicles may be repaired and stored. Skilled mechanics, thoroughly posted in motor vehicle work, will be kept in readiness to answer calls from disabled vehicles in any part of the city-