

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1899.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

Fur Collarettes

All kinds, qualities and prices, from \$1.25 up. We guarantee to give you a bargain in any collar, and you buy of us. All we ask is that you look at ours before buying.

Handkerchiefs

We know we are showing the finest line of Christmas Handkerchiefs ever shown in this city and at prices that are bound to sell them.

Beautiful Toilet Sets

A beautiful line of Toilet Sets—brush, comb and mirror—from \$1.00 up.

Pocketbooks

All the new styles in Pocketbooks—alligator, seal, morocco, snake, lizard, etc.—price 50c and up.

MRS. J. BENSON
212 South 16th Street.
Only two weeks till everybody wants a
Christmas Present

And we have just what you want. We have an elegant line of Christmas goods this year and have just opened them on our counters. This is the best time to get choice of pretties; goods.

Gifts for Men

Fine linen Handkerchiefs, with dainty initial, at 25c each or \$1.50 per handsome box of half dozen.

Christmas Dolls

We have the prettiest line of Dolls ever shown in Omaha. The celebrated Kestner head, with natural hair, pink cheeks, with double riveted joints that never wear out—size 10 to 27 inches.

Novelties in Jewelry

See the handsome Brooches and other novelties in our jewelry department that we are selling for 25c.

For the Baby

Infants' handsome Robes, Silk Bibs, Boutees, Caps, Cloaks and Jackets—just the articles for baby for Christmas.

Skirts
Pretty Skirts of all kinds—silk and mercerized.

Waists
of all kinds—silk, flannel, mercerized, etc.

Girdles

All the new and fashionable Chain Girdles, in gold, silver and gun metal, with chateleine purse to match—price, from 50c up.

Kid gloves

We can give you the best Kid Glove on the market for the money. Perrin Gloves for dress or street wear—Heavy undressed street Gloves, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Sterling Silver Novelties

In Manicure Pieces, Letter Openers, Letter Seals, Button Hooks, Shoe Hooks, Shoe Horns, Nail Files, with or without jeweled topped; Scissors, Darners, Vaseline Boxes, Jeweled tops, gold or silver; Glove Stretchers, Match Safes, Stamp Boxes, Thimbles, Vialinettes in cut glass, gold or silver trimmed.

Writing Papers

We have a grand line of Stationery, plain and fancy, put up in elegant boxes for Christmas trade. Prices 10c up to \$2.50 box.

Calendars

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PIANOS... SPECIAL... Christmas REMINDERS!

One of our elegant Imported Silk or Valair Piano Drapes.

We Sell PIANOS on Easy Terms!

For twenty-five years (one quarter of a century) we have been selling Pianos and Organs in Omaha. During that time we have sold enough instruments, if they were placed end to end, to make a line 210 blocks long. If put on the scales the total weight would approximate 8,400,000 lbs. In dollars the value would be \$3,870,000.00. This record means something to you, if you contemplate the purchase of a piano or organ.

It means stability in business
It means our guarantee is as good as your money
It means every instrument guaranteed just EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.
It means your interests will be protected

It means that by reason of our extended experience in the piano business, as well as the large volume of business done annually, we can and will sell you a piano on a closer margin than any Music House west of Chicago.

Our stock of pianos for the Holiday trade of 1899-1900 was selected with the view of pleasing everybody. In our piano parlors you will find the incomparable Knabe Pianos. One special style particularly of this old and reliable Factory you should see. Eastern critics in commenting pronounce this to be the handsomest upright piano in America.

Then you will find the artistic "Kranich & Bach," in beautiful figured mahogany, and garled French Walnut. The ever and justly celebrated "Kimball" Pianos, in a great variety of fancy and natural wood veneers; as well as the popular "Hospe" piano,

OUR PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST
OUR TERMS ALWAYS THE EASIEST

Established 1874 **A. HOSPE, Established 1874**
Music Auditorium,
1513-1515 Douglas Street, Omaha.

CAMPAIGN FOR SUGAR BEETS

Commercial Club Wants to Organize Stock Company for Their Culture.

ASSURED CROP WILL WIN SUGAR FACTORY

Capitalists Ready to Build When Raw Material is Sufficiently Assured in Nebraska and Elsewhere.

The Commercial club has not yet given up its project for the establishment of a beet sugar factory in Omaha. It finds itself in position to say that the capital will be produced for the erection of such an enterprise as soon as it can assure those offering the capital that such a factory would be supplied with the necessary beet to keep it in operation during the beet season, and it is now preparing or trying to prepare to tender to the capitalists such an assurance. Experiments have shown conclusively that the raw material can be raised in this vicinity of a superior quality and productiveness, and this being a certainty, the promoters of the enterprise in the Commercial club cannot see why the establishment of a beet sugar factory here at an early day need not be an equal certainty.

Some months ago a coterie of local capitalists authorized the announcement that they were ready to furnish the money for the establishment of such a factory if the crops necessary for its operation were assured. To meet this requirement the club has been considering plans for the organization of a stock company with a capital of \$25,000 to carry on the cultivation of beets, the intention being to put in something like 2,000 acres of beets. The cost of raising beets is figured at something like \$22 an acre, and the above capital would be required to carry the planting and cultivation forward to a point where revenues from the marketing of the crop would be in sight.

Experimental Production.
The fruitfulness of the soil in the vicinity of Omaha for the production of sugar beets has been tested and demonstrated to be superior. Last spring a coterie of members of the Commercial club, comprising Messrs. M. C. Peters, R. C. Peters, Guy Barton, R. S. Wilcox, J. S. White, C. D. Thompson, V. B. Caldwell, G. W. Linsinger, C. S. Hayward, I. W. Carpenter, P. P. Kirkendall, Arthur Smith, C. Pickens, J. E. Ut, M. Robinson, E. C. Price and the firm of Payne & Harder and the Nebraska Fuel company, each contributed \$25 to a fund to demonstrate by experimental growing that beets of a good quality can be raised in the vicinity of Omaha. The experiment was carried out on the same area on North Thirtieth street and a one-acre tract near South Omaha.

In a report recently submitted to the club these men report that this experiment was not for the purpose of showing how cheaply beets can be raised here, but to demonstrate whether or not they can be raised at all. Therefore trial was given lands of various character, and the question of economic handling was not considered, as that is a consideration that can be adjusted when the time comes for raising beets in considerable quantities. Owing to the small acreage, the necessity of purchasing some machinery, the further necessity of keeping help employed and the shifting of operations

from one tract to another, the expense per acre was necessarily heavy, but the result as to the quantity and quality of beets produced was quite satisfactory. The South Omaha tract was, however, abandoned. On the other three tracts the yield ran from twelve to fifteen tons per acre, and the average per cent of sugar in the entire crop was 18 per cent, with an average purity of 86.6 per cent. The beets from the tract on the bottom near Florence lake were most productive. They yielded 16.6 per cent of sugar and 87.3 per cent of sugar.

Other Nebraska Experiences.
At the beet sugar factories out in the state farmers producing beets are paid for them according to their productiveness in sugar. For beets carrying 12 per cent of sugar and 78 per cent purity they are paid \$4 a ton, and an additional 25 cents a ton is added for each additional 1 per cent of sugar. Upon that basis the beets raised near Florence lake ought to have brought the sugar factories an average of \$5 a ton. The average yield per acre is figured at ten tons, but in the Douglas county experiment it ran from twelve to fifteen. It is not stated in the report submitted to the Commercial club just what the yield was on the respective tracts, but placing it at the lowest figure, twelve tons, it would bring the money value of an acre of beets up to over \$60. When it is considered that the cost of raising sugar beets is figured at \$22, one can gain some impression of the profit that attaches to the production of sugar beets. With such profit in prospect it cannot readily be understood why capital should stand around hesitating for the production of raw material with which to operate a factory, but that has been the history of the introductory stages of the beet sugar industry. The uncertainty of the crop, its character, the character of the weather and soil, and the further fact that the relations of farmer producers of beets and the authorities of the Nebraska factories have not always been of the most pleasant character, have doubtless done much to discourage experimental growing in this state. The bounteous harvests that have been yielded during recent years in the production of less hazardous crops have also deterred many farmers from assuming any risks in the production of beets, the latter being at best an expensive crop, the growing of which is attended by great care and labor, as well as hazard and expense.

Therefore it is that it has been deemed necessary to organize a stock company for the propagation of beets at this point, and any enterprise in that direction will enjoy the encouragement of an assurance already given by the authorities of the new American sugar factory that they will buy the entire crop at prevailing prices. They have also agreed to practically absorb the freight charges from Omaha to that point.

Profits of Beet Sugar Industry.
The profits of the beet sugar industry are more or less generally known to be considerable, and there is little wonder among those who think they know something about the matter that the industry is so widely advertised. Last Tuesday by the American Beet Sugar Manufacturers' association to prevent the importation of sugar from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine islands free of duty, or under such reductions of existing tariffs as may result from the acquisition of these islands as dependencies of this government. Those who have given the subject much thought and study say that beet sugar is made in Nebraska at a profit of cents a pound. The cost of production is figured at about 3 cents. There are three factories in the state. The one at Norfolk has a capacity of 400 tons of beets per day, the one at Grand Island 300 tons, and the new one at Ames about 500 tons. The total possible consumption is therefore about

1,200 tons per day. It is said that this year's beets yield about 215 pounds of sugar to the ton, and the factories can run about 150 days in the year. The total product of sugar from the consumption of 1,200 tons of beets would run to about 258,000 tons daily, or 38,740,000 pounds for 150 days. If, as is claimed, the profit is 2 cents a pound, the profit on the Nebraska product, should the factories be operated at their full capacity, would reach \$774,000 annually. These are, of course, maximum figures, based on the operation of the factories at their utmost capacity, with ample crops of average profit from which the profits of the factories can be estimated, but it is known that the factories of the Oxnard factories in the past have been such as to enable them to dispose of their interests to great advantage. The statement is made that they have sold their factories, including two in California, for a consideration reaching into the millions, and that they were purchased by European capitalists, who figured that they would yield a profitable rate of interest upon \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000.

WILL HENDERSON BE A CZAR?

Probable Course of the New Speaker of the House of Representatives.

METHODS MORE LIKE BLAINE'S THAN REED'S

Is a Natural Peacemaker and Loyal Party Man—Magnetic and Sympathetic and a Past Master in Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The days just preceding the beginning of a term of congress are always days of questionings innumerable and of speculation upon many topics at the national capital; each question and each reply being of special importance to some particular circle or circles, though of no great moment to the majority. But, as a rule, there is one general topic of such supreme importance as to overshadow all others which is brought forward, and the last days before the convening of the Fifty-sixth congress have offered no exception to the rule. The supreme question this year has to do with the probable course and the probable result of the new speaker of the House, Henderson. To everybody in Washington and to many scattered throughout the country this question is an interesting one; to the representatives and to all directly connected with the legislative department, of course. Naturally it takes many forms, but as often heard it is put in exactly six words: "Will Speaker Henderson be a czar?" In other phrases: "Will his course be the course pursued by Reed when he was speaker?"

Considered superficially, as Washington looks at it, this question may safely be answered as simply as is asked, by the monosyllabic "No." The new speaker will in no sense be another Reed. No one who has ever known Henderson well can think of him as a second edition of anybody. But neither can anyone who knows the colored president of the house, almost as pronouncedly as Blaine possessed it. It may be added that the new speaker is credited with a profound knowledge of parliamentary procedure and with exceptional ability to "keep the run" of the proceedings. In these particulars it is predicted that he will in nowise be less efficient than was Mr. Reed.

Will Be Loyal to Party.
The impression seems to be very general that while Henderson will carry his point as invariably as Reed ever carried his, though by other methods, it will be with a radical difference. Reed's viewpoint was usually a personal one and on many occasions it differed materially from the viewpoint of the majority in his own party. Generally when this was so the majority had to give way.

Colonel Henderson's personal viewpoint is as likely to differ from that of the majority in his party as Reed's ever did, and when Henderson was on the floor he never hesitated to fight the majority if that seemed the proper thing to do. Remembering vividly the horrors of the civil war Colonel Henderson, it will be recalled, opposed the war with Spain with all the vigor he could command. Later he fought against the Hull bill for increasing the effective force of the army to 100,000 men. Originally the majority of the republican congressmen was in favor of the full increase proposed, undoubtedly, this being in accord with the administration, but, led by Henderson, the opponents of the measure defeated it. As speaker it is predicted that not infrequently Colonel Henderson will sink his personal

preference when they do not accord with the views of the majority in his party; and there is no probability that he will set up in opposition both to it and the administration's policy, as his predecessor did on several rushing occasions. This of itself will facilitate the expedition of legislative business amazingly, and will relieve the administration of much embarrassment. In still another direction Colonel Henderson will promote the rapid transaction of legislation. No one need be told that fully nine-tenths of the measures brought before the house are entirely non-partisan in character. It has been said Mr. Reed could never seem to accept the obvious fact, his partisanship was so intense that his treatment of many a non-partisan measure was influenced in some degree by the politics of the member behind it. In a sense, Colonel Henderson is an intensely partisan as Mr. Reed, but the colonel's partisanship will not influence his treatment of purely non-partisan measures.

CHICAGO WOMAN WASHES SOCKS.

Cleans and Mends Friends' Fancy Hose and Handkerchiefs.

A young married woman of Chicago residing on the north side has recently kept herself busy with an occupation which promises to be successfully remunerative. Her husband was unfortunate, which necessitated the sale of their home and most of the furniture. The remaining furniture was placed in a small house. The clever wife had two rooms left unfurnished, save for a gas stove and a table she intended to use in her business. When settled in her new small quarters she sent letters to her friends and acquaintances intimating her desire to undertake the washing of their fancy handkerchiefs, lace and all kinds, silk stockings, waistcoats and all dainty articles that could not be intrusted to the usual laundress. In a very short time she had more work than she could undertake single-handed, so she employed the services of a woman, whom she allowed to wash her articles and do any of the rough work, while she devoted her spare time to the careful ironing. Very soon the energetic wife was earning quite a sum of money in a quiet way. The rooms devoted to the occupation were kept quite apart and the family put to no inconvenience.

Buckner's Anker Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever chills, letter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Kuhn & Co.

On the Safe Side.
Chicago Post: "Papa," said the beautiful girl as she sat down beside the old gentleman and pulled his paper away. "Harold wants to have a talk with you tomorrow." "Oh, he does, does he?" returned the old gentleman in a tone that was not calculated to inspire confidence in a young man. "Well, what's the matter with tonight?" "He prefers, papa," replied the beautiful girl, "to wait until you are at your office." "He can call you up by telephone there, and we have one in the house, you know," answered the beautiful girl.

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