

The North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune.

VOL. XI.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA. FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1895.

NO. 1.

**HAPPY
NEW
YEAR
TO
ALL!**

We thank you for your liberal patronage during the year 1894 and hope to merit and receive a good portion of your trade for 1895.

Yours respectfully,
JULIUS PIZER,
The Boston Store.

NO. 3496.

First National Bank,
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.



Capital, - - - \$50,000.00
Surplus, - - - \$22,500.00

E. M. F. LEFLANG, Pres't.,
EARNEST DAVIS, V. P.,
ARTHUR McNAMARA,
Cashier

A General Banking Business Transacted.

The Almighty Dollar.

Don't pay other people's debts.

DAVIS

Is the ONLY Hardware Man in North Platte that NO ONE OWES. You will always find my price right.

Still Selling

Yours for Business,
A. L. DAVIS.



DEALER IN—
Hardware, Tinware, Stoves,
Sporting Goods, Etc.

Dr. N. McCABE, Prop.

J. E. BUSH, Manager.

NORTH PLATTE PHARMACY,

[Successor to J. Q. Thacker.]

NORTH PLATTE, - NEBRASKA.

**WE AIM TO HANDLE THE BEST GRADE OF GOODS,
SELL THEM AT REASONABLE PRICES, AND WARRANT
EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED.**

Orders from the country and along the line of the Union Pacific Railway Solicited.

GUY'S PLACE

FINEST SAMPLE ROOM IN NORTH PLATTE

Having refitted our rooms in the finest of style, the public is invited to call and see us, insuring courteous treatment.

Finest Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Our billiard hall is supplied with the best make of tables and competent attendants will supply all your wants.

KEITH'S BLOCK, OPPOSITE THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT

Manderson's Irrigation Bill.
Following is the full text of Senator Manderson's irrigation bill introduced in the senate, mention of which was made in these columns a few days since:

A bill granting to the state of Nebraska, for the irrigation and reclamation of semi-arid lands, and for other purposes, the public lands in said state: Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that all public lands belonging to the United States situate in the state of Nebraska be, and the same are hereby, granted to the said state of Nebraska, for the purpose of aiding in the irrigation and reclamation thereof, and of other semi-arid lands of said state, upon the following conditions namely:

First. That such state shall proceed, without unnecessary delay, to divide its area into irrigation districts and to provide for the distribution of surface and underground waters to said districts, and further, to engage in the actual work of reclaiming said lands by conducting water thereon, by the construction of requisite wells, canals, reservoirs and all other necessary irrigation works, so as to accomplish actual and successful cultivation of agricultural products so far as such lands may be capable of reclamation by a proper water supply; and said state shall continuously engage in good faith, according to its ability, in the work of such irrigation and reclamation until the whole area capable thereof shall have been reclaimed for the purpose aforesaid.

Second. That if, at any time after the expiration of ten years from the date of this act, in the judgment of the president of the United States, said state is not proceeding or continuing in good faith with the work of irrigation or reclamation as herein provided, it shall be lawful for him by public proclamation to declare, and congress may thereupon declare that the United States resumes the title to all of such lands hereby granted as shall then remain wholly unreclaimed or not disposed of by said state, for the purpose only of continuing the work of such irrigation and reclamation, and for no other purpose whatever, the same to be proceeded within such manner as congress may there after provide and determine, according to the intents and purposes of this act.

Third. That said state may lease or sell the lands hereby granted, or such portions of them as may be necessary, for the purpose of raising the requisite funds to accomplish irrigation and reclamation. Provided, That said state may enact laws providing for the sale of the necessary lands for town sites and for right of way purposes.

Fourth. That when such lands, or any portion thereof, shall have been reclaimed and thereby made subject to agricultural use, the same shall be sold to actual settlers only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres of irrigable land, in addition to which each settler shall be entitled to acquire by purchase non-irrigable land to such an amount as will increase his holding to a total acreage of not more than 640 acres, all such entries of irrigable or other lands to be made conformable to legal subdivisions, such lands to be sold to each settler at the prices and under such regulations as to entry and perfecting of title as shall be fixed and provided by the state legislature; all irrigable lands to be sold to such settlers at prices not exceeding the cost of reclaiming, and on such terms of payment as may be prescribed by law, and non-irrigable lands taken by settlers to be rated at a price not exceeding \$2.50 per acre.

Fifth. That all lands not subject to irrigation or reclamation and useful only for pastoral purposes and not taken under the foregoing provisions of this act, may be sold or leased by said state under such regulations and provisions as the legislature thereof may prescribe.

Sec. 2.—That full, accurate and detailed reports of the operations of said state shall be made on or before the first day of July in each and every year, to the president of the United States, through the governor thereof, who shall certify to the accuracy thereof and the president may from time to time demand such other and further reports thereon as in his judgment may be necessary and proper, and failure to make the reports herein provided, or any of them, for six months after written demand thereof, shall be sufficient cause for the proclamation by the president as provided in section one of this act.

Sec. 3.—That all funds derived from the sale or lease of lands shall be primarily devoted to the reclamation of lands susceptible of irrigation, and any unexpended residue shall be added to and become a part of the permanent school fund of the said state; and such funds shall not be expended or disposed of in any other manner.

Sec. 4.—That upon the acceptance by the legislature of said state of Nebraska of the terms, conditions and provisions of this act the same shall become operative in said state, and thereupon, and from the date of such acceptance, all laws

and parts of laws inconsistent with the terms of this act shall be inoperative in said state. Provided, That any and all claims heretofore initiated under the land laws of the United States shall be perfected thereunder by compliance with the terms thereof; all lands, however, the claims to which shall be defeated because of noncompliance with law, shall revert to and vest in the said state under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5.—That upon the acceptance of this act by said state of Nebraska, and from time to time thereafter as occasion may require, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior, at the expense of the United States, to cause to be delivered to the proper authorities of said state all maps, records, books and papers, or certified copies thereof, in case it may be necessary to retain the originals in the general land office, which may be necessary to said state for the proper control, administration and disposition of such lands.

Sec. 6.—That upon the acceptance of this act by said state of Nebraska, in the manner prescribed by section four hereof, this act and the act of acceptance thereof shall become binding upon the United States and said state; and this act and such acceptance thereof shall not be altered, amended or repealed in any manner except upon the mutual consent of the United States and of said state, expressed through acts of the legislature thereof, and through congress.

The Sugar Beet in Agriculture.
The following paper on "The Sugar Beet in Agriculture" was read before the Nebraska Improved Stock Breeders' association at Columbus by R. M. Allen general manager of the Standard Cattle company's feeding station at Ames:

The place of a paper under this title in a meeting of a live stock association is not at first sight clear, but it becomes so upon investigation, as the beets, and the pulp resulting therefrom, will cheapen the cost of making beef and mutton for those who feed them. The great importance of the sugar beet as one of our principal products of agriculture is often insisted upon, but the degree of its importance is not by any means appreciated until one makes a study of it. It is also necessary to look somewhat into the future to thoroughly realize why it is so important.

If we look at a larger field than the one which we are now occupying, we will find that the sugar beet is sold to the district between the Rockies and the Missouri, and north of the southern border of Kansas. The most important gain in the future for this section of the country will be the extension of irrigation into a country much farther east than has hitherto been considered necessary. This is already considered, and will doubtless take place.

It often seems strange to me that many farmers do not appear to realize the importance of the largest possible yield on their land. The cost of raising any crop varies very little year by year per acre, but by doubling the product the cost per bushel is divided in two. This proposition is certainly simple enough, but the opportunities for applying it in practice are commonly ignored. There is every prospect that the tendency toward low prices on the common products of agriculture will be maintained. The reverse of this has been ably argued by such men as C. Wood Davis of Kansas; but I fail to see any promise myself of higher prices—of wheat, for instance. Corn, of course, is different, as it is a production practically confined to the United States, and its surplus production is in seven or eight states in our own country. Corn, therefore, fluctuates considerably in price. Still, it is safe to say that we must expect to hold our own by the energy of our work and the volume of our yield, and not by the price that we can expect in the future.

The further application of irrigation in the country I speak of, therefore, is the most important advance that we can expect. I have no ill-a myself of the possible acreage that can be irrigated in Nebraska, but I have no doubt that eventually it will greatly exceed any expectations that we have to-day. Irrigation will make ordinary crops a certainty, and will partially solve the problem of retaining fertility in the soil, which must be entirely accomplished in other ways.

The culture and manufacture of the sugar beet, without any question, is the only branch that can possibly be added to our agriculture which can bring us vastly more prosperity than anything else. I am obliged to put this somewhat in the form of an assertion, which I can only partially prove; but like many other matters in which we have a conviction based on considerable study, I feel able to assert it as I could not about any other branch of agriculture.

In view of the probable increased yield of wheat in Russia, where it is now only seven bushels an acre, and of the increased yields in other countries, like the Argentine republic or India, it is clear that we must make our wheat cost less if we wish to continue to raise a surplus

to sell. And this leads us to the inquiry of the desirability of raising a surplus of a product that has now reached the lowest price in history. Whatever crops we may find in the future to be the most profitable for us to raise, we may be certain that we can only retain our hold on the markets of the world at a sufficient margin of profit to protect the civilization and happiness of our people by a continuous improvement of agriculture.

In the eastern part of this state there are doubtless large numbers of farmers who obtain very rich land at a nominal price, and who have, previous to the present time, accumulated a comfortable fortune. There are large numbers of such people who perhaps are not so much in need of an improvement of agriculture as the millions who are to come in the future through our increase of population. And in two-thirds of the district I speak of, in all that part lying at an elevation of 2,000 feet, or even less, I believe it to be necessary to employ energy and foresight to provide for their happiness and welfare.

Such a careless system of agriculture as we have to-day cannot support large numbers of people without danger of famine. Witness the experience of the early days of July, 1890, in its effect on the crops of the district I speak of, and imagine what the consequences would have been had the population been really dense in the western two-thirds of Nebraska and Kansas. Disgusted settlers flocked out of the state by thousands in the fall of 1890, and I remember one man from Furnas county who told me that he had not raised a satisfactory crop for six years.

It may be said that it is not desirable to have a very dense population, but I believe that a moderate and natural increase will bring a population which we cannot take care of at certain times without new means of protection against failure of crops. As I said, irrigation will be adopted, and will be the most important means of such protection; and after that I believe that the culture of the sugar beet and its manufacture into sugar will increase and promote the prosperity of the agriculture of the state more than anything else can do. The culture of the sugar beet is the very reverse of the present careless methods of growing corn, and in every possible way is bound to have a most favorable effect on the welfare of any people who practice it. It will reduce the size of the farm to twenty or ten acres, and settle the question of what the farmers' sons ought to do when they wish to start in the world for themselves. Careful, precise and thorough methods of farming will, of necessity, be adopted by all, and it will lead thousands to an earnestness of application to business which they have never used before. Many young men from our state university can find occupation as chemists and practical manufacturers. Every kind of business and profession will be greatly promoted.

It must not be supposed that uniform success in beet culture will be reached in different localities, altitudes and soil, and we must expect to see the failure of a great many schemes undertaken by irresponsible promoters without sufficient means of knowledge to put them through. It is very much to be regretted that this is so, and possibly the real difficulties—of putting a factory and adjacent land into successful operation will keep away incompetent persons, who are not only likely to lose their own and their friends' money, but to retard the advance of the industry itself.

I suspect that a great many farmers in this state who have undertaken the culture of the sugar beet have expected to find in it a crop that would yield more money with less effort. Nothing can be a greater mistake than to suppose that sugar beets can be raised with less effort than other crops. It requires on the contrary, far more care, labor and intelligence to make a success of it, and all those persons who are looking for an easy path through this world had better

leave it strictly alone. Those who are willing to work, have capacity to manage and who are willing to take all the pains it requires, will find that on good soil they can realize a net profit per acre that is several times greater than they will ever be able to reach with any other crop.

The farmers of Nebraska owning land to-day suitable for the culture of beets will be able, in such districts as the industry may be established, to realize several times the net profit they make in operating a farm to, by renting their land to other persons to operate while they take their ease, if it is more agreeable to them not to work at all; or, in other words, farmers owning such land will simply become possessed of a handsome property in the course of say ten or fifteen years by the raise in value of their land. I do not question at all that good beet land in this section will reach a value of \$150 to \$200 per acre in that length of time, providing the industry readily grows. There is no reason why should seem an extravagant expectation, simply because we are used lower values of land in the great corn state, for as high values are reached in potato culture in Colorado to-day, and greatly exceeded in fruit culture in California. I am informed that the late sales of land by Mr. Gird of Chino have averaged \$145 per acre.

Coming now to the question of feeding live stock (in order that you may not feel that you have been tricked into a lecture by an enthusiast on beets) I have very often been asked the value of beet

pulp as compared with corn. I always feel that it is a mistake for any one to suppose that a question of this kind can be answered with precision. A similar question is often asked in the case of cotton-seed cake, for instance, the dealers of which accordingly claim that one bushel of cotton-seed cake is equal to three bushels of corn. The character of the animal who eats the feed has so large an effect on the results reached that I do not believe it is possible to express these comparative values in figures especially as these feed stuffs should be mixed with each other in order to preserve a proper chemical proportion. However, we can easily estimate from tables the actual quantity of digestible nutrients contained in 100 pounds of any kind of food. On this basis 100 pounds of corn contains of digestible nutrients 74.3 pounds, and 100 pounds of beet pulp of digestible nutrients 5.12 pounds and, therefore, on this basis, 100 pounds of corn is worth 1,451 pounds of beet pulp. But probable that 100 pounds of beet pulp may have more than the feeding value expressed in these figures, as it is possible that the animals will store away some of the water in the tissues, thus adding to the weight of the animal in the same way as the storing away of digestible nutrients. There is no doubt that beet pulp is a valuable addition to the feed stuffs of any country.

The great advantage of Nebraska as a stock feeding country to-day is in the low price of hay, in which article of food alone I think that we have an advantage nearly sufficient to overcome our disadvantage in distance of transport. [Continued on Second page.]

James Belton

WE PAY CASH—100 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR—AND SELL CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

RENNIE'S SLAUGHTER SALE---1895.
THE NEW TARIFF
On All Imported Woolen Goods and Silks
IS IN OPERATION JANUARY 1ST.

40 PER CENT OFF!

We must close out our stock of nice fine goods and make room for our new stock under the new tariff regulations. : : : \$1.75 Silk Henrietta at \$1.10; \$1.50 Silk Henrietta at 85 cts.; \$1.00 Henrietta at 65 cts.; \$1.25 Bedford Cords at 85 cts.; \$1.25 French Serges at 85 cts.; \$1.00 French Serges at 65 cts.; all wool 1 1/2 yd. wide \$1.25 Broad Cloth at 75 cts.; 65 ct Flannels, 46 in. wide at 50 cts. : : : In our Shoe department we offer the choicest line in the west. C. D. and E. widths, in fine new goods. : : : Call and see for yourself the Wonderful Bargains at Rennie's for January and February in 1895. : : : Amoskeag Gingham at 5 cts. per yard. Lawrence L. Muslin at 4 cts. per yard. Lonsdale Muslin at 6 cts. per yard. at
RENNIE'S.

A Temple of Art.

Not for a Day but for all Time.

Memories of the White City are fading—all but one. Majestic in its beauty the Palace of Art survives to remind mankind of wonders departed. Triumphant over fire and tempest the stately structure stands beside the lake dedicated forever to the service of the people. As a gallery of painting and sculpture it surprised and delighted the nations. As the Field's Columbian Museum it will entertain and instruct multitudes in the ages to come.

A World's Fair in miniature is the museum to-day. While it lasts the public will have before them a vivid reminder of the greater exposition of 1893. It will bring back the vast panorama of splendid exhibits including the fine showing made by

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

The analysis of Dr. Price's by government experts demonstrated its immeasurable superiority in leavening strength, purity and general excellence and gained for it the **Highest Award at the Fair.**