THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A most important article, giving Messrs. Oxnard's and Cutting's views on the Beet Sugar industry in this country, appeared on the editorial page of the New York Evening Post of December 12th, 1901, and as every household in the land is interested in sugar the article will be of universal interest.

"The Evening Post bids the heartiest welcome to every American industry that can stand on its own bottom and make its way without leaning on the poor rates. Among these self-supporting industries, we are glad to know, is the production of beet sugar. At all events, it was such two years ago. We publish elsewhere a letter written in 1899, and signed by Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting, the chiefs of this industry on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, showing that this was the happy condition of the trade at that time. If parties masquerading as beet sugar producers are besieging the President and Congress at this moment, and pretending that they will be ruined if Cuban sugar is admitted for six months at half the present rates of duty, their false pretences ought to be exposed.

"The letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting was probably written for the purpose of inducing the farmers of the Mississippi valley to go more largely into the cultivation of beets for the sugar factories. This was a laudable motive for telling the truth and showing the large profits which awaited both the beet-grower and the manufacturer if the industry were perseveringly and intelligently prosecuted. To this end it was pointed out that farmers could clear $65 per acre by cultivating beets, and might even make $100. But in order to assure the cultivator that he would not be exposed to reverses by possible changes in the tariff, they proceeded to show that the industry stood in no need of protection.

"The beet sugar industry, these gentlemen say, "stands on as firm a basis as any business in the country." They point out the fact—a very important one—that their product comes out as a finished article, refined and granulated. It is not, like cane-sugar grown in the West India Islands, a black and offensive paste, which must be carried in wagons to the seaboard and thence by ships to the United States, where, after another handling, it is put through a costly refinery, and then shipped by rail to the consumer, who may possibly be in Nebraska alongside a beet sugar factory which turns out the refined and granulated article at one fell swoop. Indeed, the advantages of the producer of beet sugar for supplying the domestic consumption are very great. We have no doubt that Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting are within bounds when they say that 'sugar can be produced here cheaper than it can be in Europe.' The reasons for this are that—

"'The sugar industry is, after all, merely an agricultural one. We can undersell Europe in all other crops, and sugar is no exception.'

"It follows as naturally as the making of flour from wheat. If we can produce wheat cheaper than Europe, then naturally we can produce flour cheaper, as we do.

"But the writers of the letter do not depend upon a-priori reasoning to prove that they can make sugar at a profit without tariff protection. They point to the fact that under the McKinley tariff of 1890, when sugar was free of duty, the price of the article was 4 cents per pound. Yet a net profit of $3 per ton was made by the beet-sugar factories under those conditions, not counting any bounty on the home production of sugar. They boast that they made this profit while working under absolute free trade, and they have a right to be proud of this result of their skill and industry. Many beet-sugar factories had been started in bygone years, back in the sixties and seventies of the nineteenth century, and had failed because the projectors did not understand the business. Since then great progress has been made, both here and abroad, in the cultivation and manipulation of the beet. What was impossible thirty years ago is now entirely feasible. The industry is already on a solid and enduring basis. There are factories in the United States, these gentlemen tell us in their letter, capable of using 350,000 tons of beets per annum at a profit of $3 per ton, and this would make a profit of $1,050,000 as the income to be earned under absolute free trade.

"It must be plain to readers of this letter, signed by the captains of the beet-sugar industry, that the people in Washington who are declaiming against the temporary measure which the President of the United States urges for the relief of the Cuban people, are either grossly ignorant of the subject, or are practising gross deception. The tenable ground for them is to say: 'Other people are having protection that they do not need, and therefore we ought to have more than we need.' This would be consistent with the letter of Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, but nothing else is so."

Watah on the Nevis.

The Nevis is a small volcanic island in the Carribean Sea. There is a stone conduit leading down from an extinct crater, carrying a fine stream of watah—the red-hottest, stinkingest sulphur watah you ever saw—into an extinct hotel. Said hotel was built about 45 years ago and destroyed about 8 years ago, leaving on an agglomeration of stone ruins. I am offered this ruin—with watah—for $1,500. Dirt cheap! A rheumatic, who had spent $4,876 on physicians warranted to cure, went to the Nevis and was well in ten days. About all that remains of the hotel is the bath. Our paternal government should buy that hole and send its invalids there. The watah comes straight from hell. It smells, tastes and feels of hell. When you drink that watah you can't think whisky. Hence.—New York Press.

In Far Northland.

DR. NOBLE'S PRIZES.

Inventor of Dynamite Gives to Encourage Pursuits of Peace.

One of the greatest anomalies of modern times is that Dr. Alfred Nobel, who achieved great fame by his inventions in destructive explosives and amassed an almost fabulous fortune by manufacturing them, should give the most princely prizes for inventions and work which are peculiarly calculated to foster peace. Recently, $200,000 of his vast estate has been distributed among men who have distinguished themselves in physics, medicine, chemistry, literature and for the cause of universal peace. Yet, for the past generation, he has been known as the inventor of dynamite and other high explosives.

His first invention, on which he obtained a patent in 1863, was a new powder, with nitro-glycerine as the base. Though the products of his factories were the causes of deaths, they yet wrought good.

Dr. Nobel was unusually charitable, and was simple in his habits of life. Rich persons, unless they had acquired wealth by their own efforts, he despised, and it was for this reason that he cut off his relatives. The executors of his will, however, were obliged to allow his relatives 1,000,000 kroner, in order to restrain them from contesting the will. They have been appeased, and the Nobel prizes will now be given regularly.

The report of the committee on the peace prize to the Norwegian storthing was the occasion for a sort of holiday. Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg, Count Lagerhein, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and the wives of the members of the cabinet and other high officials were present. When the members of the committee, Councilor Lovland, Premier Steen, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, President Horst of the Lagthing, and John Lund, appeared, the whole assemblage rose. Bjornson, who looked remarkably well, attracted much attention.

President Berner, of the storthing, received the report, and took occasion to remark that it was doubtless Norway's consistent advocacy of peace measures which had prompted Dr. Nobel to select the Norwegian storthing as the judge in awarding the peace prize. He thanked the committee for its work, and expressed the hope that the cause of arbitration and peace would be advanced. As the committee retired, the assemblage rose again in their honor.

The peace society in the storthing held a festival in the evening, which was attended by 150 persons. Remarks were made by Rector Horst, Councilor Lovland and Bjornson.

The other prize-winners were Prof. Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, for his discovery of the X-ray; Emil Behring, for his discovery of the diphtheria serum; Jacob H. Van't Hoff, the Dutch chemist and Sully Prudhomme, the philosophical poet of France. The prizes were awarded at Stockholm on Dec. 10, in the elegant hall of the musical academy. Crown Prince Gustaf, Prince Eugen, many of the nobles and the most distinguished men were present, as well as the fortunate winners of the prizes, with the exception of M. Sully Prudhomme, who was prevented from attending by illness. Former Minister of State Bostrom made an eloquent address, and the prizes, with diplomas, were awarded by the crown prince amid lively applause.

The influence of German and French culture and thought on Scandinavian life is strikingly displayed in the awards of the Nobel prizes. The scientists and authors of Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as well as those of the United States, failed to secure one of the six. Thomas A. Edison was highly recommended, but failed. It seems to be only a matter of personal opinion whether his great inventions in the field of electricity are more valuable to the human race than the discovery of the X-ray by Roentgen.

IN DANISH WEST INDIES.

A Land Where There is No Color Line.

The Boston Daily Globe, in a long editorial, has this to say of the Danish West Indies and conditions there:

"Here are three beautiful islands—St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix—that may become the possessions of the United States at a bargain. They cover 127 square miles, with a population of about 30,000. They have been in the possession of Denmark since 1671. It is true that they have never been the source of much revenue to her, and are worth more to us than to anybody else. But they have never caused much trouble, and contain a very interesting civilization. Education is compulsory there, they have excellent churches, while peace and harmony reign, with the aid of a small army of 250 men.

"It may surprise the white brother in Alabama and Texas to know that among these unsophisticated islanders there is no such thing as the color line. It will probably seem most shocking to Mississippi philosophers that all children, white and black, beteen the ages of 7 and 13, go to school together. In the churches there is an utter absence of all distinction as to color, and there is certainly no line drawn in business. The Dane recognizes a man for his worth, and never thinks of excluding religious functions because of his color, his neighbor from social, business or In the colonial council at St. Croix there are two black men, who fill the places with entire satisfaction to their associates. The best citizens of Georgia will compose themselves as best they may when told that intermarriage between natives and whites in the Danish West Indies is nothing uusual; and clergymen in the various denominations never refuse to perform the marriage ceremony between black men and women.

"Now, these are no barbarians. Education with them is universal, and their schools are said to equal those of the most highly favored nations. They have Episcopal, Moravian, Catholic and Dutch Reformed churches, and a synagogue. Some of the churches have coal black deacons. The fact is, which it is difficult for some of the Americans to understand, that under the Danes the color line has never been drawn. Children from their infancy have never been taught that such a thing can exist. The people simply act as they have been educated to do, hard as it may be for some of us to understand it.

"Booker T. Washington will have no mission in St. Thomas, for the blacks have always been educated there, along with the whites. Whether the institutions of the Danish West Indies are right or wrong, the races have existed in harmony since 1671. Amid cheap wine, balmy breezes and internal harmony, most of these people would prefer to be let alone in the enjoyment of their revered institutions. What could be more natural?"

DENMARK TO ASK FOR A VOTE.

Sale of Danish West Indies May Depend on Sentiment of the People of the Islands.

The agitation against the sale of the Danish West Indies has placed the government in an embarrassing position. There is considerable difference of opinion as to how far public sentiment against the sale is genuine, and how far it is the work of speculators and promoters.

At any rate, it has impressed the foreign minister to the extent of his being determined to request Secretary Hay to allow of an arrangement for a plebiscite. The matter will be settled through Copenhagen, and not through the Danish minister, C. Brun, at Washington.

It is generally declared, in well-informed circles in Copenhagen, that the islanders favor the sale. But the chief argument advanced by the large majority is that there should be a plebiscite, like that of 1867.

The fact that the Danish government is reopening the negotiation indicates that there is considerable doubt in the minds of the authorities as to how accurately they have gauged the national sentiment.

In the meanwhile, those who are opposed to the sale are formulating numerous plans for realizing on the tropical assets so long neglected. A company has just been formed for improving the economic status of the islands, in the event that they are not sold. The capital of the company is not announced but the directors include Holde and Glenckstadt, bank directors; Andersen, a director of the East Asiatic company, and other influential persons.

Of General Interest.

Henry Ibsen's drama, "An Enemy of the People," has been published in the Japanese languarge.

King Oscar has sent the Norwegian Seamens' Mission, in East Boston, a present of 1,000 kroner.

The Norwegian oldesthing has rejected the government's proposition to levy a tax for exemption from military service.

Dr. P. G. R. Hogner of Boston, Mass., has been honored by King Oscar with the decoration of the Saca Order of the first class.

Stockholm has a new morning daily—Stockholms-bladet. It has attracted considerable attention, and has apparently come to stay.

Charles G. Wahlgren, a mail collector in Chicago, is a duplicate in appearance for President Roosevelt, and is as much like him as two persons could be.

Seven Mormon missionaries have recently returned to Salt Lake City from Scandinavia with thirty-two converts. Not a very rich harvest, it would appear.

Prof. Bartholomew, head of the music department at Augustana college, Rock Island, has been elected president of the International Society of Piano forte Teachers and Players.

Prof. Morgenstjerne's contribution to a French magazine, on "Norway and Its Relations," is not securing much approbation in Norway. It is reported to be misleading and detrimental to Norway.

The Swedish-American Republican club of Denver, Col., is one of the leading Republican clubs of Colorado. C. H. Lindquist is president, and John Holmberg, formerly of Minneapolis, is secretary.

A statue to Magnus Stenbock, the hero of Pultoma, was recently unveiled at Helsingborg with much ceremony. Several detachments of soldiers and the students from Lund university participated in the exercises.

Christiania has the exposition fever in virulent form in some quarters. While some advocate the plan with enthusiasm, others oppose it very vigorously, and, as the sentiment is greatly divided, the plan may fail.

Miss Ellen Thompson of Renville, Minn., has gone to South Africa to take a position in the girls' school at Entumeni, Zululand, as soon as she has learned the Zulu language. She succeeds the late Marie Larsen.

Monocles Again the Fad.

Americans that delight to follow the fad of the English society man, but whose facial muscles are not well under control, will be sad to learn that monocles have again become fashionable.

The optical trade papers have taken the subject up, and discuss it from a practical point of view. They contend that wearing a monocle has a most disastrous effect, distorting the muscles of the face, and that it is a habit that may grow on a man until it becomes a part of himself.—London Cable to New York Herald.

Three New Academicans.

The three vacant seats in the Swedish academy have been filled by the election of Baron Carl Nils Daniel Bildt, to succeed President Forsell; Prof. Magnus Gustaf Retzius, to succeed Baron A. E. Nordenskjold, and Claes Annerstadt, librarian at the university, to succeed Gustaf Wennerberg. The election does not meet with popular approval.

The strike at Roros' works, Roros, Norway, is over, and the men have returned to work.

Prostrate With Rheumatic Fever Six Times Within Twenty Years.

This was the case of Mr. Eli Wiltshire of Landsdown Terrace, Caine, Wis., who during this time suffered the most intense agony. He writes:

"I heartily indorse the testimonials which you publish of St. Jacob's Oil as a pain killer, for I have been a sufferer from rheumatism and kindred complaints at different times during the last twenty years. I have been laid prostrate with rheumatic fever six times during that period, therefore, I consider I know something about rheumatism. During all of these twenty years I have tried various advertised rheumatic remedies, oils, ointments and embrocations. None of them gave me much relief, but when I tried St. Jacob's Oil I found quite different results. It eased the pain almost immediately, and has done for me what all other remedies put together never began to do.

"I could give you several cases that have been cured, which have come under my notice, and through my recommendation; also, one of toothache, one of faceache, and one of sore throat.

"I have recommended St. Jacob's Oil and shall continue to do so by every means in my power, as I consider you deserving of every support."

Queer Religion.

From Asbury Grove, in Essex county, comes a piteous story, to the effect that the site of the summer camp meetings is haunted by troops of starved, miserable cats. These animals were pets of the families who occupied Asbury Grove in the summer. It is assumed that most of the families went thither to be near the camp meeting. It is, however, a queer brand of religion which will justify any human being in deliberately abandoning an animal to te slow tortures of starvation. Humane agents of Beverly have lately taken action, with a view to putting these neglected animals out of misery by some painless poison. Whatever may be their fate, the story is extremely discreditable to the summer community of Asbury Grove.—Boston Advertiser.

Vienna's Horsemeat Butchers.

The horsemeat butcher shops of Vienna, of which there are no less than 185, present a clean and attractive appearance, and are in no way distinguishable from the shops where the usual kinds of meat are sold, save by the sign annuouncing their specialty. Restaurant keepers who serve horsemeat must designate this fact in a special column on the bill of fare offered to patrons.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Wonderful Cure.

Wright City, Mo., Dec. 30.—Medical men are still wondering over the Symes case, which has aroused such a widespread interest in this neighborhood.

Mr. Joseph G. Symes had suffered very severely with Inflammatory Rheumatism, enduring pains which were something terrible, and which made it altogether impossible for him to work by day or rest or sleep at night. In spite of all treatments he grew worse, and his case seemed to defy all the usual remedies.

He began a treatment of Dodd's Kidney Pills and very soon noticed a marked improvement, which increased as he kept on till six boxes were used, when he found himself without a trace of pain or ache. He is now able to work all day and sleep all night, and his rapid and complete recovery is regarded by the doctors as little short of a miracle.

Accounted For.

Dude Hunter — Seventy-five years seems to be a pretty long time for a man to be a guide.

Adirondack Guide—Yes! Pop Whittier bears a charmed life, he does!—

LARGER SCHOOL BUILDINGS REQUIRED.

Owing to the recent large influex of population into Western Canada it has become absolutely necessary in many parts of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta to increase the school accommodation. In many places buildings have been erected that are only half-occupied. This is perhaps as good evidence as will be found not only of their satisfaction with their present school system and their confidence that it will remain as it is, but also of their firm belief in the future expansion of the country, in increased immigration, and it further indicates that they have little fear that the well established rate of births in civilized communities will not be maintained there. The free homestead laws and the cheap railway lands offer great inducements, which are opening up the new settlements. Agents of the Government of Canada are actively at work in different portions of the States for the purpose of giving information to possible settlers, and advertisements are now appearing in a large number of papers, giving the names and locations of these agents.

A Dutiful Son.

Father (a strict disciplinarian)—Why didn't you tell me my coat was burning?

Son—You told me never to interrupt you when you were reading aloud.—Harlem Life.

In Winter Use Allen's Foot Ease, a powder. Your feet feel uncomfortable, nervous, and often cold and damp. If you have Chilblains, sweating, sore feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Kubelik's One Fault.

Jan Kubelik, the new violinist, is a good-looking fellow, and can play, they say; but his hair is a couple of inches short of the proper length for an artist.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Wish All a Happy New Year! The happiness that comes with good health is given to all who use Nature's gift—Garfield Tea. This Herb Cure cleanses the system, purifies the blood and removes the cause of disease.

The native Indian tribes of Alaska number 29,536, a gain of 4,182 in nine years.

She Wanted an Injunction.

"Is Mrs. Brimfield-Baker the daughter of a judge?"

"Yes. Why do you ask?"

"Because I just now met her, and she said she was hurrying down to ask her father to grant her an injunction to prevent her husband from beginning divorce proceedings."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

[SEAL.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued Last Week to Northwestern Inventors.

Alvin Buffington, Minneapolis, Minn., acetylene gas lamp; Alphonso Doty, Owatonna, Minn., jar; Elbert Lansing, Minneapolis, Minn., heating stove or furnace; Theodore Lee, Lowry, Minn., soldering iron; Alfred Lindholm, Minneapolis, Minn., photo display cabinet; John Linder, Waconia, Minn., threshing machine; John Rolston, Minneapolis, Minn., blow-off device.

Lothrop & Johnson, patent attorneys, 911 & 912 Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Beginning Early.

Vermile—I fear poor Doolittle is in for a henpecked existence.

Brinkerhoff—You are jealous.

Vermilye—Hardly! He says the other day Miss Naggs told him she didn't think engaged people should have any secrets from each other.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Toed the Mark.

Jack—Well, did you succeed in making your father toe the mark?

Tom (sadly)—Yes; but I was the mark.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Christmas Dinner That Was Not Eaten because of indigestion! This sorry tale would not have been told if the system had been regulated and the digestion perfected by the use of Nature's remedy—Garfield Tea. This wonderful herb medicine cures all forms of stomach, liver and bowel derangements, cleanses the system, purifies the blood and lays the foundation for long life and continued good health. Garfield Tea is equally good for young and old.

From the Automobilist's View.

First Chauffeur—Have any bad luck during your trip yesterday?

Second Chaffeur—Oh, I ran over a man, but I don't think I hurt the machine any.—Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

After the Lecture.

"Do you think that the devil is worse than those who talk about him?"

"Well, suh, hit 'pends 'pon who doin' de talkin'."—Atlanta Constitution.

To Cure a Cold in One day, Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Pharaohs wore their beads when in mourning for a relative. Court mourning in Egypt seems to have lasted a year.

Time proves all things. It has seen Wizard Oil cure pain for over forty years. Many people know this.

Possibly married men think just as mean things about women as old bachelors do, but they are afraid to say them.

Sweat or fruit acids will not discolor goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by druggists, 10.c package.

It is said that $9,000,000 will be needed for the repair of our warships during the next fiscal year.

When in St. Paul Don't fail to visit the Star Theater—the home of refined burlesque.

N. W. N. U. —NO. 1.— 1902.