

THE COURIER

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Lincoln's Meat Supply

If one was to ask the average Lincolnite where the meat supply of the city comes from, he would probably answer that it was all bought from the big packers that have branch concerns in the city. But this is a mistake, as an investigation will disclose. Several of the leading butchers kill on their own hook every week, and one dealer until recently butchered every pound of meat that was sold over his counter. The packers ship in something like ninety head of beefs a week to the three branch establishments in the city.

The slaughter-house where the killing is done and where all that is butchered for the Lincoln trade is handled, slaughters about twenty-five beefs and thirty-five calves a week. Besides this, men who have a big meat trade get practically all their hog product from the farmers, and find it profitable to do so because the latter practice a kind of reciprocity and take beef and mutton in return. A leading dealer stated that people would doubtless be surprised to learn that there is a large and growing demand for home-killed beef.

"Customers have found out," said he, "that it tastes fresher, is more tender and the flavor greatly superior to the packing-house article. The meat that comes from the packers may have been killed for a couple of weeks or perhaps longer, and while it is kept sweet by means of cold storage, it loses some of its freshness and flavor. I am inclined to think that chemicals are used to preserve it. Efforts have been made from time to time by a firm in the city to

supply the local demand, but as soon as the representatives of the big packing companies found it out they cut the price of meat to such a low figure that the Lincoln men had to abandon the business. Of course everybody knows how they stopped us from killing on a large scale when they came in here about eleven years ago. We tried to fight them for a time but ruin stared us in the face and we gave up the battle.

"Since then some of the butchers have increased a little each year in the home-killing business, but I have an idea that if it continues to grow the packers will cut in again and run us out as they did before. When they entered the city at the time I mention they sold beef, mutton, and pork at such a low figure that we were unable to touch their prices. After they downed us in the competition the prices went up and it stayed there despite our protests at different times that the stuff was sold at a higher figure than the people ought to pay. We had to shoulder the blame and the butchers of the city were held up by the public as a set of robbers, when the shoe was on the other foot.

"I, for one," he continued, "would like to see the big packing combine which has been talked of come to a head. I believe that it would give an independent home concern a fighting chance to enter the field and force down the price of meat to a more reasonable figure the year around. Such a corporation with plenty of money behind it could hold its own in each community if given proper encouragement. The idea is to have all the killing done in the town and cooperate with the farmers by making a local market for all their surplus live stock. The money would then be kept in the city that goes into the coffers of the packers, located at other places, and Lincoln would be benefited to such a great extent financially that it would be felt strongly in all lines of business."

In the World ... of Art

Charles Holloway of Clinton, Iowa, has won the first prize in the contest for the design for the official emblem of the Louisiana purchase exposition. The design contains six figures typifying agriculture, commerce, art, science, genius and progress. Mr. Holloway was born in Philadelphia forty-two years ago.

It is not likely that John S. Sargent

CLEVELAND'S LATEST PHOTO



Ex-President Grover Cleveland stands among the most prominent democratic leaders who figure largely in the news of the day. It is believed that his influence will have great weight in shaping his party policy for 1904. This is Mr. Cleveland's very latest photograph.

will leave England before the 15th of January. On his trip across he will be accompanied by Paul Helleu, the noted dry point etcher. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Sargent will leave for Washington where he will paint the portrait of the president.

There is an impression among some of the more prominent collectors and dealers in art that the very commendable bill for the removal of the tax on art will not be passed at the coming session of congress without opposition.

"Everyone interested in art favors the passage of the bill," said a gentleman the other day who has been interested in legislation of this character for many years, "but I am afraid that the proposition to put art on the free list will not go through—even if it is only recommended that pictures fifty years, or more, of age be exempt from taxation. The reason is that such legislation might be considered as a step toward a revision of the tariff laws. My own opinion is that it would be wiser to ask for a specific tax of, say, \$100 to \$200 on each foreign work of art. This would at once shut out bogus pictures and would simplify matters. Mind you, I would like to see the tax on art abolished altogether, but I have my doubts as to whether it can be done."

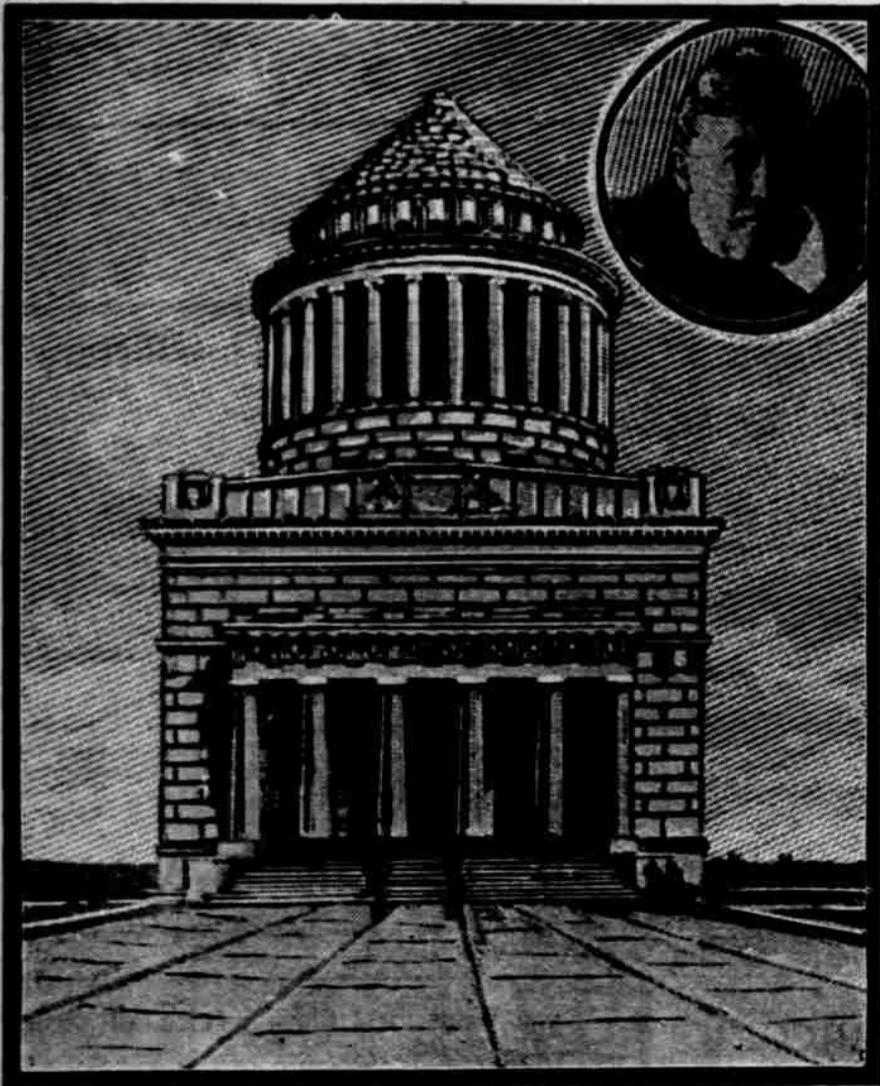
This is the season of the year when the galleries along Fifth avenue in New York city are particularly attractive through the exhibitions of the works—a dozen or two grouped together at a time—of the individual artists.

At the galleries of Messrs. M. Knoedler & Co., No. 355 Fifth avenue, the display is especially notable. In the water color galleries are a score or more water colors, chiefly landscapes, by I. A. Josephi, whose exhibition last year is favorably recalled. In the upper front gallery is an interesting collection of pastel portraits by Miss Juliet Thompson and in the large rear gallery the MacEwen harmonies in two chalks will give way on Monday to Paul de Longpre's annual exhibition of water colors of flower subjects. Mr. de Longpre again presents the results of studies in California.

The oldest woman artist in the world is doubtless Mrs. L. Goodman, who recently celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of her birthday at her home, No. 56 Clarence square, Brighton, England. She has been painting portraits for seventy years and still works at her easel. Among her better known portraits are those of the late Sir George Macfarren; the late Earl of Westmoreland, grandfather of the present earl; Sir Francis Goldsmith and the Countess of Waldegrave.

The fifth international exhibition of art will take place in Venice next spring. The exhibition is open to contemporaneous artistic productions of the world. The town council, aided by the government, has appropriated 100,000 lire for the purchase of exhibits which will be placed in the Galleria Internazionale d'Arte Moderna of Venice. Many gold and silver medals are offered. Works, which must not have been previously exhibited, must arrive at the Giardini Pubblici between March 15th and March 31st. The jury must be notified by intending exhibitors before January 1st.

WHERE GRANT'S WIDOW WILL REST



When Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant dies she will be buried in the Grant mausoleum at New York beside her famous hero husband. The Grant monument is famous all over the world and is the most magnificent mausoleum ever erected. It cost over \$250,000 to build and every block is of finest marble.

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