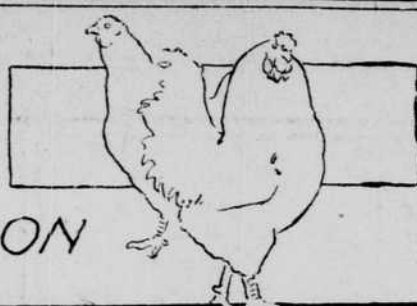


# EATING EGGS by the BILLION

By WILLARD W. GARRISON



**U** NCLE SAM is the heaviest egg eater in the world. In fact, so fond is the old U. S. A. of the hen product that another century may see the deposition of the bald-headed eagle and the crowning of another feathered monarch.

These United States eat 154,000,000 eggs each day—1,080,000,000 a week—4,620,000,000 a month—56,160,000,000 a year.

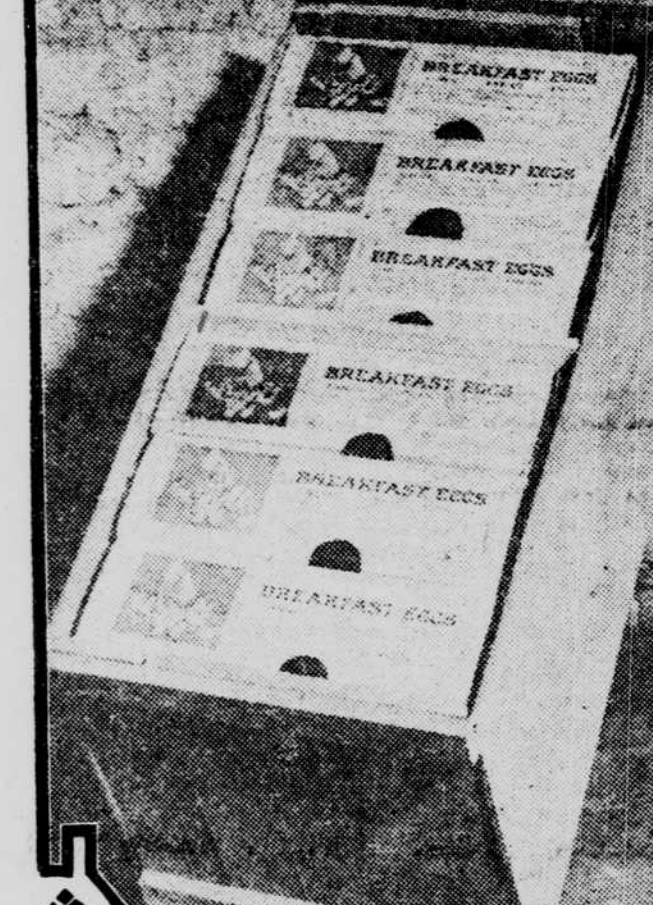
Every man, woman and child in the country consumes a little over an egg and a half each day. If you, personally dislike eggs for food there is some one else in some part of America who puts three away as a foundation for his or her breakfast coffee.

Easter week, the biggest egg occasion the year round, sees the consumption of about two billion eggs—violet, pink, crimson, purple, yellow and some green.

That the egg will displace all others as the national food tidbit is the prognostication of those who earn their livings by raising chickens. Chicago, alone, with less than two million population, Easter week last, put away 60,000,000 eggs. So greedy was the Windy City about this article of diet that lots of other portions of the United States which secure their allotment of hen



SORTING EGGS



FANCY BREAKFAST CARTON



CANDLING EGGS

READY FOR SHIPMENT

READY FOR A YEAR'S SOJOURN IN COLD STORAGE

fruit from the market at the city by the lake had to go eggless Easter.

Jim Patten's wheat corner will be a mere bagatelle alongside of the movement of the man who can corner eggs. Small egg corners are frequent, however. Cold storage men often lay aside several millions in a semi-frozen state and hold them for nine months or so, dumping them on the market when the price is in the clouds.

But the cold storage egg is inferior because the fresh egg advocate argues the chicklet has a chance to grow a little before the yellow inside freezes, thus storing up nasal evidence against the purity of the product.

For the housewife in the big city there is an everyday opportunity to effect a coup, for when she can find a producer who sells "eggs laid fresh to-day," she considers herself a model of wifely devotion. But as there is no smell on the outside of the shell there are often lots of angry glances from the male partner in the household, which are born of the unborn chick.

The length of time that an egg will keep fresh is governed by the care which is taken in its preservation. They are packed in ice as a rule, and if packed soon enough after being laid, the chicken life is properly killed and thus the angry eye-to-eye message is eliminated.

Suitable to the occasion is the aged tale of the man with the flowing mustache and the time-marked egg. He had it for breakfast—the egg—and being a city man rode down to his place of business in conventional manner, taking no notice of the fact that while the seat beside him remained vacant there were half a dozen commuters standing nearby.

As he alighted at his destination a sniff likened to the odor of an egg of evil intentions pierced his nasal sense. During the walk to his office he noticed that the smell was everywhere. It was in the street, in the rotunda of the office building, in the elevator, in the hall on the nineteenth floor, and he was startled beyond measure to find that on entering his office he smelled egg there, too.

Stepping to the desk of the head bookkeeper, he asked him if he smelt an unhealthy odor.

"Why, no," replied the knight of the day ledger casting a glance at the yellow streak clear

across the boss' mustache. His stenographer being too polite to remark on the yellow streak, edged toward her in dictating a letter.

He made the rounds of the office employees, asking whether they smelt egg, but all being too polite to tell him he had overlooked an important point, declared they smelt no egg. The odor departed with him.

In desperation he fled to his private office, muttering as he slammed the door: "My heavens, the whole world smells, and no one knows it but me."

But that is only a minor point in the adoption of a new national food by Uncle Sam. With each year the production of the hens of the country is becoming smaller in proportion to the demand for eggs. As a consequence the experts declare that each succeeding year will see the price soar beyond expectations. The last months of winter and the first of early spring are the hardest for the egg eaters, for then the cost soars, there are less of the precious morsels and those which appear are often holdovers from the year previous, but even those bring prices ranging from 30 to 40 cents a dozen.

The time is remembered by many when the best eggs brought 12 cents a dozen in retail stores, and the wholesale price was below that. So steep has the conventional cost become that thousands of farmers are yearly devoting their land to the raising of fowls.

The industry has already become a mighty factor in national life and within two decades if the country continues to eat eggs at the present rate of increase, the business of growing eggs may outweigh that of cattle and grain.

In the large cities, Chicago, for instance, the high price of meat compelled the poorer classes to adopt the egg as a means of obtaining nourishment. The increased demand of course boosted the price, but still the middle and upper classes cling to the fowl product, fowl or fair.

In the great markets of trade the egg industry is perhaps the most interesting of all. One great cold storage warehouse in Chicago during the last egg famine, unloaded on the market local to 6,000,000, and every one was sold to the local retail merchants. The eggs were said to have been in cold storage for nine months, pending an

increase in price sufficient to yield the speculators a considerable profit. They estimated the proceeds after all expenses had been met, at four cents on the dozen—\$20,000 on the lot.

Other great egg corners have been manipulated and the profits doubtless have been even greater, but they seldom come to the public ear because of the shekels which are raked in from the enterprise.

In the egg corner mentioned above, scores of men worked day and night for two days getting the product out of cold storage to place them on the market while the price held up.

The workmen were where they could be called at once, and the minute the word came over the telephone to get the great crates out of the cold storage warehouse, the tollers were set to work. Two days later every egg had been sold, the money collected and more than half of them eaten by the consumer.

It was a great coup and only one of the many. Other enterprises of like nature where the proceeds have ranged into large figures, have been told, but the details seldom become public property. This, by reason of the fact that the egg "corner" is to-day a rather undeveloped science.

But the monarchs of other branches of the producing world have come to look upon movements of that sort as one of the money makers of the days to come.

Early this month when eggs (cases returned), were bringing only 19 cents a dozen, wholesale, the lover of them felt fairly jubilant and barnyard prognosticators predict that this jubilant feeling shall prevail for the rest of the summer. Extra quality eggs were then selling at 23 cents a dozen, while ordinary "firsts" brought 19 cents and "firsts" one cent more a dozen, "prime firsts" selling at 21 cents.

So, with the sway of the strawberry the price of eggs dropped off, and before August, it is said, the cost may go lower.

With the private producers, who sell only limited quantities of eggs, 40 cents a dozen is not an unheard of figure for what are known as "eggs laid fresh to-day." Of course, the right to that title must be undisputed, and often when eggs are sold, backed by a reputation for freshness, higher prices are paid for them by the epicures.

However, frauds in eggs are as frequent as swindles in other industries, and fastidious persons, who hate cold storage eggs worse than they do paying fancy prices, are often taken in by the "farmer" who rides into the city on the interurban, buys a large cargo of eggs in the open market, rents a wagon, the muddier the better, and proceeds to distribute cold storage eggs for the product he claims is "laid fresh to-day."

**Helping the Hait.**  
A certain informed bachelor, one of those the Gateway succeeded in getting on the list during last year, tells of one of the boys who after attending a farewell bachelor supper meandered home in a muddled state late one Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, and getting as far as the entrance of his rooming house, he sat down on the stone steps, his hat fell off on his knees and with head bowed down he slumbered peacefully. He awoke about nine o'clock and found 34 cents in his hat. Charitably inclined early churchgoers had mistaken him for a beggar and dropped their pennies into his upturned hat.—Bremen (Ga.) Gateway.

distant when the perfect organs of a man who in life had been free from disease may be kept in cold storage after his death and used to replace diseased organs in living men.

**A Yankee Revival.**  
Americans are more eager than Londoners in searching out historical places, more keenly interested in them, and have brought to light and popular recollection many shrines which London had forgotten.—Butte (Mont.) Miner.

## RATES OF BONDING

STATE BOARD SETS FORTH SOME CHANGES FOR 1907.

## THE GUARANTY DEPOSIT LAW

Preparations for Its Enforcement—Other Matters Uppermost at the State Capital.

The rates of fidelity and guaranty bonding companies in force for the year 1907 were adopted by the state board newly created to establish maximum rates for the bonding companies. Innumerable rates for the bonding companies. This sets aside the big increase in rates made by such companies and enforced since the first of the present year. Gov. Shallenberger, Auditor Barton and Attorney General Thompson adopted the new rates and they will remain in force till the board makes a more complete investigation. Where the rates of 1906 apply to new classes of business that were not listed in 1907, the rates of 1907 will remain till further orders. No rates have been established for bonds of state officers because no such bonds will be given for another two years.

The rate of county treasurer was reduced in many cases, the reduction in Lincoln county being from \$400 for two years to \$250 for the same period. The rate proposed by bonding companies for all the county treasurers in the state would make a total of \$35,311 for two years. The rate adopted by the board will reduce this to about \$30,870.

Some of the changes are shown by a comparison of the following rates adopted by the board, per \$1,000, and the rates which the bonding companies proposed which have been in force up to this time:

	Board Proposed	Rate
Bank deposits	\$ 2.50	\$ 3.00
Bank employees	2.50	3.00
Agents of Missouri	3.00	10.00
Administrators	2.50	3.00
Bookkeepers	4.00	5.00
Clerks	2.00	3.00
Collectors	7.50	10.00
Fraternal Officers	3.50	5.00
Sheriffs	10.00	10.00
Inspection	3.00	5.00
Letter carriers	5.00	7.00
Labor unions	15.00	15.00
Militia	4.00	7.50
Saloon license bonds	\$10-25.00	50.00
Supervisors	3.25	5.00
Auto drivers	10.00	10.00

### To Be Enforced.

A defense of the banking law, the so-called guaranty of deposits, was discussed by Gov. Shallenberger, Auditor Barton and Attorney General Thompson and Samuel Patterson of Arapahoe. Mr. Patterson is the banker who was appointed by the governor secretary of the banking board to take his office July 2. The two state officers who were with the governor are to be members of the new board after the act takes effect July 2. The governor instead of the state treasurer is to be a member of the board after July 2.

"We take it for granted there are no nullifiers," said Gov. Shallenberger, after the conference, "and shall prepare to enforce the guaranty law. Mr. Patterson will go to Oklahoma to study the enforcement and workings of the guaranty law of that state before he takes his position as secretary of the Nebraska banking board."

### Will Test Guaranty Law.

John L. Webster of Omaha was in Lincoln and announced that he expected to file a suit some time this week to test the constitutionality of the bank guaranty law, enacted by the late legislature. Mr. Webster held a consultation with the attorney general in which he asked that the legal department file a demurrer to his petition, and in that way get the case before the court. Inasmuch as the attorney general understands that some of the bankers intend to have other counsel assist in the defense of the law, he is anxious to agree to any mode of procedure, for fear it might embarrass the counsel the bankers may employ.

### Order Against Railroads.

The State Railway Commission has issued an order against the Union Pacific, the Burlington and the Northwestern railroads, prohibiting them from shipping flour into Omaha at a less rate than is charged for shipping wheat. The order applies to the shipments in carload lots.

### Monument Association to Meet.

The Abraham Lincoln Monument association will meet here June 24 at 1 o'clock to select a sculptor to construct the monument to be erected on the capitol grounds.

## THE MARKETS.

New York.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	47 25 @ 7 00
Hogs	7 25 @ 8 25
Sheep	6 30 @ 6 50
FLOUR—Winter Straights	63 @ 6 50
WHEAT—July	1 22 1/2 @ 1 23 1/2
September	1 17 1/2 @ 1 18 1/2
CORN—July	1 12 1/2 @ 1 13 1/2
RYE—No. 2 Western	86 @ 9 17
POTATOES—Cremona	1 12 @ 1 13
EGGS	19 @ 20
CHEESE	12 @ 17

## CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Fancy Steers	\$6 75 @ 7 20
Medium to Good Steers	5 25 @ 6 50
Cows, Plain to Fancy	3 50 @ 5 40
Choice Feeders	3 75 @ 5 50
Calves	5 50 @ 7 00
HOGS—Packers	7 30 @ 9 00
Heavy Butchers	7 90 @ 9 05
Pigs	4 50 @ 5 10
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 28 1/2
Do. Dairy	17 @ 25
LIVE POULTRY	14 @ 14
EGGS	19 @ 23 1/2
POTATOES—per bushel	65 @ 70
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, No. 1	70 @ 70
WHEAT—June	1 13 1/2 @ 1 14
July	1 12 1/2 @ 1 13 1/2
Corn, July	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
Oats, July	20 @ 21
Rye, July	75 @ 78

## MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 No. 1	\$1 37 @ 1 37 1/2
July	1 18 @ 1 17 1/2
Corn, July	72 1/2 @ 73
Oats, Standard	58 1/2 @ 57 1/2
Rye	88 1/2 @ 89

## FINANCES OF STATE.

Auditor Barton Makes His Semi-Annual Report.

The outstanding warrant indebtedness of the state June 1, 1907, according to the semi-annual report of State Auditor Barton, was \$563,728.57; warrants outstanding December 1, 1906, amounted to \$25,964.84; issued since then, \$1,592,025; amount paid, \$1,954,261.

The outstanding warrants run against the state funds as follows:

General fund	\$333,587.56
Temporary university	207,629.97
U. S. Experiment station	676.87
University cash	9,990.07
Agriculture and mechanical arts	7,750.00
Normal interest	18,101.75
State library	120.00
Hospital for insane	2,843.20
Forest reserve	1,752.92
Institution cash	2,427.93
Total	\$563,728.57

The state's suspended account is as follows:

General fund	\$ 24,597.85
Sinking fund	18,101.75
Temporary school	25,671.38
Live stock indemnity	3,843.20
Permanent school	25,842.97
Permanent university	8,775.93
Agricultural college endowment	43,358.61
Normal endowment	12,900.42
Total	\$156,182.21

This suspended account is made up by the failure of banks and the default of a state treasurer.

The permanent educational funds are invested as follows:

Total	\$559,711.91
Permanent school fund	\$7,422,683.72
Permanent university fund	164,236.03
Agricultural college endowment	500,000.00
Normal endowment	68,206.19
Total	\$8,557,607.85

### Private Banks Must Cease.

Secretary Royle of the state banking board finds only four private banks now on the list in Nebraska, whereas there were sixty-five eight years ago. There were twelve in existence the first of the present year. Under the guaranty deposit law which goes into effect July 2, no authority will exist for private banks to continue in business after July 2. All such banks must go out of business or maintain their rights in the courts.

### Contract for Convicts Rejected.

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings rejected the contract the governor had signed with the Lee Bloom and Duster company for fifty additional convicts at 55 cents a day, the company to have the use of the first and second floors of east 3 shop E and extra power and heat.

After rejecting the governor's contract the board unanimously adopted the following resolution, introduced by Secretary of State Junkin:

Whereas, There are now at the penitentiary about 500 unemployed convicts capable of manual labor; be it Resolved, That if the Lee Bloom and Duster company will provide in its contract to take all the unemployed convicts and agree to pay therefor 62 1/2 cents per day for each day's task, as proposed to be paid by Mr. Cunningham, such contract will meet the approval of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.

### Want Him Kept in Jail.

The people in the neighborhood of Cedar Bluffs, Kan., near the Nebraska line, will fight to a finish the application of John F. Connor for a transfer from the state penitentiary to the asylum. Connor is serving a life sentence for the murder of his wife. He has been in prison since April 23, 1905. Recently his brother-in-law, a lawyer of Denver, wrote to Governor Shallenberger asking that he be transferred to the asylum. The governor has received a big petition asking that the transfer be not made.

### Mr. Donohue Speaks.

"The people of Nebraska want a nonpartisan judiciary and they will have it," said Senator Donohue, father of the bill which will shortly be in the courts. "I admit there may be some things lacking in the details of the bill passed by the recent legislature, but the people will have such a law, either the present one or amendments to the present law." Senator Donohue said he thought republican state committee made a great mistake in deciding to attack the constitutionality of the law and he felt sure the law would stand the test of the courts.

### Collecting Occupation Tax.

The crusading Chief Rickard after license and occupation tax delinquents has already born fruit, as the money in the till of the city treasurer shows. Over \$500 has rolled over the counter at the office in a few days from those who have been backward in coming through with the cash. The occupation taxes due from the Lyric and Majestic theaters was liquidated. It is understood that Manager Gorman, who also runs the Wonderland refuses to pay the \$75 occupation tax on the ground that it does not come under the wire as being an object of taxation.

### Requisition for Patterson.

Governor Shallenberger issued an extradition warrant to convey Clarence Patterson (Colored) from Omaha to Kansas City, Kans. Patterson is accused of grabbing a tray of diamonds in a jewelry store of Kansas City and escaping.

### Governor Invited to New York.

Gov. Shallenberger has received an invitation to attend the Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the Tammany society, or Columbian Order, and deliver an address. The meeting will be held in Tammany hall, New York, July 5. The invitation was signed by Daniel F. Cohalan, C. F. Murphy, Timothy D. Sullivan and others. Inasmuch as Gov. Shallenberger has already accepted an invitation to be at Crawford on July 5 with his staff he had to decline the Tammany invitation.

### Alleged Embezzler Caught.

Sheriff Hoagland has received word that Arthur J. Jackson, wanted in this city for embezzlement, has been arrested in Syracuse, N. Y. Deputy Sheriff Dawson went to New York to bring him back. Jackson took French leave early in January of this year. It is charged, with several hundred dollars of the money of David Rivers, his employer, and the local authorities have been searching for him ever since. The Syracuse authorities declare they are positive they have the man who is wanted.

## NEBRASKA IN BRIEF

NEWS NOTES OF INTEREST FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

## ALL SUBJECTS TOUCHED UPON

Religious, Social, Agricultural, Political and Other Matters Given Due Consideration.

Franklin academy is to have a new building, costing \$10,000.

A new daily paper, the Times, has appeared at Kearney.

On July 2 Central City will vote on the question of a municipal electric light plant.

E Larson of Dodge county has been pronounced insane and will be sent to the asylum.

Guy C. Barton, who died in Omaha last week, left an estate valued at about \$1,000,000.

Samuel M. Risley, for many years a liveryman of Harvard, was adjudged insane and taken to the asylum at Hastings.

A monument erected in memory of our country's defenders was unveiled at Superior in the presence of a vast throng.

H. C. Hutchinson of Hardy dropped dead while cultivating his melon patch. His wife saw him and ran to him, but life was gone when she reached him.

The Beatrice fire department has closed a contract with the Lachman company hippodrome shows to hold a carnival in Beatrice the week of July 12.

Judge William Hayward has sold his palatial residence in the eastern part of Nebraska City to the Bernardine Sisters, who will open a parochial school there. He sold it for \$20,000.

The total value of realty in Jefferson county is returned at \$22,711,825, a gain of \$282,280 over last year's assessment. Personal property is assessed at \$5,760,265, an increase of \$275,000.

The official board of the Methodist church at Nebraska City met and issued an order that all ladies who enter the church must remove their hats and have instructed their janitors to enforce the order.

J. J. Wyatt, who has been engineer at the Beatrice steam laundry the last few months, has dropped out of sight. He left a note at the laundry saying that he had left the city for reasons best known to himself.

The county authorities of Hall county have decided to release from custody Claude Perkins, "Doc" Hess and Bert Axell, so far as the suspicion against them of being implicated in the Cairo bank robbery is concerned.

George A. Murphy, well known in Nebraska, and a former resident of Beatrice, but now of Muskogee, Okla., is being prominently mentioned as available timber for the republican nomination for governor of Oklahoma about seven years ago.

The old soldier who was knocked off Pebble creek bridge, near Snyder, by the Northwestern's Scribner branch train, regained consciousness and made his identity known. He is John Irwin, 65 years old, and a former resident of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Oberlin (O.) dispatch: The annual commencement of Oberlin college will be held this week. Among the prospective graduates are Charles L. Mattson, Omaha; Frederick H. Sterns of Benson, and Ethel C. Vennum of Stratton, all Nebraskans.

A. D. McCandless, who was appointed city attorney at Wynome some months ago, has been dismissed by Mayor Rawlings. The mayor and city attorney have taken opposite sides on the liquor question and this is said to be the cause of the attorney's dismissal.

John Hudkins, a liveryman from Valparaiso, was found dead about half a mile south of Weston. He was lying in the road. His head and face were bruised and his team was found a short distance away. It is believed he fell from his buggy in an apoplectic fit.

At the funeral of his aged mother at the Methodist church in Sutherland John Chilcott, who was there from Oregon during the last few days of her illness, created something of a sensation. Asking the officiating minister if he might say a few words, Chilcott bitterly criticised the church people because of scant attention they had given his mother in her illness of several weeks.

Two sons of William Lesmier, a merchant of Goehner, seven miles from Seward, were drowned while on a fishing trip with their father to Hamman's mill. Shortly after noon Mr. Lesmier left the boys alone while he went to lunch. The two boys, with a brother, went in swimming in the river and in some manner not known were drawn beyond their depth. They were aged 12 and 13 years.

Bids will be opened on June 28 for the construction of a new Catholic church in Kearney. Architectural plans illustrate an elaborate edifice for the Catholics in that vicinity.

Weeping Water's high school turned out nineteen graduates.

J. B. Wilson of Joplin, Mo., attempted suicide at Rushville by cutting his throat with a penknife. He is a cripple, and was selling collar and cuff buttons. He claims to have a wife and children at Joplin. The wound is not fatal.

John Seymour and Joseph Smith, who were arrested in Kearney charged with pickpocketing, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Hostetter. John Sutton, charged with horse stealing, was sentenced to two years.

As the gasoline lights were being lighted in the new temporary tabernacle built for a series of meetings at Sergeant by the Christian people, an explosion took place which resulted in the serious burning of Rev. Mr. McCandless, his little daughter and a young son of Mr. Crimm.

Henry Frechies of Beatrice, one of the men against whom the grand jury returned an indictment, was arrested on the charge of selling liquor without a license. He appeared before Judge Pemberton in the district court and pleaded guilty, and was fined \$400 and costs, amounting to \$423.20.