PAGES 17-20

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1892-TWENTY PAGES.

NUMBER 153

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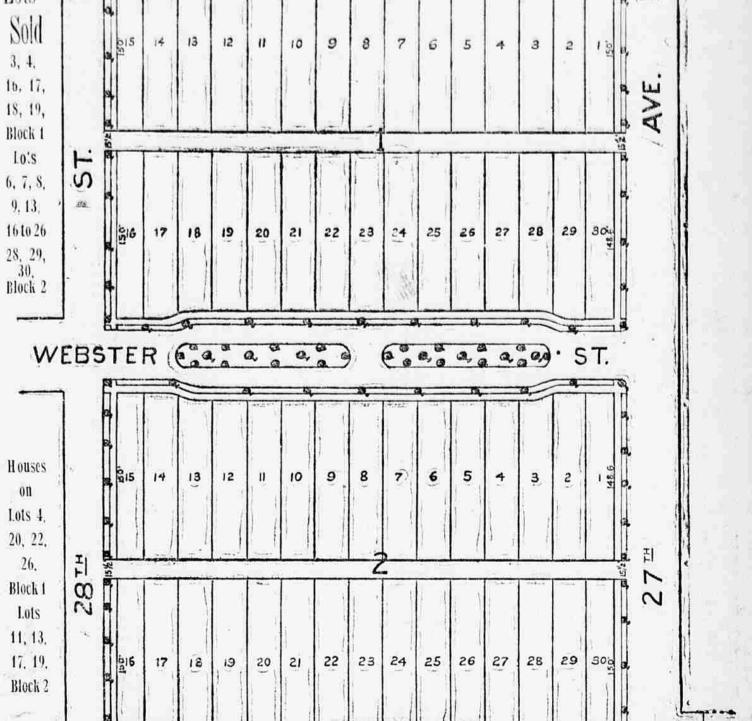
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CALIFORNIA

TO HIGH SCHOOL

OUR CORN IN EUROPE

How the King of Cereals is Invading the Bakeries of Germany.

ESTABLISHED INTERESTS IN OPPOSITION

But Uncle Jerry is Leading the Conquering March of the Maize.

WHAT IT MEANS TO AMERICAN FARMERS

More Than One Hundred Millions of Dollars for the Corn Raisers.

CORNMEAL MURPHY'S GREAT EVANGEL

Our Corn Product Worth Much More Than All the Precious Metals Mined-Some Figures That Surprised Our Correspondent,

Begats, Nov. 5 .- | Special Correspondence of The Ben. |- Experiments are being made hero in Berlin which promise to be of a importance to the future prosperity of the United States. The government of Germany is carefully testing the uses of our Indian corn, and is considering the adoption of it as a food for the German army. This army now consists of 487,000 soldiers, and on a war footing its total runs up to more than 2,500,000.

The famine in Russia has taught Germany that she cannot rely upon the granaries of the ezar to supply ryo enough to feed her soldiers, and the danger of a war with Russia has led her to carefully examine the other food resources of the world. She knows that it is out of the question for her to hope to raise enough food for herself, and if she must be dependent upon other nations for her supply she would prefer to have it come from other parts of the world than Europe.

At present the staple food of the soldiers is rye, but the experiments which are now going on include mixtures of ryo and potatoes, of rye and peanuts, and, in fact, ail sorts of possible combinations. The agriculturists of Germany view the situation with great slarm, and both they and the millers, who know that new machinery will have to be bought for the grinding of maize, are opposing any radical change. The government, however, is testing the matter scientifically and practically, and our American corn is being submitted to more experiments here than any which it has undergone in the United States. If it should be adopted as an army food our exports of American cord will rapidly surpass in value those of wheat, and the price of Indian corn will rise all over the world. An increase of even cents a bushel on cur product would add to our wealth more than \$100,000,000 a year. and the raising of lodian corn will at once become more profitable than the raising of

The Russian famine has shown Europe hat our corn is the best corn in the world. It has brought the different countries to comparing the different sinds of maize, and

the result is that our corn has been shown to | doing what he can here to push the matter be far superior to that raised in south Russia, in Spain and in Italy, and if maize is to be used as an army food it will be the American corn that is chosen.

Interested Parties in Opposition. We have no vast standing army in Amerea, and you cannot understand at a ginner what an important thing the feeding of such The food has to be of a certain character. It must be a food which will keep for weeks without spoiling, and it must be enpable of being transported long distances without injury. Corn bread will not do this, but when mixed with two in certain proportions its character is changed and it keeps very well. These proportions are now being determined by the overnment chemists and bakers, and I am told that bread made of one-third of corn and two-thirds of rye is a success. Such a bread tastes no different from eve prend, and the soldiers of one of the garrisons here were fed for eight days on such bread and they did not know it. After they were told what they had been eating they found fault with it, but not before. The breat is being tested in the prisons and in every wav possi ble to find just how well it agrees with the men, how long it will keep and the exact amount of its strength-producing power comparison with rye. The arnin used is ground at the government mills and the bread is made under the eyes of the government officials. In the meantime all sorts of faults are

ng found with Indian corn as an army food by the rye and potato raisers of Germany, and one charge, which has been lately pre-ferred, is that it gives the soldiers a disease The enemies of Indian corn charged that the Italian soldiers were ufflicted with this dis-case and that the soldiers of Mexico got a sort of an itch from esting corn bread. charged that our soldiers were affected in the same way and that such food had caused the same trouble in the army of France. These complaints were brought to the atten-tion of Consul General Edwards, who, by the way, is one of the most efficient and practical efficers of our diplomatic service, and he nipped them in the bad by writing to the various authorities of the different countries on the subject. He received the other day a letter from the French minister of war at Paris and the states that the of war at Paris, and this stated that the French soldiers never had such a disease, and even if they had had it, it could not have some from the use of corn as food, for the army had never used it to any extent. The Hallan minister of war replied that corn had been found a very good food for soldiers in that country and the only trouble from it was when it was used in an unrine state The Mexican authorities had never heard of the disease and no trace of it could be found in the United States. All of this informawas laid before the German government and i. effectually settled that question.

Secretary Rusk's Great Work.

This movement for the introduction of Indian corn into Europe is being pushed by Secretary Rusk for all it is worth, and the governments of Europe have learned more about our Agricultural department during the mesent administration than they ever knew before Secretary Rusk has brought the department so to the front in Europe that the Russian government has just decided to adopt our system of erop reports, and while I was in St Poters-burg the agricultural officers of the czar received directions from Secretary Rusk as to

Here in Germany his efforts in the oushing of our American pork have been supple-mented by the work or his agent for Ameri-can corn. This agent is Colonel Charles J. Murphy, who is known in America as "Cornmeal" Murphy, and who has been trying to introduce American maize into the markets of Europe for some years. He has had corn exhibits at the leading agricultural and in-dustrial exhibitions of Europe during the past cight years and he has been going among the bakers of Scotland, England and parts of the continent and showing them how to cook this meal. He went to Russia and showed the people there how to mix the in-dian corn with rye to make the bread which was u sed by the famine sufferers, and her

with the German government. He receives a salary of \$2,500 a year from the Agricula tural department, and this, with \$1,000 for his secretary, is all that the government is spending on this enterprise.

The truth of the matter is that there should be a dozen men here instead of one, and that the very best and most practical business men of the United States should be selected. They should be sent here with a good supply of money and the corn used for experimenting should be selected corn from the best soil and the best seed. The bread should be introduced through the best society, much as William Walter Pheips in-troduced it at the dinner which he gave to Bismarck and others, where the only bread on the table was corn bread, so made that it was as light and white as wheat bread, and it should not be brought forth as a staryation food or a cheap food.

I chatted with Colonel Murphy last night

nbout his work and the prospects. Said he: "We are now making a bread of rye flour and corn meal. The proportions are onethird corn and two-thirds rve, and the bread s fully as nutritious as the rye bread. It is more digestible and at least 25 per cent cheaper. The element of cheapness makes a great difference with the Germans, and in this country every cent counts. This bread has the same taste as the ryo brend and the rye completely conceals the taste of the eora.

Corn Bread to German Homes, "I have no doubt but that it will be adopted by the army, and if it is it will be used by the best disciplined fighting force in the world. The German government would save over \$5,000 a year by using it, and its adopion would mean a demand for this purpose clode of many million bushels of our Indian corn every year. If it is used in the army it will soon be introduced all over Germany Every family in Germany has one or more of its members in the army, and this chean and nutritious food would in this way reach to every house in the empire. Already the maize is getting a fooling among the people at large. There are more than thirty miles in Germany which are grinding Indian corn for human feed, and many of the bakers are ising from 33 to 49 per cont of maize with There are a number o. bakers here in Berlin who are selling it, and the corn is making its way very fast." the cornmeal the same as ours?" I

"No," replied Colonel Murphy, "The used in Germany must keep much longer than in America. The average German basing takes place only ence a week, and there is too much oil in the corn for it to keep so long if it is ground as it is ordinarily ground in the United States. The most of this oil is in the little germ at the end of the grain of corn, and we get rid of this by cutting it out by a degerminating machine. It is then almost as free from oil as rye, and it makes a finer flour than many people in America can realize. It will make finest of white bread, and it is being used for cake baking here with splendid re

sults, "Vienna pastry flour costs here \$8.75 per 200 pounds, and the same amount of fine maize flour can be had for about \$5.50, and many of the pakers are using it without the knowl edge of their customers, who suppose they are eating cases made from Vienna flour. I found a baker in England who was using our corn meal in this way. One day when pas-sing a grocery store I was attracted by a gaudy sign advertising a wheat preparation which was guaranteed to be excellent for puddings. I had a strong suspicion that this was some form of ludian corn, and I bought a one-pound box of it for 10 cents and took it home to try it for my Sunday dinner. We cooked it and we found it was nothing more or less than old fashioned American mush Here in Germany this corn meal

is being used in large quantities by the restaurants as a thic ening for soups and gravies. It is driving out the Chinese rice, which does not give as good results and costs more. The German like thick soups, and the German housewife is waking up to the advantages of Indian

decide as to the use of the corn by the army "
"I don't know," was the reply, "but I expect to hear from them daily. In addition to their experiments on the bread they are experimenting on a buscuit for the navy. which will be composed partly of maize, The army has its own mills for, the grinding of much of its meal and, as it is now, the duty on imported meal is so much greater corn here would have to be ground by Ger-

TREES

BEING

SET

OUT,

"The millers are watching the experiments carefully and they are ready to ony machinery the moment any decided movement has been made. As it is now, Germany imports about one-third of its food supply, and I none to see this third made up largely of Indian corn. In the event of a war with Russia the foreign supply of the which Germany now gets from there would becut off and the Germans would be materially crippled from the lack of it. By the way, young man, do you know anything about Irdian corn?" "I have planted it, hoed and husked it." said I, "and I ought to know something

"Well, what do you know about it?"

As I stopped to think, Colonel Murphy vention: "Whatever you know, I can probably tell you something more. Our foreign crop is the biggest gain crop of the world, and we turn out something like 2,000,000,000 bushels of corn every year, and we have six states which produce over 1,000,000,000 bushhave you any idea what that means? Forty bushels of shelled corn is a good lond for a team of horses, and if you could load hat crop upon wagons, putting the noses of the horses' heads to the tailboards of the wagons in front of them, the line of wagons would reach away in a straight line for more than 150,000 miles. If it could cross the oceans, it would go six times around the earth and have nearly 5,000 miles of wagons yet to spare. A single year's crop of American corn would make a road of wagons fortyfour abreast from New York to San Fran-cisco, and if this amount were loaded in 500 pushel lots is freight cars the train would reach from the west to New York, across the Atlantic ocean, across Europe and nearly to the Pacific shores of Asia before the fast car was on the track. These cars would form four continuous freight trains from New York to San Francisco, and they would block up all the trunk lines of the country. And the most of this corn comes from only six states, though corn can be raised in nearly every state in the union. Out of every thousand acres of arable land in the country only forty-one are devoted to corn, and if the price is raised by this European demand we will have millions upon millions of acres of new core fields. Suppose we increase our areas only one-tenth, this will add \$50,000,000 to our corn receipt, and the money received from corn now by us is enormous.

Corn More to La Than Gold or Silver. "We get more out of our corn fields every year than we do out of our gold, silver and lead mines. Our corn receipts are greater than all the dividends of our railroad stocks. and they are more than all the dividends o our national banks. As it is now if we can get an increase of 5 cents a bushel on corn we will add \$100,900,000 to our receipts this year, and if you could divide this increase up among the families of the United States in would give more than \$6 a family. rop in 1889 was worth more than \$700,000,000, and I expect it to run into the billions when these people here are eating core The most of that is new to me," said I.

"The most of that is now to any "What more do you know?"
"Weil," continued Colonel Murphy with a laugh, "I know that corn itself is quite as interesting as the corn grop. Here is a picture of a grain of corn greatly magnified, which will show you more about it than I which will show you more about it than I can tell you. It is a kernel of deat corn cut perpendicularly through the middle. There are a number of varieties of ludlen corp and this is one of the best. You see that each kernel of corn is made up of hundreds of little starch boxes, each of which is packed full of nutriment, and there are 23,000 of these kernels in a bushel of corn and in our Some Figuring on Coro.

"When do you think the government will woman and child on the face of the globa."

"How much corn do we ship to Europe

"Only about 4 per cent of our entire crop. The people of Europe know practically nothing of the advantages of Indian corn. I have been trying to introduce it in a dozen different countries and in Scotland I had a corn palace where I showed over 3,000,000 visitors the worth of corn as human foed. I gave thousands of children from the different charitable organizations free meals and some of these institutions are now using Indian corn. I got the people of Glasgow to using and in Ireland I know they are now eating a great deal of Indian corn, which they use n the form of mush, which they call 'stir

"There is a big field for American canned corn in Europe and the government ought to be snowing our corn and its uses at the dif-ferent exhibitions here. If a retail grocery establishment could be selected in the differ-ent cities and towns in which for a few weeks a good baker could prepare Indian corn for the people and give it away, I be-lieve in a short time the people of the va-rious countries would get to using it and the outlay would be quickly repaid in our in-creased exports."

There seems to be a difference of opinion mong the bakers here as to the use of this Murphy bread. Quite a number of the shops bave tried it, but owing to the use of the wrong recipes or carelessness of mixing it with the rye they have not had the best re sults. The number of bakers in Berlin using it at present is not large. I made a tour of the bread sellers in the big central market this morning and I did not find a single stand on which Murphy bread was for sale, and one old market woman confided to me that it was not good, and another knew nothing about it. One of the cooking schools here which tried it did not succeed very well with t, and I find that the bread is having almost as many downs as it has ups. Every one is waiting until the government authorities asve made their decision upon it, and upon this decision the immediate success of American corn in Germany and among the German people will stand or fall. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

IMPLETIES.

Hartford Post: A reverend gentleman tells this story of a little boy: The boy was tired out from a hard day's play, and when ne retired he was too sleepy to say his goodnight prayer. His mother tried in vain to have him say it, and finally sent the father in. He found the boy just sinking into a tired sleep and demanded that he should get up and say his prayers. The little fellow arose wearily, sank down upon his knees by the bedside and began; "O dear Lord! piease make papa say his prayers piease make papa say some time when he's as tired as I am.

A contentious church member in a western town recently attempted to have his pastor disciplined for using the slang phrase "not in it" in the paint. But the bottom dropped duced a manuscript of his sermon and read this sentence from it: "In a word, my Christian hearers, the ark was a minuture world; there was no form of life that was

Tom De Witt-When Jack Ford was in ac Italian cathedrai he lit his pipe at a sacred lamp before one of the siturs. Ed Stillman—What did the priest say! Tom De Witt-"Holy amoke!"

In a church choir, the other day, according to the Chicago Tribune, the little soprano shook her fist in the teacher's whiskered face. "Your voice is tenor," she fieredly hissed, "but your conduct, sir, is base."

A French electro-metallurgical company, which employs the Herault Killian amminium process, asserts that it will be able to sell the aiuminium at a price equivalent to less than 15 cents a pound, provided it is in a position o dispose of a yearly output of 3,000 tons of

Thirteen railroads have their trunk lines in Omaha and furnish employment to 8,500 men in this city sione.

SHE DEARLY LOVED SUICIDES

Strange Pasc'nution of a Young Girl Who Frequently Visited the Morgue.

CURIOSITY THAT AMOUNTED TO DISEASE

People Who Want to Sec Victims of Self-

Staughter-One Girl Who Never Missed a Funeral and Always Had a Bouquet for the Coffia.

Memories of the morgue-not the morbid nemoties that deal with ghastly forms lying still and cold within the small, dimiy-lighted though double-windowed inclosure for the suicide and the city's unclaimed dead, but living and breathing memories induced "Uncle Ell" to talk of queer people who visit the

'Uncle Eli" was in a communicative mood -but first, of course, you don't know "Eli" and wonder who and what he is. Well Elias Gisb, or as he has been known to the last quarter of a generation of newspaper report ers in Omana as just plain "En," has for nearly twenty-five years performed the last rites of the living to the dead at the morgue in this city. His hair is fast turning a whitish-gray, but his eye is just as bright as on the first night, years ago, when he gave the police reporter his first "tho" on a big suicide or on a "floater" that had been

found in the river.

To the members of the newspaper frater-nity to have the friendship of "En" is never o "get left" on a news item from the lorgue. The old man, for he is near his bree-score of years, bus occupied a comfortable bed in the morgne for many seasons, in order to be on hand in case of an emergency. He has seen the husband weep over the dead body of a wife, the mother mourning a son and the father a daughter, until he has become indifferent, almost stoical. He has long since realized that tears and lamenta tions will not restore life. He has become

something of a philosopher.

But withal the old man has a kind, tender heart and many little tokens of respect for another's grief have proven tim human as well as stolcal. Picture a man about 60, small in stature, but rather heavy, gray hair and mustache, treading about with a Loiseless step, saying but little as a rule, and there you have "Eli." The playhouse has re you have "Eli." The playnouse has him no charms and his only diversion is his Tentonic taste for beer which extends to about two or three glasses daily, and now you can see "Eli."

Curlosity Almost a Disease. The old man was taking a rest after some hard work and as he sank into a chair he be-gan: "It's queer isn't it the old desires of gan: some people to gaze on the dead! Some, of course, call it morbid curiosity, but in many cases of the kind of which I speak I think it gets to be a disease. Something gets wrong with their gray matter—they get what you boys nowadays call 'wheels And "Ell" stopped to think and his memory went back to years passed.

"About twelve years ago," she medron "we had the body of a suicide here who had gone by the morphine route. The dead man's relatives lived away down east and they wanted the body forwarded. We had placed the corpss in a casket and it was to leave that evoning. About 3 o'clock in the after-noon a girl, who, I judge, wasn't over 18 or 20, came in and asked to see the remains. She seemed rather timid and afraidline as she followed me to the place where the cas set lay. The lid was removed and as she

'He took poison, didn't he!' "I told her yes and she said something bout his looking lovely and turned to go. 'Relative!' I asked, but she said no. I sort

"It was some time before another suicide was brought in and the body had not been placed in a coffin yet, but jut in the little room downstairs, when that young girl

came around again. She didn't appear to be near as much scared this time as she went downstairs. In the room were two other bodies, but she only wanted to see the sui-"Well, for about six years that same girl

came around every time we had a suicide or the body of any one who had been murdered. Then she seemed to sort of disappear. One day the body of a woman, which had been found in the river, was brought in and-"
"You recognized your former visitor?"

"No, but she came in to see the body be-fore it was buried. I asked her where she had been and she said she had been married about four years before. She's got quite a family now. I see her on the street occasionally. Once in a great while she comes in now, but her husband, she told me, doesn't like the idea. Her children are all bright and healthy."
This One Became a Regular Visitor.

"Eli's" reminiscent mood recalled several ther instances of people who had a morbid priosity for gazing on the faces of the dead out only one other of a woman who wanted to view the corpses of those who met death at their own bands. The case was that of a woman, rather elderly, who became for about two years a constant visitor, but of whom nothing has been seen or heard for some time. "I reckon she came here more out of a desire to be accounted odd than anything else, but she grew tired. I suppose. Have any men visitors! but I guess they come around because they haven't anything else to do. Some people like to have it to say to their friends and acquaintances that they have seen the body f someone who has been killed or shuffled

Had a Mania for Funerals.

Sitting in the little crowd, listening to tales, was a well known undertaker iccated in the north part of the city. "I know of a queer case myself," he began, after the old man had finished. "It wasn't the surcides, but she had a mania just as peculiar. She was a goot-looking girl and dressed quite stylishly. I noticed her first one day as I was acrowing on the lid of the glass in the coffin cover. Funeral services had just concluded and overybody who desired had taken a last look at the face of the deceased. The girl came along and laid a small bunch of roses on the coffin. I thought her a friend or relative. She went along to ment was over and I thought nothing more of it. I had another fu-neral in charge a few days later and she came again. She went through the same performance and accompanied the body to the graveyard. For over a year she never missed a funeral. Sometimes she would bring roses, and again only a few perantums or suchlike. Crazy f Not a bit of it. She is living in Dabuque, Ia., now and shows no more symptoms of insanity than the casket over there.

That there is no accounting for tastes is an axiom perpetuated by the Irish woman who kissed the cow and the Idiosyncracies of the human mind are as variegated as the sands of the seashere. To the believer in the here-after death holds the key to the mystery of the great future. Many people visit the houses of the dead and gaze long and carnestly into the stilled features as if to wring from them the secrets held therein. This seems to be the most general cause of the morbid tendency of the living to see the dead. To realize a loved one lying still in death, who but a short time before was in good health and spirits, s to attempt, if such a thing were possible, a fathom beyond the journey over the river and learn that which cannot be solved

this side of the shore.

To the general public there is a peculiar fascination attached to a suicide. The man or woman, believer or unbeliever, who has the quality, sometimes termed course. sometimes cowardice, to face by their own act the future, and life is a thing of cur-losity, whether to carlosity be a moreid one or not. Men have been known to pay steady visits to gravevaris at witching hours; others perform equally queer feats; cases are innumerable of friends of the dead calling in spirit mediums; and all this for what! To learn that which only death can