

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

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

NUMBER 133.

10 Minutes Walk To Business Center.

AVONDALE PARK.

Electric Cars On Both Sides.

Avondale Park.

THE LATEST, THE FINEST, THE BEST.

25 Lots Already Sold. 35 to Sell.

Avondale Park is the most beautifully situated addition within the one mile circle. It was platted August 26, 1892, houses are now being built on it, and nearly half the lots sold.

\$1,300 FOR LOTS on Burt Street.

\$400 or \$500 CASH. BALANCE 5 YEARS IF DESIRED. Discount for All Cash.

\$1,400 FOR LOTS ON WEBSTER OR CALIFORNIA STREETS.

Property Beyond Sells for Twice as Much.

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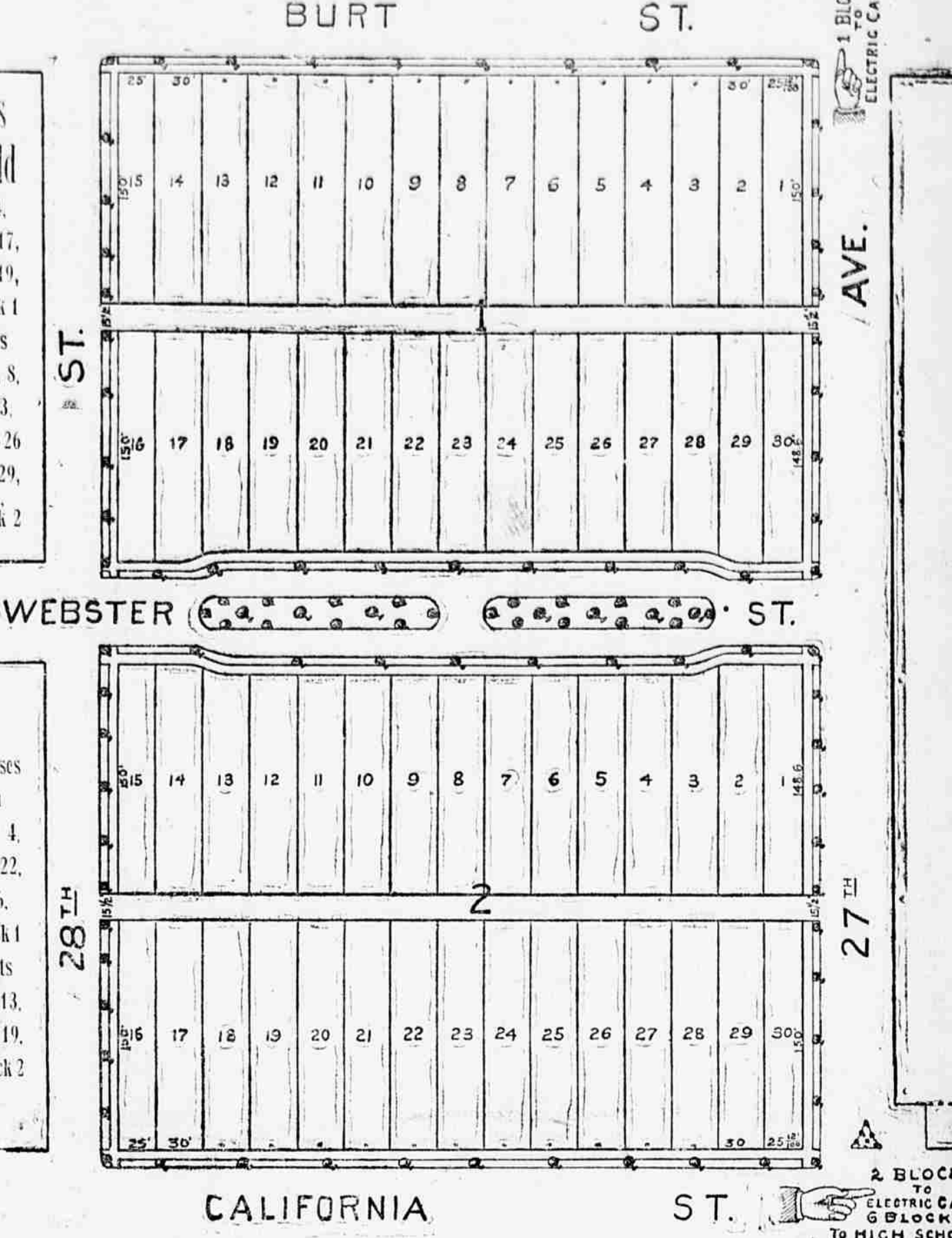
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LOTS Being Graded TO ESTABLISHED GRADE.

Fidelity Trust Company,

G. H. PAYNE, President; H. H. HARDER, Secretary; S. P. BOSTWICK, Cashier, 1702 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA.

Go and see the Most Beautiful Residence Park in Omaha—AVONDALE. Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.



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.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—[Special Correspondence of The Bee.] Experiments are being made here in Berlin which promise to be of vast 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 47,000 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 czar to supply her 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.

the result is that our corn has been shown to 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 America, and you cannot understand at a glance what an important thing the feeding of such a vast body of men as the German army is. 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 capable of being transported long distances without injury. Corn bread will not do this, but when mixed with rye in certain proportions its character is changed, and it keeps very well. These proportions are now being determined by the government chemists and bakers, and I am told that bread made of one-third of corn and two-thirds of rye is as good as any bread that has been made. Such a bread tastes no different from rye bread, and the soldiers of one of the regiments here were fed for eight days on such bread and they did not know it. After three weeks introduced it at the dinner which he gave to his officers 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 starvation food or a cheap food.

I chatted with Colonel Murphy last night about his work and the prospects. He said: "We are now making a bread of rye flour and corn meal. The proportions are one-third corn and two-thirds rye, and the bread is 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 rye bread and the rye completely conceals the taste of the corn. Corn bread is German food."

"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 \$3,000,000 a year by using it, and its adoption would mean a demand for this purpose of over 100,000,000 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 cheap nutritious food will in this way reach to every home in the empire. Already the maize is getting a footing among the people at large. There are more than thirty mills in Germany which are grinding Indian corn for human food, and many of the bakers are using it in their bread. The average German here in Berlin who is selling it, and the corn is making its way very fast."

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 biscuit 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 than that on raw corn that the most of the corn here would have to be ground by German millers."

"The millers are watching the experiments carefully and they are ready to buy machinery for the moment any decided movement has been made. As it is now, German imports about one-third of its food supply, and I hope to see this thing very largely of Indian corn. In the event of a war with Russia the foreign supply of rye which Germany now gets from there would be cut off and the Germans would be materially crippled from the lack of it. By the way, young man, do you know anything about Indian corn?"

"I have planted it, hoed and husked it," said I, "and I ought to know something about it."

"Well, what do you know about it?" "As I stopped to think, Colonel Murphy said to me, 'I have never known you, I can probably tell you something more. Our crop is the biggest grain crop of the world, and we turn out something like 3,000,000,000 bushels of it every year, and we export six states which produce over 1,000,000,000 bushels. Have you any idea what that means? Forty bushels of shelled corn is a good load for a team of horses, and if you count the that 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 nearly 5,000 miles of wagons yet to spare. A single year's crop of American corn would make a road of wagons forty-four abreast from New York to San Francisco, and if this amount were divided into 500 equal lots in freight cars the train would reach from the west to New York, across the Atlantic ocean, across Europe and nearly to the Pacific shore of Asia before the year was on the track. These cars would form four continuous freight trains from New York to San Francisco, and they would back up all the trains 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 world. 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 corn fields. Suppose we increase our area only one-tenth, this will add \$50,000,000 to our corn receipts, and the money received from corn now by us is enormous."

"How much corn do we ship to Europe now?"

"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 1,000,000 visitors the worth of corn as human food. 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 use it and in Ireland I know they are now eating a great deal of Indian corn, which they use in the form of mush, which they call 'stir about.'"

"There is a big field for American corn in Europe and it is not to be shown our corn and its uses at the different exhibitions here. If a retail grocery establishment could be selected in the different cities and towns in which for a few weeks a good baker could prepare Indian corn for the people and give it away, I believe in a short time the people of the various countries would get to using it and the outlay would be quickly repaid in our increased exports."

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SHE DEARLY LOVED SUICIDES

Strange Passion of a Young Girl Who Frequently Visited the Morgue.

CURIOSITY THAT AMOUNTED TO DISEASE

People Who Want to See Victims of Self-Slaughter—One Girl Who Never Missed a Funeral and Always Had a Bouquet for the Coffin.

Memories of the morgue—not the morbid images that deal with ghastly forms lying still and cold within the small, dimly-lighted, though double-windowed enclosure for the suicide and the city's unclaimed dead, but living and breathing memories induced "Uncle Eli" to talk of queer people who visit the place.

"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 Elm is as he has been known to the last quarter of a generation of newspaper reporters in Omaha as just plain "Eli," 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 eyes is just as bright as on the day he was known to the world; he gave the police reporter his first "lie" on a big suicide or on a "hoaxer" that had been found in the river.

"To the members of the newspaper fraternity to have the friendship of 'Eli' is never to 'get left' on a news item from the morgue. The old man, for he is nearly three-score years, has occupied a comfortable bed in the morgue 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 stolid. He has long since realized that tears and lamentations will not restore life. He has become something of a philosopher.

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