#### THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

Factories in Germany Built and Managed on the Co-Operative Plan.

INSTRUCTIVE DETAILS OF THE SYSTEM

Farmers the Chief Owners of the Factories of the Empire-How They Are Organized\_Conclusions of American Consular Agents.

A convention of promoters of the sugar beet industry in Nebraska, held last year, appointed a committee to investigate the clean be feasibility of establishing co-operative beet sugar factories, similar to those in ope ation abroad. Mr. C. F. Bentley of Grand Island was appointed a member of the comwith a characteristic zeal and intelligence Personal correspondence and translations of documents relating to the system in vogue In Germany-the substance of which was published in The Bee last spring -were not tail the system of co-operation in vogue in both localities, and show the results of overproduction and sharp competition. Consul General Meson at Frankfort reports

that there are 339 factories in operation in Germany this year, a reduction of five ance season of 1893-4. "Of this number," re ports Mr. Mason, "186 factories are organized as stock companies (Acties-Gesel'schaften) 111 are owned and operated by private firms. sixty two are limited stock companies (Gessels chaften mit beschronkter Haf-tung), and the remaining forty are under a form of organization known under a form of organization known as 'Offene-Handelsgesellschaften' — open trade associations, which differ from private firms mainly in the fact of having usually a much greater number of partners than an ordinary business firm. An ex ample of this latter class is the factory a Minsleben, in Prussian Saxony, which has sixty seven members and produced last year 8,000 tons of sugar. CO-OPERATIVE FACTORIES.

"Of these four classes of sugar factory or ganizations, by far the most important is the first named—that of the stock companies -which includes not only most of the largest establishments, but comprises nearly one-half of all the sugar factories in Ger-many. These, as well as the limited corporations, are organized and conducted under the very elaborate and far-reaching statute of corporations, which prescribes in detail all the rights and obligations of shareholders, defines the duties and responsibilities of officers, and fixes heavy penalties for every evasion or breach of trust. A shareholder in a stock company of this class is liable to the full extent of his fortune for the debts of the concern. and in the organization of such corporations for sugar manufacture the stock shares are usually issued in two categories, adap-ted to the calling and circumstances of the stockholder. Under the first category the holder of each share of stock is bound to cultivate annually a prescribed area of land in sugar beets and deliver his product to the factory. He can only sell his shares by permission of the company to a purchaser who will assume all the obligations that it may impose with regard to the growing and delivery of bests. Stock of the second category may be held by any investor, and is issued for the purpose of securing such additional capital as may be required for building, improving, or operating the fac-tory, and which cannot be obtained from farmers of the neighborh od who can raise beets and constitute the shareholders under the first category.

HOW THEY WORK. "Details of the inner working and manag ment of these companies are not easy to ascertain with entire certainty, but from the by-laws of the stock company which owns and operates a factory at Gross-Gerau, near Frankfort, certain specifications have been Obtained which are typical and represent practically the organization of that class of factories in Germany. viz., 775 shares of 400 marks (\$95.20) each and 550 shares of equal face value under the is not strictly uniform even throughout Gerso held by him, something more than one and four-fifths acres of beets and the whole and four-fifths acres of beets and the whole area thus held under control by, say, 100 shares of such stock, would be 185.3 acres. The company at Gross-Gerau manufactures raw and cystallized sugar and consumed in the campaign of 1895-96, 66.014 metric tons of raw and cystallized sugar and consumed in the campaign of 1895-96, 66,014 metric tons of beets and in the memorable campaign of three years ago, when the German sugar additional payments for any business purmanufacture reached the zenith of its pros- poses whatsoever. The law will allow, howperity, is said to have paid to its share-holders dividends amounting to 52 per cent. It has under control during the present camfor each shareholder.

for each shareholder.

"The Ilmited companies (Gesellschatten mit beschrankter Haftung), as organized for sugar manufacture, differ from the unlimited corporations in two important respects viz.: the stockholder is held liable to only double the face value of his shares, and second, he may, by giving two years' notice, turn in sell or otherwise dispose of his turns all chips; others turns all chips; others are the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets, and the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off the beets is obliged to produce the sugar is extracted off. turn in, sell, or otherwise dispose of his stock to any person, without transferring to such purchaser the obligation to raise and deliver beets. In prosperous times, this plan works very well, but when prices are low and the business critical, the option of withdrawal constitutes a serious point of weak-ness in such organizations, and, as has been shown, they are not only much fewer in number than the unlimited corporations, but their number is decreasing."

OVERPRODUCTION OF FACTORIES. The reason for the decrease, the consul general explains, is overproduction of fac-tories stimulated by liberal export bountles and the large profits made in years past.
"It is now an essential point for every sugar factory in Germany." he says, "to control and be sbic to secure with certainty each season an adequate supply of beets, and to pay for this supply of raw material as little as possible, at all events a price not disproportionate to the selling price of sugar. But portionate to the selling price of sugar. But such a price does not, in many cases, satisfy the beet growers, whose expenses are in-creased by the necessity of increased fertilizing as their land becomes exhausted by repe-titions of the same crop, and who suspect the factory managers of wishing to absorb all the profits and leave the landowners a bare-subsistence. It is evident, therefore, that under existing conditions the strongest and safest form of organization is the one which embodies most fully the co-operative principle, in which the stock shares of sugar fac-forles are held to the largest degree by agriculturists, who are not only stimulated by their own interes's to maintain their beet culture at the highest point of efficiency, both as to weight of beets produced per acre and percentage of sugar contained, but who gather the entire profit that may inhere from both processes, the growing of beets and the both processes—the growing of beets and the manufacture of sugar. In other words, the co-operative or include puts the agriculturist into the advantageous position of a man who as farmer, is guaranteed a definite price for the production of the raw material which he consumes as a manufacturer. His interests as an owner and cultivator of the soil are brought into harmony with, and sup-port of his interests as a capitalist. To quote the language of Dr. Follenius, a sugar

the beets, and who secure to their factory in unfavorable times, the necessary supply of raw material. Likewite, must all the profits which are gained by both beet culture and sugar manufacture belong to

DETAILS OF THE CO-OPERATIVE PLAN. Consul Muth at Magdeburg gives a description of the co-operative plan followed by a successful factory in that vicinity. "Capital, \$10,000 marks (\$192,780), continued by 100 members in various amounts called Stammeiniagen), ranging from 1,500 RENT A HOUSE ADJOINING THE JAIL marks (\$357) upwards. Each contribution ( 1,500 marks (\$357) carries the obligation

pisht one and one-fourth nectures (5.00 acres with beets and deliver 600 cwts, of beets to the factory. Members bear the expense of delivery unless their favms are situof delivery unless their favms are situ-ated at a distance of six and a hair kilometers (5.9 miles) or more, in which case an allowance for freight not ex-ceeding 10 prennigs (2.38 cents) per cwt. of Members must first offer their entire production—beyond the obligatory 600 cwts. for each 1,500 marks (\$357) contribution—to the factory and cannot sell their surplus land was appointed a member of the com-mittee and he undertook the investigation a smaller price. Violators are fined 1.50 with a characteristic zeal and intelligence marks (35.70 cents) for every cwt. of beets.

"The factory has the right to buy from outsiders also. If members are unable to fulfill their obligations as to the planting of beets they must advise the factory at once. They may then furnish a substitute, but are satisfactory, consequently Mr. bentley was liable for any shortcomings. The factory obliged to secure information from other ber's express, and charge a commission of sources. In response to a request from 10 cleanings (2.38 cents) per cwt. besides. If Mr. Bentley, the State department instructed its consular agents in Germany to investigate and report on the subject. Advance sheets of the first consular agents in Germany to investigate and report on the subject. Advance sheets at the first consular agents are consular agents. of the reports of the consular agents at given for the planting of beets the factory need not accept such beets and may charge by Mr. Bendley, the main points of which a fine of 1.50 marks (35.70 cents) for each are herewith presented. These reports december of the amount said member was bound to deliver. If crops are damaged or testroyed by half, flood, insects or similar accidents the member must at once notify the factory, and may then be partly or entirely relieved from his obligation to deliver."

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONSUL. Consul General Mason submits the followng conclusions:

1. The co-operative principle is of large and increasing application and influence in German beet culture and sugar manufacture 2. The purpose and effect of its application is to bring the whole process of sugar pro-duction under control of the landowning and farming classes, exclude nonlandholding epressed as well as prosperous times, an dequate supply of beets as raw material.

3. Both large landholders and small farmors are engaged in co-operative sugar produc-ion, the proportion of large landowners being greater in northern than in southern Ger-many, where some factories organized as stock companies have as many as 1,000 or 1,500 beet-growing stockholders.

4. Both large and small factories are organized on the co-operative plan, but the relative proportion of small factories is decreasing by reason of their enlargement to meet the more difficult requirements of

sharp and close competition.

5. Most factories in Germany produce only raw sugar, and they are generally not tribu-tary to any special refinery. There are now in operation in Germany fifty-eight sugar reneries, of which fourteen a e organized e full stock commanies, two as corporations with mited liabilities, and the remainder are pri ate firms. Factories which produce only vate firms. raw sugar market their product somewhat in accordance with location and transportation acilities, either by direct export or by saie to the nearest refinery that will pay a satisactory price for it.

6. The factories organized and operated on the co-operative principle, as above described, are the most successful sugar factories in Germany, for the reason stated-that one set of suckholders reap all the profits incident to both beet growing and sugar manufacture.

7. The number of sugar factories in of many existing factories is being enlarged and the co-operative principle extended in application, so as to bring the whole indusry more and more under control of the agricultural, as distinguished from the capitalist classes.

co-operative sugar factories best adapted?" Primarily, in a country or dis-trict where best culture and sugar manufacture do not already exist, the co-oper-ative principle enables a number of farmers the wish to engage in beet growing to secure what is essential to their experiment-the erection of a factory which will buy and work up their beet product. Second, co-operation is especially advantageous whenever, as at present, the selling price of tion of that class of sugar is so low as to oblige an independent. The company at factory to pay small prices for beets and Gress-Gerau was founded in 1884, with an work generally with extreme economy and original capital of 530,000 marks (\$126,140), on close margins. Under the co-operative system the whole industry is concentrated in and 550 shares of equal face value under the standard of agriculturists, who are thus rensecond category, as above explained. Each holder of stock of the first class is bound to cultivate in beets each year, for each share of lies stock, these morsens of land, and to design the stock of the emergens of land, and to design the emergens of land and to design the emergence of the his stock, three morgens of land, and to de-liver the crop so raised to the factory. The mately yield. Finally, co-operation secured 'morgen' is a measure of land which varies somewhat in different European countries and possible, to the whole sugar producing inpossible, to the whole sugar producing in-dustry, by assuring to the sugar factory an many, but in this region it mesos one-fourth of a hectare, or 0.617 acre, so that the holder of stock of the fi st class, now under consideration, is bound to raise, for each share so held by him, something more than one stockholder, has a voice and voic.

"The capital hald in cannot be withdrawn

> "Members are not liable beyond the amount paid in and are not required to make any voses whatsoever. The law will allow, how-ever, that assessments be levied, provided

this is incorporated in the statutes. "Beets are paid for according to the sugar paign the orduct from 3,606 acres of beets, many of the shareholders raising much more than their prescribed quota per share, which fixes only the minimum area of cultivation bers in three installments—November 10, January 15 and July 1, which dates may be

"The factory returns all beet chios (after the sugar is extracted) and all soil washed off the beets, and the member or seller of

off the beets, and the member or seller of beets is obliged to promptly remove them at his expense. (This factory, as is seen, re-turns all chips; others return only a certain percentage and sell the rest.) "The affairs of the corporation are man-aged by a board of nine directors (Vorstand) elected for a term of three years, three mem-hers (who may be realized.) bers (who may be re-elected) retiring every year. The principal functions of this board are to make alterations in or additions to the factory, to close contracts for beets, su-pervise the culture of the beets, select the proper seed and fertilizer, fix the price of the beets and the percentages to be deducted for soil attaching to them and for beets improperly topped, limit fixes and enter into contracts for amounts not exceeding 5,000

marks (\$1,196). "A board of supervisors (Aufsichtsrath) is also elected, consisting of five members, two of whom (who may be re-elected) retire every year. Its main functions are to supervise the transfer of members' interests, to examine the books, audit the accounts and annual balance sheet, to pass upon contracts in amounts from 5,000 to 10,000 marks (\$1,190 to \$2,389), and to decide appeals which may be taken from the decisions of the board of direct-

Seeing what co-operation has done for the German beet growers," concludes the consul. "I am naturally partial to their system, and, in fact, consider it the only one under which the farmers obtain the full benefit of their labor. But, as before mentioned, the time for starting on a small scale that and a supplementations of the starting on a small scale to the starting on a small scale to the starting on the solidation. is past, and it will require much capital (in my estimation, from \$250,000 upwards) to start a factory in the United States able to profitably produce. profitably produce and compete. with the necessary means and suitable soil should not hesitate to adopt this co-opera-tion feature, and it should also be the aim of farmers not so fortunately situated. It is, of course, necessary in enterprises with many partners that the individual member should subject his will to that of the manag-ing board, and no farmer should join unless he is willing to do so. Co-operative enter-prises are sure to fail unless the members are duly imbued with the full sense of allegisnee to the common interest and a fixed determination to further the same, even at the sacrifice of their own individuality."

Two Young Men Aid the Cuban Beauty to Secure Her Liberty.

By Means of an Improvised Bridge She Gets to the Roof of the House and from There to the Street -No Trace of Fugitive.

HAVANA, Oct. 8 .- The escape of Senorita Evangeline Cassio, otherwise Cassio Cisneros, has caused quite a sensation The investigation made by the authorities has developed a number of additional facts in the case. It is now asserted that the young woman escaped between 11 clock and midnight of Wednesday over the roof of a neighboring house and through it to the street below, O'Farrall Lane, and not into the street, where the police found a hand ladder. On the roof of the adjoining house the authorities found three planks, each about three feet long and eighteen inches wide, joined together by strong hinges, so as to serve as a bridge, enabling a person to pass from the roof of the prison to the roof of the house referred to. The authorities also found on the roof a revolver of a large callber, having its six chambers loaded, and a new knotted rope, which had evidently been used as a life line or guiding rope to enable the escaping prisoner to cross the plank bridge which had been extended by her accomplices from the house near the Casa de Ricojidas to the roof of that

revolver, the knotted rope and the portable bridge, as well as other discoveries made by the police, show that the escape f Senorita Cassio was long and carefully lanned. She must have been in constant ommunication with those who enabled her to escape from the Casa de Ricojidas, where he was imprisoned with eleven other women

AIDED BY TWO MEN. Some of the details of the young Cuban's escape are quite romatic. It appears that a real estate agent named Marieno Vernande who was in charge of the house, No. O'Ferrall Lane, declares that he recently rented that building to two well dressed young men. The latter seemed to be highly respectable, hired the house for two m in 1 paid the rent in advance. The building was poorly furnished, but the young men seemed to be perfectly satisfied with their surroundings, and little or no notice of them was taken by the neighbors or by anybody else, in spite of the fact that the house was situated close to the prison in which a young Cuban girl, whose story caused such a sensa-tion in the United States, was confined. When the rooms at No. 1 O'Farrall Lane were searched, the police in addition to the articles already described, found a bag of lime, a can of paint and a large brush, which might be used for the application of either lime or paint. Inside the window through which Senorita Cassio escaped the police dis-covered a bed sheet, and, as this apartment was her sleeping room, the authorities are inclined to believe that the sneet was used by the escaping prisoner to envelop herself with the object of deceiving her roommates, if she was unlucky enough to awaken them. into the belief that she was moving about i her night clothes. The quarter of the prison which was occupied by Senorita Cassio is known as the new hall, for the reason that was constructed only seven months ago was set apart for the use of political prisoners and was quite comfortable co-pared with other Spanish prisons.

CANDY WAS DRUGGED. The companions of the young Cuban woman whom she left behind say that the day before Senorita Cassio escaped she received a package, believed to have contained drugged candles. In any case, the senorita, contrary to her usual custom, did not at once dis-tribute the candles to her prison com-panions, but waited until Wednesday night, when she urged each of them to partake of the confections. The prisoners did so, of the confections. and they express the conviction that the sweets were drugged, for they soon afterward fell into a deep sleep and did not filing of the iron bar of the senorita's bed room window must have caused enough noise to have awakened the prisoners under

ordinary circumstances.

There is a division of opinion as to whether the escape of the senorita was effected by lice are hard at work investigating the es cape and all the Spanish authorities along the coast have been communicated with, in the belief that an attempt may be made to embark the senorita upon some vessel leav-ing Cuba for the United States or elsewhere Fernandez, the jailer in charge of Casa de Ricojidas, and four employes of the government, who were on-duty, have been arrested and are confined incommunicados, pending the result of the inquiry being made into

TURNS MONEY TO A GOOD PURPOSE. Gift of a Wealthy Woman Dedicated

to Learning. PEORIA, Oct. 8 .- This afternoon occurred the exercises dedicatory of the Bradley Polytechnic institute, to which a wealthy Peoria woman, Mrs. Lydia Bradley, has given \$2,500,000. The building is a very handsome and spacious one of white stone. and near by is another large edifice of the same material, which will be occupied by an horological institute under the control of the same board of trustees. A number of prominent educators from abroad, including col-lege presidents, were in attendance. The most notable feature on the program was the dedicatory address by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the treasury,

Mr. Gage said in part:

The common phenomena of the sun lifting by its invisible power the waters of the seas into the higher atmosphere, the drifting ixinds pushing their burden of moisture to the high mountains and lofty hills, the failing, the renewed rivulets and streams, the fertilized meadows and fields through which they run back again to their resting place in the sea—these phenomena rise in my mind as fairly typical of the series of phenomena which receive their visible expression here today. This magnificent institution, today dedicated to posterity, is not the result of an accident. Back of it some, where in the years may be read the story of self-denying effort, of industry and enterprise, co-operating with natural forces, in gathering up the elements of wealth. Here and now this gathered force has broken in rich blessings on our land. Fertilized by its benign influence, mental life will here be quickened, new powers of profuction will be brought into existence, these again uniting the powers of skill, genius and enterprise with nature's forces, will become new producers of wealth, and so, wisely used, the benignant round of gathering and of distribution may reign forever.

Compare this movement, working in true harmony with that law of ascending spirals,

producers of wealth, and so, wisely used, the benignant round of gathering and of distribution may reign forever.

Compare this movement, working in true harmony with that law of ascending spirals, which Mr. Emerson graphically describes, with another and more familiar movement, beginning in poverty and ending in waste and shame. It is thus described by a quondam, yet observative philosopher: "Poverty," he says, "spurs to industry, industry creates wealth, wealth induces luxury, inxury breeds effeminacy, effeminacy, ends in poverty, and so the eternal round is accomplished."

The noble endowment today dedicated, not to case and self-indulgence, not to luxury and its debilitating consequences, but dedicated to higher ends, and uses, to the elucating of the mind, to the skill of the hand, to the formation of character, is lifted up in sublime contrast to the lower and self-centered round just deer by definition of great wealth, for the narrow and unprofitable use of it in personal seggrandizement alone. It is even more than this, with other noble endowments, coming more and more into view, as the moral responsibility of accumulated fortune is more fully realized, it constitutes a good promise of a happier future, when the power which accumulated wealth gives will be joyfully exercised, not in conferring benefits upon a narrow group, bearing the same family name, but will be exercised in conferring benefits upon all, who by virtue of a common ancestry, springing up, it may be, far back in the "Hills of God," are yet members, one of another, in the great family of man.

The institute was presented to the trustees by the founder, Mrs. Bradley, and accepted

The institute was presented to the trustees

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#### Gage was tendered a brief reception at the National hotel. After the exercises Mr. and Mrs. Gege departed for Nashville, Tenn. ONE MAN CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Innocent. CINCINNATI, Oct. 8 .- A special to the Times-Star from Maysville, Ky., says that the ten prisoners received there from Newport last night for the brutal assault upon Mrs. Gleason had a night of excitement. "Dad" Meiner early in the night made a confession to Sheriff Plummer and the other prisoners port of his interests as a capitalist. To quote the language of Dr. Pollenius, a sugar factory manager of large experience:

"The future of factories wherein the intersects of capitalist stockholders are opposed to those of the beat growers is rendered by present conditions very precarious. A sugar factory must belong to the farmers who raise

The interests as a capitalist. To the sacrifice of their own individuality."

The institute was presented to the trustees by the founder, Mrs. Bradley, and accepted in their behalf by their president. Oliver J. Balley. An address in behalf of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty of the University of Chicago, who is also present conditions very precarious. A sugar factory must belong to the farmers who raise

The institute was presented to the trustees by the founder, Mrs. Bradley, and accepted in their behalf of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty of the University of Chicago, who is also presented to the trustees by the founder, Mrs. Bradley, and accepted in their behalf of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty of the University of the Incurrence of their own individuality."

He accepted in their behalf of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty of the University of the Incurrence of their own individuality."

Hoke Smith Gets as Office.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Hon. Hoke Smith, former secretary of the interior, has been observed by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the Incurrence of the control of the founder, Mrs. Bradley, and accepted in their behalf of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the faculty was delivered by W. R. Harper, president of the Incurrence of the Incur heard of it and tried to organize to punish him. They uttered sugry threats and kept of these two men. Meiner in a state of fear all night. Meln-high against them.

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of J. B. Greenbut: president of the old Distillers and Cattle Feeders company. Mr. Ohio Outlaw Arrested Just Refore

POMEROY, O., Oct. 8.-Charles Hysail and Bert Wines, two members of a gang that has terrorized the inhabitants of Melgs and surrounding counties, have been arrested here under sensational circumstances. Says Some of Those Under Arrest Are Hysall was standing beside Miss Gertie Manley at the home of 'Squire Long, awaiting the words that would have made them man and wife, when the officers suddenly appeared on the scene and made prisoners of the trio before any resistance could be offered. Wines, who was a guest at the intended wedding, started to run, but was

> Rewards aggregating \$2,000 been offered for the capture and conviction of these two men, and feeling is running

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Find Body of Murdered Woman, POTTSTOWN, Pa., Oct. 8.—Gustave

There are others—but none "just as good" as Dr. Davis' Anti-Headache.

tember 23 as having encountered a hurricane about September 8 which carried away all its risging and masts, was sighted yeaterday afternoon forty miles off. Highland, N. J. by the ship James Nesmith, from Port Natal. The May Flint, which is the largest salling ship affoat and was formerly the steamer Persian Monarch, sailed from Philadelphia on August 21 for Higgs, Japan, with a cargo of oil. When spoken on September II by the steamer Craftsman, in the condition noted above, the May Flint's captain declined assistance, saying that as the ship's huil and rigging gear were uninjured he would rig a jury mast and make for the nearest port. The captain of the Nesmith says that yesterday the May Flint was bowling along in good shape under a jury rig. Ceremony is Performed.

captured after leading the officers a spirited made her first appearance before an American audience last night in concert at Centrai Music hall before a large and fashbigh against them.

Disabled Ship Coming Into Port.
NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The American ship Mary Flint, which was reported by the steamer Craftsman at New Orleans on September 1. The debut was a pronounced success, the new singer being recalled a number of times.

Mile. Nold is Miss Helen Russell Ulrich of this city. She is a descendant on her mother's side of Commodore Perry, and on that of her father is connected with an

Harkness, an aged hermit, who lives in an old hut along the Schuykill river a short distance above this place, last night found distance above this place, last night found the body of an unknown woman lying in the busher. The woman had evidently been murdered. Her clothing was torn and disarranged and from appearances sho had been choked, as her tongue was protruding from her mouth. The bushes indicated a fierce struggls. The woman was five feet three inches in heighth, weighed 125 pounds and was about 20 years old. She wore a black dress, white skirt, black stockings and button shoes. It is the supposition that the woman was choked to death and then laid in the bushes.