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How Stock Raising Contributes to the Prosperity of the West,

RECENT CHANGES IN THE BUSINESS

Western Prairies Unequaled as a Feeding Ground_Corn Converted Into Ment_Trend of Packeries Westward.

' Mr. Franklin Matthews, correspondent of Harper's Weekly, in his fourth letter to that journal, rightly contends that the cattle business for 1897 was a close second to wheat as a contributor to the prosperity of the the corn crops in Iowa and Nebraska had west. The changes in the business to meet the crop failures in western Kansas, with the change conditions, the value of the crop, feeding stations sad the trend of meat packeries to the source of supply, are treated

Not only was the year 1897 profitable to most of those engaged in the cattle industry in the west, but it served to fix what will probably be the permanent lines along which that industry will move and develop. The cattle industry of today is not what it was a dozen years ago, nor five years ago, nor even one year ago. It has been changing in methods from year to year, but for the last half-dozen years has been gradually assuming a form of apparent permanency. That form means a development along the lines of least resistance, like all other enterprises. It means that the live stock industry is concentrating gradually in what is known as the Missouri valley. On the one hand the packing houses are going there, and on the other hand the dealers in catfinal feeding preparatory to killing,

There is one good reason for this. It is in There is one good reason for this. It is in ness of \$212, an "achievement," as State that region that the corn which gives flavor Statistician J. M. McFarland of the Departand weight and fat to live stock is raised. It may not pay a farmer to raise corn for 12 or 15 cents a bushel as corn, but if he can get 30 cents a bushel for his corn by transforming it into additional weight on cattle, it is a paying enterprise. The farmer can afford to pay transportation charges on 30-cent corn in the form of live

The cattle are being brought to where that if other crops fail, his cattie crop brought about will probably keep things moving in his artificial irrigation can be established, a different destiny awaits the land."

Ex-Governor Glick of Kansas is on record Ex-Governor Glick of the prairies nor the est. The lean years from 1892 to 1897 showed the desirability of keeping cattle, and thousands of farmers went into it as much for the sake of getting food for them-selves and their families as in the hope of making money out of it.

THE OLD CATTLE TRAIL.

Ten or fifteen years ago the great cattle trail from south to north and east of the Rocky Mountains was the scene of picturesque and profitable activity. Starting from northern Texas and contiguous territory, great droves of cattle, numbering thousands upon *- usands, were driven over a domain that was as free at air and water to all, grazing as they went, and taking on flesh or losing it, until in the north the outreaching arms of the railroad were met. The cattle were then loaded into cars and shipped east. chiefly to Chicago, where they were killed. Civilization moved west rapidly, and the great cattle trail, with its thousands of cowboys and hundreds of thousands of cat-tle, disappeared as the era of respers and hoes and other implements of agriculture took their places. The soothing songs of the cowboys, as they calmed the restless cattle, gave way to the harsn click and rattle of farm machinery. The cattle industry was obliged to change form and business meth-

Then came the days of direct shipment t eastern stockyards from the ranch where the cattle were produced. Nearly one-half of the cattle were killed at the stockyards. The rest were consigned, on direct pur-chase or other business terms, to farmers who had corn and facilities to feed the stock, where they remained for several months, until they were fit to kill, when they were sent back to the stockyards to become a food product. The farmer paid the freight both ways in this stockyards operation. Later there came legislation allowing on cattle to be dropped off at stations on way from ranch to stockyards, and after being fattened for several weeks or months, to be reshipped to their final des-tination, the stockyards, on the same bill of

RECENT CHANGES.

It is within two or three years that the industry has taken the form it now has. Briefly stated, that form is the embodiment of the following facts: The best breeding places for cittle are probably Texas. New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, where the climate is mild; the best produce of the control of the control of the following facts: The best breeding places for cittle are probably Texas. New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, where the climate is mild; the best probable of the industry of the industry in the province places for cattle are Maxima West.

The feeding stations are seen to be industry. Prices were steady throughout the year, except at the end, when there was a sharp drop of 50 cents a hundredweight. The Stockman of South Omaha says that "it is extremely doubtful whether cattlemen ever had a more of the end, when there was a sharp drop of 50 cents a hundredweight. The Stockman of South Omaha says that "it is extremely doubtful whether cattlemen ever had a more of the end, when there was a sharp drop of 50 cents a hundredweight. The Stockman of South Omaha says that "it is extremely doubtful whether cattlemen ever had a more of the following facts: The best breeding satisfactory year than in 1897." The Drover's places for cattle are probable for the end, when there was a sharp drop of 50 cents a hundredweight. The Stockman of South Omaha says that "it is extremely doubtful whether cattlemen ever had a more of the following facts: The best breeding satisfactory year than in 1897." The Drover's places for cattle are probable for the end, when there was a sharp drop of 50 cents a hundredweight. The Stockman of South Omaha says that "it is extremely doubtful whether cattlemen ever had a more of the following facts: The best places for cattle are probable for cattle are selected to the end. grazing places for cattle are Meatara, Wyoming, western Kancas and western Nebraska, the home of the native grasses on which the great herds of buffalo used to graze; the best feeding or fattening places for cattle are brought there and put on grain, and cared fee-with every requirement as to sanitation and hygiene. They are stuffed scientifically, so that on an average they gain from a pound to a pound and one-half a day. One of these stations is kept by the Standard Cattle common that care are stated as the standard Cattle common that a graying the standard Cattle common that are standard cattle care with every requirement as to sanitation and hygiene.

are produced in the warmer regions to the south of the middle west. After reaching a suitable age they are sent to the great grezi grounds in the middle west-grounds apparently designed by nature for this purpose. When they reach the age for killing they are forwarded again to feeding stations. most of which are within 200 miles of the packing houses, and after a stay there to acquire flavor, weight and fat, they are rlaughtered that the sick yards. The great trains of cattle that followed the disuse of the cattle trail are being duplicated today, but in a different way. They are used to transport the cettle to the grazing grounds. I met a stockman in Kansas who had made in 1897, no less than six round trips to Oregon, where he purchased native cattle, and, in special trains, had sent them into Wyoming on the range. Hundreds of such special trains went eperding over plain and mountain in 1897, as they had been doing for several years, and as they will continue. The cattle of the feed of the feeding the stock. The Standard company used, in 1894-95, 28.3 bushels of corn a head in feeding. The next season it used 40.7 bushels, and last season it used for several years, and as they will continue. for several years, and as they will continue to do for many years to come.

HUSTLING FOR FEEDERS

The statistics of the year show that not on cattle were brought into this country from old Mex'ec in response to this movement, and an estimate has been made by the cattle experts at Kansas City that in the same year 1897, no less than 925,000 cattle were brought into Kansas to go upon the grazing grounds or to be fed for killing. A Dodge City correspondent of the New York Evening Post told, in an article published in the middle of December last, of the trip of a wealthy young cattle were brought into this country from old Mexico in response to this movement, and last, of the trip of a wealthy young Kansan to Texas to buy cattle to place upon Wansan to Texas to buy state to place the tange. He took a cowboy band to Foot Worth in a special Pullman car decorated with cattle horns and banners. He bought 45,000 cattle. His band paraded the streets and made music typical of the return of good times. The cor-respondent added:
"Ten trains brought the first instalment

of the herd northward, and the animals are new eating Kansas grass."

This movement takes are is movement takes place in great magni-when the national quarantine is lifted, of the officials of the Santa Fe railroad

MAKING MEAT FOR THE WORLD in Topeka told me that in the first seven days after the quarantine was lifted that railroad alone brought into Kansas no less than 35,000 head of cattle, and that the other railroads brought in about the same number. These cattle were distributed in all parts of the state.

PRODUCERS' YEAR.

So much for the general movement that takes place in the industry. Last year was what is known as a producers' year. For some reason there was a scarcity of cattle of a suitable age for killing. One theory advanced for this was that during the hard times Kansas and Nebraska farmers sold off most of their cattle to get a little money for the home. Another was that there had been the home. Another was that there had been so little profit in the industry that the stock, or supply, had diminished by a sort of general consent. At any rate, when the year opened prices began to go up. In a general way it may be said that where producers received \$4 a hundred in 1896 they got \$5 a hundred in 1897. Cattle that were intended for feeding rose in value from, say, \$18 to \$25 a head. The failure the year before of diminishing population and increasing in-debtedness, brought about new conditions The farmers, or the men with hoes,

there. with considerable detail and in an instructive as it has been put, had left the country. The lack of water in streams and the drouths had made agriculture, as carried on in other places, a failure. It seemed as if nature, driven to impatience, had shaken the settlers and sent them out as invaders in a territory that of all others in our great country was fitted for the grazing of cattle. It requires from ten to fifteen acres of the short native bunch-grass to supply food for one steer. Western Kansas is not a place for corn or wheat. Take some of the counties in that country, and examine the population statis-

tics. Haskell county in 1888 had a popula-tion of 2,666; in 1894 the population was 831. Grant county in 1880 had a population of 3,000; in 1894 its people numbered 771. Morton county's population in 1888 was 2,618; in 1894 it was 457. The same thing was true of a dozen other counties, as big as some tle and other animals for slaughter are bringing their animals into that region for final feeding preparatory to killing.

states. In six of these western counties in 1894 the population amounted to only 4,454, and there was a municipal indebtedness there of \$967,949, or a per capita indebtedment of Agriculture in Washington, remarks, 'without parallel in the history of the race since municipal bonds and scrip were first issued and sold." In one county, Mr. Mc-Farland says, the "rate of taxation on the seiling value of the land" was 33.2 per cent.

NATURE'S FEEDING GROUND.

The cattle are being brought to where the corn is grown, and the packers, the men who kill the animals for food, are going to the same place, for the simple reason that it costs less to ship meat dressed than on the hoof. If this concentration of the industry marks a distinct advantage to any one, it is the farmer or the man who has a "small bunch" of cattle, say from fifty to 200, for sale year by year. It means that if other crops fail, his cattie crop will probably keep things moving in his business. This causes another decided step "Fifty years ago this region was a portion

> as saying: "Neither the prairies nor the pastures (of Kansas) are yet crowded with cattle. Their numbers can be increased ten-fold, and there will be no overstocking."
>
> It was the recognition of the fact that western Kansas was destined to be used for attle-ranging that inspired the legislature of that state to require owners of property there to fill up abandoned wells, mines, and other excavations, so that cattle might not suffer injury as they roamed about without regard to the ownership of the land. In case the owner neglected to fill up these holes in the ground the county commissioners were authorized to do it, and the expense was placed on the county books as a lien on the property. It was an official recognition, so to speak, of the fact that a lesson had speak, of the form nature. Providence had been searned from nature. Providence had placed the buffalo and prairie chicken on that land, and western Kansas now under-

> Nor did the range cattlemen alone learn the lesson of adapting enterprises to nature's requirements. The small farmer on the border of the short grass country found that while other crops might fail, he could raise cattle every year. He could also raise sufficient grain, even in bad years, to feed those cattle until the time came to ship them to the stock yards. He discovered that alfalfa and Kaffir corn would withstand drouths, and he began to raise both of those crops. As a result, many a man has had prosperity's blessing in the last year. It is a fair estimate that every farmer who bought cattle to fatten and then to sell made fully \$10 a head last year. On sheep the profit was not less than \$1 a head. These figures are given to me not by experts at stock yards, but by at least a dozen farmers with whom I talked in Kansas and Nebraska. Not every man who went into feeding stock made money out of it but these. mate that every farmer who bought cattle t out of it, but those who understood it, those who used scientific methods and did not neglect the hygiene involved, cleared a handsome profit. All over the middle west there were small bunches of cattle on farms, and

it was these bunches that helped materially in the return of prosperity. Although the year was profitable to those lading on which they started on their food-supplying journey to the eastward. This as much as any other agency has brought about a great revival in the industry.

Here story and the story are was promitable to those who produced cattle, it was not so profitable to those who made a business exclusively of feeding them. Nevertheless, it was a pay-ing year for that branch of the industry. Prices

souri end lowa, where the corn that ripens and one-nair a say. One of these stations is them is grown; the best killing places for cattle are nearest the feeding places, where the finishing process in food preparation is put on, providing freight facilities are adequate.

In a broad way this movement in the cattle industry is now followed. Vast hards 238 pounds or only a little and a providing freight facilities are adequate. 238 pounds, or only a little more than

opound a day.

If the cattle feeders made money this year it was due probably to the reduced cost in the feeding. According to the tables of the Standard company, the cost per head of feeding cattle for the season of 1894-95 was \$27.34 for 152 days. For the season of 1895-96 it was \$17.74. For the season of 1896-97 it was only \$15.07 for 215 days. That is the lowest cost which that company has experienced in feeding cattle in ten years. In 1890-91 it cost \$32.29 a head to feed cattle. The re-

The cattle at the feeding stations are kept in what are called feed lots, there being from 150 to 200 in each lot. Of course there are large barns and other buildings necessary for a plant such as this, and the outgo for

the fact that probably not 50 per cent of range cattle are fit to enter directly into beef consumption. The cattle are kept on the range while they are growing. Soon after they reach the age of 3 years, or a little

flavor is most attractive. The extent to which this feeding is carried on is shown by the fact that Texas was pracformerly were thrown in with the mothers Although the increase in the number of cattle at the four largest markets in the country was only 277,189 head, the increase in the number of cattle sent from the stock

tically stripped of calves and yearlings last year. The buyers had to pay for calves that yards in Omaha to feeding stations was no less than 172,000. The increase in cattle sent to such stations from Kansas City was 162,000. These figures make a significant showing. They prove that although the re-celpts of cattle at the various stock yards were greater than in 1896 there were fewer cattle killed for meat consumption. MOVING WESTWARD.

Mention has been made of the fact that the tendency of the packers is to move to-ward the west and near to the feeding grounds. The receipts of live stock at the various centers of the industry show that. killing more than all the other centers com-The same thing is true as to the city thad any decided increase in the cattle industry. In 1888 the number of cattle received at the etock yards in Chicago was 2.511.543. In 1897 the number was 2.554,924. That was a decrease of 60,000 in round num-But that was a small decrease ac compared with the year 1892. Chicago's banner year in the cattle industry. In that year the stock yards there received 3,571.796 cattle and the receipts have been diminisn-

ing gradually since.

Note now how the industry at Kansas City has increased. In 1888 the receipts of cattle at Kancas City were 1,056,086 head. In 1897 the receipts were 1.817,526. From 1888 1897 the increase has been normal end steady. ouly once, in 1891, dropping sectously behind the figures of the previous year. That was a loss of 200,000. Omaha has a similar story to tell. The receipts of cattle in Omaha in 1888 were 355,923. In 1897 they were 810,945, and the increase, like that at Kaneas City, was steady and almost constant. St. Louis has a similar story to tell. The receipts of cattle in that city in 1888 were 453,918. In 1897 the receipts were 787,678, a steady rise marking the increase. These figures chow that in cattle at least the trend of business is straight toward the middle west The big packing establishments are enlarging their scope constantly, especially in the M'raouri valley. Within a few m nths a big establishment has been started at Sioux City, Ia., the place that probably suffered most in all the boom wrecks in the United States. There are tremer dous establishments at St. Joseph and other places, and the tendency unmistakably is toward concentration, toward

piaces where the cattle are the best condition for killingthe states where the corn is grown and the feeling station- abound. The reason why Chicago has probably held its own in sheep and hogs is that it is easier to ship them than cattle, and, therefore, the establishment of new plants is a matter of longer growth.

longer growth.

We are now ready to consider some of the figures showing the business of the year in live stock and cattle especially in Kansas City and Omaha, as illustrating the share in the prosperity it had in those states. It was the most prosperous year that Kansas City has ever had in live stock. The increase in valuation in the receipts there was \$7.118,305. The increase in the number of head of stock received was 972,754. There was gain in the number of cattle received of 745,000. The sheep increased in number 141,110. The price per head of cattle was \$42, against \$45 the year before. Prices of hogs dropped from \$8 a head to \$7.50. Sheep also dropped a dollar a head. Nevertheless, the year was regarded as the most profitable in the history of the industry. The receipts of cattle were not so large as in 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, and the prices were not as high as in zome years, yet the profits were larger to the raiser of cattle, and also to the feeder of cattle, owing probably to the fact that the industry had run down, and revived in magnitude with the general revival of business.

crease in business similar to that of Kansas City. The increase in cattle there amounted to 224,371, in hogs to 394,611, and in sheep to 269,155. Of the increase in catonly about 70,000 had their origin in the That share of the increase was worth nearly \$3,000,000 to Nebraska raisers. The value of the increase in cattle, considering the entire number received, was nearly \$10,-000,000. The increase in the total value of the other kinds of live stock was even more notable than in cattle, and all cells a story of prosperity to the farmers and others of that state, entirely independent of the prosperity that came through the grain crops. It is noteworthy also, in considering the statistics of the year, that in sheep Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha Kansis City each had a banner year, the receipts being the largest in the history of the stockyards at those places. In hogs Kansas City and St. Louis broke the records, Omaha's largest year having 1 1894, and Chicago's having been 1891. cattle, Kanses Cky alone broke the record as to receipts, St. Louis' record year having been 1896; Omaha's, 1893; Chicago's, 1892. Kansas City, therefore, had a record-breaking year in sheep, hogs and cattle. Chi-cago had one in sheep, Omaha had one in sheep and St. Louis had one in sheep and

As to the prospects for the present year, I am at liberty to quote the following, from the manager of one of the biggest cattle companies in the west, in a letter to me

dated January 5, 1898: "It appears that the idea which prevailed a month ago that a very excessive number of cattle were on feed for early slaughter is probably not true, and that the number on feed is not much, if any, larger than last year. It is also probable that all the fat cattle sold between now and July 1-prob-ably 1,500,000 head-will not weigh as much as last year, or, at any rate, as much as for the two years preceding that. The demand promises to be so good that the out-come of the season to cattle feeders promises to be better than was feared a few weeks ago. The price of feeders—that is, cattle to be fed—last fail was extremely high because of a scarcity of the cattle themselves in the corn states and from the very active demand caused by a surplus of corn left from the crop of 1896, and a large crop for 1897, and the low price of corn. It ap-peared very likely that farmers would make heavy losses in feeding, especially large numbers of farmers new at the business At present the outlook is better, and although there may not be much profit in feed-ing to many feeders, it is hoped that the price of fat cattle will be high enough to

A connoisseur in beef can tell at whether he is eating cornfed or grassfed

smoother, richer and better in flavor to such an extent that it is worth at least \$1 the business. Although it costs on an average only from 50 to 75 cents a year to keep cattle on the range, it requires capital to operate a feeding plant, where the cost for seven months, even in the cheap year of 1897, was more than \$15 a head.

IMPORTANCE OF THE BUSINESS.

The necessity of having feeding stations, or of feeding cattle with grain instead of selling them as they come direct from the range or pasture field, is shown by the fact that probably not 50 per cent of range cattle are fit to enter directly into beef consumption. The cattle are kept on the range while they are growing. Soon after a hundred more than the grassfed article during basis, especially as to business methods.

Effective.

SUPPORT FOR THE CENTRAL BOULEVARD

Matier Will Receive Recognition by Ordinance Tonight_Help for City Clerk and Health Commissioner Under Consideration.

At the general committee meeting yesterday afternoon the city council decided to pass the ordinances carrying the Central boulevard scheme into effect. This is the idea suggested by the members of the Board of Park Commissioners some time ago and which contemplates a parked drive from Bemis park contemplates a parked drive from Bemis park the building inspector indicate a very hand-southwest to Hanscom and thence east to some building, the design of the front eleva-Riverview. The general outlines of the im-It is within the memory of even young per-sors when Cincinnati was the center of the bog industry of the country. That center was moved to Chicago, where it still remains, largely limited to the legal complications and the discussion before the committee was E. Adams for the erection of a frame busilargely limited to the legal complications ness building at 4121 North Twenty-fourth that have been suggested as possible obstacles to the plan. The ordinances will be true as to cattle. Year after year, in the matter of packing sheep and hogs, Cuicogo's indus ry has grown steadily and normally. No, in ten years, however, has that
the property required. pointed at once to assess the damages and council.

The council disposed of a question that has been a continual cource of trouble to the city clerk by deciding to amend the dog ordi-nance to make the fee for all dog licenses \$1 per year. The present ordinance dis-criminates against the female sex by assessing them \$2. Each and every applicant for license insists, as a matter of course, that his dog is not a female.

request of the health commissioner that the cost of removing dead onimals be paid out of the general fund resulted in an agreement to have an ordinance drawn up which will provide for the appointment of an assistant milk inspector. It will be the duty of this official to see to the collection of the fees for removing dead animals from the owners in addition to assisting the milk inspector and the councilmen believe that he can save his salary in ceduced dead animal

Actively at Work. The special committee of the Board of Education that was appointed to cleaned up every nickel-in-the-slot machine in Omaha, the mechanical venders of merchandise included. This brought out an secure evidence of violatices of the statutes, on account of which the board does not secure its customary profit in the way of license, is actively at work, but the result of its investigations will not be made known for a couple of months. The committee has confiscated, and the police were beaten.

Now, until I know that I will have backing gaged in collecting the evidence to back up the disclosures that the committee is expected to make, but the identity is only known to the members of the committee. He is expected to secure evidence against all resorts where liquor is cold without a license and also against those which sell from two

or more bars on one license.

It is also understood that in the same connectice the committee will make an effort to induce the city council to make a new adjustment of the minor license fees. Under the present system all fees that are referred to as licenses go to the school fund and those which are called permits go to the general fund. In many cases the only difference in the nature of the fore is in the name and the members of the board contend that they should all oe placed in the license class. For instance, the tax leyled on hacks is called a permit and goes to the general fund. The license fees paid by secondhaud dealers belongs to the school fund and the fees levied for junk dealers' permits go to the general fund. Police court fines are turned into the school fund, while the costs go to he general fund. Druggists' permits to sell liquor pay a revenue to the general fund, while caloon licerses are paid on account of the school fund.

On the other nand members of the city council are inclined to the opinion that the board is getting more than it is entitled to already. In several cases the city is com pelled to pay a'll the expenses of conducting the office, including the salary of the in-spector, while al! the fees collected are turned over to the Board of Education. The fces collected by the milk inspector, the license inspector and other officials would be sufficient to pay the entire expense of maintaining the office if they were retained by the city, but under the present system

members of the council to provide sufficient funds to give the streets one thorough clean-ing before pursuing the policy of economy any further. Only twenty men were at work this morning on account of the scarcity of teams. This is due to the fact that City

the sun has had a chance to melt the ice the gutter is filled with an odorous and unwholesome mess of refuse which is suffi-ciently menacing to the public health to con-vince the authorities that it must be hauled

North Eightsenth, boy.

Deaths—Christina Leger, 65, 2912 South
Seventeenth, lung disease, Mount Hope; William J. Ford, 35, St. Joseph's Gospital, Holy
Sepulaber.

Park Commission Planting Trees.

The Board of Park Commissioners has a gang of men at work placing trees on the exposition grounds and this feature of the exterior decorations will soon be completed. The board will meet some time this week to decide whether it will take any action toward the erection of the Arch of States or to see it in the paving and other improvements ist in the paving and other improvements on the grounds.

Rolling the Bicycle Path The present open weather offers the wheel out in the country, but about the only route that is passable at this season is closed because the Board of Public Works has not rolled the cinder path to Florence. City Engineer Rosewater explains that this cannot be done until the council acts on the recommendation of the Board of Public Works for the purchase of a roller and other

more, they are brought to the feeding stations, and kept for several months. It is agreed generally that the best age for killing is about three years, for then what is known as the "sap" in cattle is running freely, and the Committee Decides to Make a Popular Plan

City Building Decorations.

City Building Decorations.

Bullding Inspector Butler has prepared the specifications for redecorating the interior of the city hall. They will be submitted to the council tonight. The specifica- rebellion of 1798. The orators were Rev. T. tions provide for a coat of pure lead and oil over all the plaster work in the corridors and rotunda as well as the interiors of the America. T. M. Patterson and P. J. Sherioffices. This will be covered by a coat of white glue sizing and this will be followed by two additional coats of lead and oil, the last coat to be tinted as directed by the superintendent of the building.

City Hall Notes. The asphalt contractors began repairing

the pavement on North Sixteenth street yes-terday morning. A permit has been issued to the Pabst Brewing company for the erection of a handsome summer theater on the Midway at the exposition grounds. The plans filed with tion being exceptionally attractive. The cost of the building is estimated at \$5,000.

A permit has been granted to Mrs. C. N. the structures that are being put up inside the fire limits and in violation of the ordinances by special favor of the city

SLOT MACHINES NOT MOLESTED. Gallagher Not Yet Ready

Start Another Crusade. Chief of Police Gallagher said to The Bee yesterday that unless the Board of Fice and Police Commissioners issued an order to the contrary, he would not begin another crusade against the nickel-in-the-slot nuisance. He thinks Judge Gordon's decision that all these machines are lotteries will stand in the higher courts, but before he again takes the matter in hand he will make sure | ment of all the powers. The scene on the that he will be supported in the crusade.

"In my opinion Judge Gordon has clearly shown that the maintenance of these machines is in violation of the state laws, but there is no use in my going single-handed into the fight against these lotteries without needed support said the chief. "I tried LOOKING UP LICENSE MATTERS.

Board of Education Committee is by the city council, within half an hour I awful howl, including a protest from the Woman's Christian association, and the authorities fluked; all of these machines classed as 'mechanical venders of merchandise' were ordered by the mayor and commissioners to in any future effort to bring this business to an end in Omaha, I will not act. The mayor and commissioners must be with me in the fight.'

Since Judge Gordon's decision on Saturday sickel-in-the-sict machines have been re-moved from many salpons and cigar stands in the city for fear that prosecutions will begin and cause trouble. In many other QUEEN OF PICKPOCKETS KILLED. places, however, the machines may be played just the came es of yore, there apparently being little fear of trouble. But, while the police have not been ordered to confiscate machines and make arrests, it is given out that the patrolmen are quietly collecting evidence against all stands where machines are maintained for future use.

Real Estate Exchange Matters.

An exceptionally well attended meeting of he Real Estate exchange was held at noon In the Commercial club. Beckwith Brothers of Minneapolis submitted a proposition to the exchange offering to furnish credit ratings on tenants through the Trust Bock company. A similar proposition was made by the Commercial Credit company, and both were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs George, Payne and Wead.

The exchange decided to request the county commissioners to plant trees along the paved boulevards in the north and wes part of the city and a committee consisting of Messrs Selby, Parrotte and Tukey was delegated to lay the matter before the commissioners.

The old system of Sunday postoffice mail fees collected by the milk inspector, the license inspector and other officials would be sufficient to pay the entire expense of maintaining the office if they were retained by the city, but under the present system the city is compelled to pay the expense while the Board of Education appropriates the profits.

CLEANING DOWN TOWN STREETS.

Limited Number of Men and Teams Put to Werk.

The annual street cleaning has begun and there is a general disposition on the part of members of the council to provide sufficient delivery was put into use again yesterday

NEW YORK, March 7 .- At the opening of today's session of the court-martial hear-

ing charges against Captain O. M. Carter teams. This is due to the fact that City Engineer Resewater insists that every man who puts a team at work on the streets shall have a wagon box that will carry a full load. Most of the wagons are provided with boxes that hold about three-quarters of a yard at the most and as these are peremptorlly barred the supply of teams is limited. A large additional force will be started tomorrow and the bulk of the debris will be cleaned off the down town streets in a few days.

Two gangs are at work, one on South Tenth street and the other on Farnam. On most of the streets the gutter is filled with lee flush with the curb and this has to be broken up and hauled away. In places where the sun has had a chance to melt the ice the gutter is filled with an odorous and un-Judge Advocate Barr said that he had re-

Arrest Three Counterfelters, ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Secret service officers and deputy United States marshals No action has been taken toward putting the sweeping machines ab work, as the council has refused to sanction their rental. The work is being done in the old fashioned way and the bulk of the rotten accumulation is swept up with hand brooms, leaving the crucks and interstices packed full of similar material. Mortality Statistics. The following births and deaths were reported at the health office during the twenty-four hours ending at noon resteriary: Births—H. C. Johnson, 2014 North Twenty-fifth street, girl; Anton Moran, 1141 North Seventeenth, girl; James W. Vogan, 1107 North Eighteenth, boy. have arrested at De Soto, Mo., Joseph

handwriting of B. D. Greene.

Trail Up Two Murderers. CHICAGO, March 7.—The police notified today of the arrest at New Orleans of Salvadore Guffre and Michael Paluma.

loney, aged 84, living alone in a small house in Smallwood, a suburb, was literally in Smallwood, a suburb, was literally ronsted to death today while kneeling in prayer. Neighbors discovered the little cottage wrapped in flames. The charred remains of the woman were found in a kneeling position by the side of the bed. An ivory crucifix was tightly clasped in the withered hands, and the lips, though scorched by the deadly fire, seemed still to be uttering prayers.

SYMPATHY GOES OUT TO ALL. Irish Well Wishes to Those Who

Struggle for Liberty.

DENVER, March 7 .- The biggest gathering of Irieb-American citizens ever assembled in this city filled the Broadway theater, the occasion being the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Irish presiders of the Centennial Association of America, T. M. Patterson and P. J. Sheri-dan. Father Malone's address was a criti-cal and historical review of the movement of the United Irishmen. Incidentally he al-luded to the recent speech of Father Weber of New York. "As Irishmen and Irish-Americans," said Father Malone, "our cordial sympathy goes out to all people strug-gling for freedom. As Irish Catholics, we cannot too severely condemn the words of that misguided priest in New York, who said if a certain amount of local capital can be it was the duty of Catholics to support Spain in a conflict with this country. We stand for America against every other country on earth, and the prompt disclaimer of the archbishop of New York for responsibility for his priest's utterances brings a response from the Catholics of the west."

These sentiments were loudly cheered.

S. J. Donlevny's declaration that Irish nationalism was neither Catholicism nor Protestantism was enthusiastically ap-plauded. The speaker received an ovation as he declared for an "Irish republic, a free people, free land and a nation self-

reliant in all essentials."

The addresses of Messrs, Patterson and Sheridan were also well received. Delegates were present from all the Irish-American organizations in the state.

STOCK BROKERS GET A SCARE.

Rumors of War Send Stocks Down in a Hurry. NEW YORK, March 7.—Traders sold stocks today not only on the complications between the United States and Spain, but on apprehensions of trouble between England, France Russia and Spain, and a general embroilment of all the powers. The scene on the floor was an exciting one, but while it lasted it lacked a suggestion of a panic. There was wary watching for the magical moment to buy at the cheapest, so well as to sell at the best, as was shown by the swift rebound after the first slump. Quotations for Americans in London were looked for as an index of of which is used daily by local brewers, and

east as from the Cuban question.

The second thought of traders here evinot be likely to hurt them and that London's opening of values was too extreme on the part of depression. Evidently also a large amount of selling on Friday and Saturday (reported to be for Washington account) still remained uncovered, and the large short interest promptly covered at the decline. As a consequence the first prices were the lowest, but the opening break was very violent and dislodged a torrent of offerings which were sold for anything that was offered.

Metropolitan Street railway dropped eight points like a plummet and prices in Sugar were all the way down to 516 points below Saturday. Losses of 2 to 3 per cent were much affected as stocks.

Saloon.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7 .- Mabel Keating, known from New York to San Francisco as the "queen of pickpockets," has been shot and fatally wounded by Jerry Police Judge Disposes of the First Sullivan, a city hall janitor, in the saloon of her husband, who also received a bullet from the same pistol. Sullivan entered drink. Before serving him Keating de-manded payment of a bill alleged to be due. Sullivan made an insulting reply, which brought Mrs. Keating to the front. Her remarks enraged Sullivan, who drew a re-volver and shot her in the left breast, inflicting a wound declared to be mortal. Then Sullivan turned his revolver on Keating and sent a bullet through the back of his neck The wound is not considered dangerous though it caused the janitor's victim to fall to the floor. Sullivan was arrested and has been fed to prisoners there during the locked up in the city prison. He is said to last ten years. Policemen who have been be an optum flend. He attempted to kill long in the service said it reminded them of his sister several months ago. ing is stated by the police to be a notorious confidence operator, and is reported to have cleared over \$80,000 by disreputable practices at the World's fair in Chicago.

Chicago Police. CHICAGO, March 7 .- The police believe they have in custody the men responsible for George H. Jacks, who was arrested near P. D. Armour's home a few days ago for sandbagging and given an indeterminate sentence. Jacks is said to be ex-chief of police of Muskingum, Mich., from which place he was sent to prison for robbery. His alleged accomplice in the McGee murder is William Willows, a janitor. Willows has made a

Survivors of Late War Remembered

by the General Government. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- (Special.)-Pensions have been issued as follows: Issue of February 18:

Nebraska: Original—John Kemmer, Ver lon, \$8; Alexander W. Buchanan, Soldiers home, Hall, \$6; Allen Brown, Omaha, \$6; Emerson E. Bellamy, O'Neill, \$10. Increase—William H. Cogil, Central City, \$6 to \$8; Marquis De Lafayette Fauver, Lynch, \$6 to \$8; William P. Fullmer, Daykin, \$16 to \$17; Victor Tracy, Elk Creek, \$17 to \$24. Original widows, etc.—Lucinda C. Hotchkiss, Seward, \$8.

widows, etc.—Lucinda C. Hotchkiss, Seward, \$8.

Lowa: Original—Andrew S. Babecek, Eldora, \$12. Increase—Anthony A. Rabell, Davanport, \$16 to \$24; George Gilchrist, Oskaloosa, \$8 to \$12; Alpheus B. Cady, Sloan, \$6 to \$8. Relssue—John E. McClintle, Murray, \$6. Original widows, etc.—Rebecca Mudgett, Garden Grove, \$20; Dora Blunch, Delphos, \$8.

South Dakota: Increase—John J. Conover, Valley Spring, \$8 to \$12. Original widows, etc. (special, February 24)—Libble Smith, Groton, \$8.

Wyoming: Increase—Samuel P. Holland, Cheyenne, \$8 to \$10.

North Dakota: Original widow, etc.—Xielma Harmer, Tower City, \$8.

Xielma Harmer, Tower City, \$8 Fish Through the Ice. Deputy United States Marshal Homan and Gus Henny spent Sunday at Onawa fishing through the ice. They caught a fine

string of bass, five of which weighed between two and one-half and five pounds. Several ducks were also shot. The two fishermen and hunters bring back word that there is pienty of wild fowl about Onawa, but that they keep near the Missouri river.

The revival meetings of the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal church are to be continued through this week. The interest shown by the members and others make this duty very clear. The pastor is to be assisted this week by S. Ed Brown, a sing-ing evangelist. Mr. Brown will sing a solo each evening.

souri river.

Victim of a Family Fend. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7 .- T. N sherman, a farmer, was killed today by his cousin, Tom Sherman, in a law office in Athens, Tenn. The killing was the out-come of a family feud which has existed for several years, and in which a number of Shermans have lost their lives. The slayer

NEW FACTORIES FOR OMAHA

Several Institutions Within Easy Reach of Gate City's Grasp.

SECRETARY UTT SHOWS SOME IN SIGHT

Enterprises Willing to Come Here IP Given a Little Local Assistance Are Getting Needed

Encouragement. Secretary Utt is authority for the statement that there are a half dozen good busiinduced to invest in them. He has investigated these business propositions and has found them to be on a good foundation. He is now working hard to induce some of the local capitalists to interest themselves in

men of the city: Do you know of parties either in or out of the city that would, under favorable condi-tions, invest in manufacturing or jobbing business in Omaha? If you know of such parties, advise the secretary of this club. There are several excellent enterprises seek-ing additional investment. Our citizens shou d make great progress along these lines this year. The exposition aids the opportunities.

the matter. With this object in view be

has mailed the following circular to members

of the Commercial club and the moneyed

The most important of these projects which is seeking establishment here is a big flouring and cereal mill, with a capacity of 2,000 barrels daily. This has already secured a substantial start. The promoter of the scheme requires \$60,000. Of this amount he has secured subscriptions of \$35,000 and is now trying to get the remainder. If the fac-tory, as contemplated, is built, it will be one of the biggest in this section of the country. Secretary Utt considers this an un-usually good business proposition, from the values, but the markets there were suffering which is now obtained from Nebraska City. as acutely from the war cloud in the far The mill is also to manufacture pearl barley. which is sold largely by Omaha jobbers.

Another project for which some subscripdently was that war in the far east would tions have already been secured is a starch factory. Nebraska City and Omaha already practically form the starch center of the United States. That this district has some advantages for the manufacture of starch is proven by the fact that last month a Ne-braska City starch mill sold 800 tons of starch in England in competition with the starch factories of this country and Europe. Other establishmen's that may be secured are factories for steel ranges, windmills, patent furnaces and two beet sugar propositiors

"I have investigated all these investments and I consider them good," said Secretary Utt in talking about the matter. "I have issued the circular to interest our local men shown throughout the list, bonds being as with means and also those who are acquainted with men who want to invest. I think it would be a good plan for our business men to keep the matter in mind and if they hear of a man, say in Massachusetts, Shot During a Row in Her Husband's who has money to put in some enterprise, to call his attention to some of these prop-

csitions. GORDON SIFTS THE SCOOP.

Batch of Suspects. A corglomerate crowd of vagrants ant lcious characters" was avenue and Morton street and called for a in a bunch, but if "the long man and the short man" were among the long list of offenders their identity was not disclosed.

This was the result of Chief Gallagher's in-

structions to round up the idle characters. In one saloon the police gathered in twentyfive prisoners. were served at the jail about an hour before Judge Gordon began to grin! out his grist, breaking the record of any one meal that

the good old days when Omaha was "wide

open" all along the line. Judge Gordon was occupied until noon dis-posing of the cases, about seventy-three of them being based on the charge of vagrancy and suspicion. Drunks and disorderlies com-CHARGE JACKS WITH A MURDER. posed the other twenty-two, among whom were several women. The vagrants were Accomplice Makes a Confession to arraigned in bunches of three and four, pleading guilty to the charge in most in-stances. The court permitted each prisoner to briefly tell his story and then he disposed of them summarily. Probably fifteen of the the death of aged Andrew McGee, who was found murdered and robbed about ten days to fifteen days, all of whom were proved to ago. One of the supposed murderers is be beggars and regular night lodgers at the case. central station. A few prisoners were dis-charged for lack of evidence against them. and all of the others were ordered to leave the city within an hour. These fellows the court warned not to show themselves before him again under pain of going to the county jail for thirty days on bread and water. All morning long the policemen in court and the detectives who were present to "turn J. Willows, a janitor. Willows has made a confession in which he charges Jacks with the murder and also implicates a woman and two other men in the murder. Willows also says that Jacks is a hypnotist. Jacks says Willows' statement is a lie throughout.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

the detectives who were present to "turn up" old offenders scrutinized each prisoner as he stepped up to the bar, but the long man and the short man were not found. They may have been in the crowd, however, because nearly every character of doubtful appearance whom the police could find in the city hat been gathered in. The police are still looking for the mysterious police are still looking for the myster pair, the long man and the short man.

Herbert Williamson, a vagrant, is held at he city jail as a fugitive from justice. On he night of February 28, at Mill Station, the night of February 28, at Mill Station, Ia., Pearl Jonhune, a Burilington brakeman, ejected a tramp from a passenger train. The latter resented by drawing a revolver and shooting the trainman through the arm and face, fracturing his jaw. Williamson answers the description of the man who did the shooting and he carried upon his face wounds which he admits he obtained by being thrown off a train on the night the shooting of the brakeman occurred, only the prisoner claims that his trouble was at a station in northern lowa. Special Agent Rinehardt of the Burlington road at Creston, Ia., is enroute here to identify Williams. ton, Ia., is enroute here to identify William-son if possible.

United States Commissioner Anderson has neld W. C. Newman of Ashton to the fedheld W. C. Newman of Ashton to the federal grand jury in the sum of \$500 to answer to the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. The recipient was Mary Wastelewsky, who recently removed from Ashton to South Omaha. Newman reflected on her character in letters. He wrote the letters because she had refused to consider him in the light of a lover.

Receiver McCague of the German Savings bank is disbursing the proceeds of a 5 per

cent dividend that he has just declared. cent dividend that he has just declared.
There are about 2.500 creditors and they are coming in at the rate of about forty per day to receive their money. When the former dividends were declared the creditors reported for their money at the rate of 300 per day. The receiver says that to his mind the manner in which people come in to get their money is one of the best evidences of the return of prosperity.

The dates on which will be held the have been announced to Secretary Coffin of have been announced to Secretary Coffin of the local civil service board. The examina-tions for carriers and clerks in the post-office will be held on March 16, and for positions in the internal revenue department on March 16. It is not yet decided where the examinations will be held. A large room will be required, as the number of ap-plicants for the examination is large.