## - SUGAR BEET EXPERIMENTS

Scoretary Wilson Submits Full Report on the Bubject.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO THE PLANT

Agricultural Department Endeavoring to Produce a Variety of Beets Better Suited to American Conditions.

The secretary of agriculture has just transmitted to the president for the information of congress a very full report on the present condition of the sugar beet industry in this country, and of the operations of the department during the past season in relation thereto. The document consists of two ports, the first being a report from the chemist of the department, Dr. H. W. Wiley, in which the history of the Mdustry is reviewed and giving a full account of the season's operations.

The principal distribution of sugar-beet seed the past season was made through the agency of the agricultural experiment stations, the directors of many stations having the screets and alleys. A vast amount of been appointed special agents of the department for carrying this method into effect. sewers and the pavements in the business Seeds were also sent to about 10,000 farmers in different parts of the country, with full City Engineer Resewater is completing the instructions for planting, cultivating and sampling for analysis. These instructions were contained in Fermers' Builetin No. 52, of which during the season nearly 150,000 copies were distributed. The samples for analysis were sent either to the agricultural experiment stations or to the Department of Agriculture. In all about 2,300 samples were received for analysis at the Department of

The best results were reported from the states of New York and Michigan. Other states in which reports were favorable were Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. States giving fair results were lows, Ne-braska, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. In general, it was found that after passing south of the mean hotherm of 71 degrees P. for the three months of Jupe, July and August, the results were poor. It is found that the belt of territory included between the limits of the isotherms of 71 and 69 degrees may be regarded as the basic beit of the best sugar industry. The best results are obtained within or north of this belt. extreme northern limits of sugar-beet cul-ture are determined only by the advent of freezing weather.

A comparison of analytical data with the thermal area shows a remarkable agreement. In states so situated that their northern portions are in the favorable thermal area, while their southern portions are without, while their southern portions are without, comparison of the analyses of the beets grown in the couthern, central and northern portions of these states shows a regular gradation of excellence from south to north.

The conditions of growing beets under irrigation have been studied somewhat, but im-perfectly. The data collected, however, are very reassuring, and lead to the evident belief that irrigated lands, under proper ther-mal conditions, will give most excellent re-turns with beets.

The report contains not only the analyt-

ical data obtained at the Department of Agri-culture, arranged alphabetically by states and counties, but also of the data which have been obtained at the agricultural experiment stations during the year. In all instances the data obtained at the stations agreed closely with those secured from the states at the Department of Agricul-These data from the experimental staare collated and studied side by side the data from the same states making a complete exposition of the results of investigations from all parts of the coun-try. The collaboration thus secured between the states and the department has afforded the best possible results in the

PRODUCING A NEW BEET. Experiments were also conducted in the production of high grade beets. Some of the high grade seeds obtained at the station at Schuyler during the continuance of the work at that point were found to have sufficient vitality to continue their growth. Other high grade seeds produced from specially analyzed beets were procured from European growers, and, in collaboration with six of the experiment stetions, comparative European growers, and, in collaboration with six of the experiment stations, comparative tests were made of these seeds in various localities. The stations collaborating in this work were Tenneysee, Kentucky, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin and New York. The best results were obtained from the stations in Wisconsin and New York. The bests which were grown at the New York station were carefully selected for physical properties, and those which reached the standard of shape and sine were subjected to individual analyses and preserved for the propagation of seeCs for the ceason of 1898. In all, 800 beets were found to have the requisite qualiof sect) for the ceason of 1898. In all, 800 beets were found to have the requisite qualifications for the production of seeds, and these have been preserved during the winter in a clio and are to be distributed this spring to the various stations for seed production. A few of them which have exhibited peculiar strains of excellence have been preserved liar strains of excellence have been preserved for the production of a new variety of beets, which it is proposed to call the American Elite. These beets have an average weight of about thirty ounces and an average content of sugar of 19 per cent. The purity of juices in similar beets was found to be about 85. These beets, having shown these remarkable variations from the standard in size and sugar quality, are evidently fitted to produce a new variety of beets better suited to American farmers than the standard beets of Europe. It is the intention of the department to endeavor to establish a variety of beets of this kind which shall have at least a third greater weight than the standard sugar beet of Europe without losing anything in sugar content or in purity of juice. The immense advantage of such a variety of beets for American growers is easily seen. The most successful scientific work in the future will come from placing the seeds in the bands of a few reliable persons in each locality and securing a careful

agent of a state experiment station or the Department of Agriculture.

The report contains a chapter on the value of the sugar beet and the best pulp as cattle food, giving the chemical composition of each, the ratio between the nutrients, and fat and as a sustaining ration. SUGAR PRODUCTION.

report closes with a chapter on statis The report closes with a chapter on statis-tics of sugar production in this country during the year 1887. During the season nine factories were in operation in the United States, namely, at Alameda, Los Alamitos, Watsonville and Chino, Cal; Lehl, Utah; Body, N. M.; Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., and Rome, N. Y. Forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres of beets Nob., and Rome, N. Y. Forty-one thousand two hundred and seventy-two acres of beets were harvested, with an argregate weight of 289,685 tons, a yield of almost nice and one-half tons per acre. This is less than the average in Europe, but with more scientific agriculture and judicious fertilization, the yield in this country can doubtiess be brought up to, if not above, the average of the best fields of Europe. The careful experiments of the New York experiment station at Geneva, with beets grown in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, resulted in an average yield of over aixteen tons of high grade beets per acre.

The total amount of beet sugar made in the United States during the year 1897 was 90,691,670 pounds, an average of 122 pounds per ton of 2,000 pounds, or 11.6 per cent of the weight of the beets. This is a less percentage than is obtained in Germany, but, considering the newness of the industry in this country, it is sufficiently encouraging. Reliable information shows that there will be in operation in the United States during 1256 events.

located in Utah (1), Oregon (1), California (4), Michigan (1), and New York (1). It is safe to say that at least 80,000 acres will be 10. Michigan (1), and New York (1). It is safe to say that at least \$0,000 acres will be planted in beets during the season of 1898. The yield of beets may be expected to be nearly \$00,000 tone and of sugar about 180,000,000 pounds. These estimates should be reduced somewhat to represent the proper output of beet sugar in the United States; they are sufficient, however, to show the rapid growth of the industry, which will experience an enlargement of not less than 70 per cent during the coming season. The percentage of beet sugar produced in the United States during 1897 to the total consumption was only 2%, but the prospects are that in 1898 it will be celvity 4 per cent of the total consumption, which now amounts to about 1,000,000 tons annually.

The second part of the report consists of a full account of the operations of the field agent, Mr. C. F. Saylor, who during the past season visited all the principal sugar-beet manufacturing placts and factories, and recounts the result of his interviews with both growers and manufacturers. Mr. Saylor, when the properties of the properties and recounts the result of his interviews with both growers and manufacturers. Mr. Saylor, who desired the properties and re-

both growers and manufacturers. Mr. Say-lor's paper concludes with answers from the practical men in charge of various beet-sugar factories in response to a series of interrogatories concerning the more important features of the beet-sugar industry.

WASHING THE STREETS CLEAN.

Rain Begins and City Engineer Completes the Work.

The heavy rain of the last two days has

accomplished a good deal toward cleaning out debris has been washed out through the district are pretty thoroughly renovated. work which the rain begun, by having the down-town streets flushed from the hydrants. and it is thought that this process will be utilized to a considerable extent during the summer. It is believed to be at once the cheapest and most effective method of clean-ing paved streets where there is a sufficient ing paved streets where there is a sufficient grade to admit it. It is contended that half a dozen men equipped with a couple of lengths of hose could clean more square yards of pavement between midnight and morning than fifty men could clean in all day by any other means. This has the additional advantage of securing freedom from dust, and it leaves the streets in much better condition than sweeping or scraping, which can only remove the bulk of the refuse. Mr. Rosewater thinks be can devise an augustalus that well refuse. Mr. Rosewater thinks be can devise an apparatus that will do the work more effectively than an ordinary nozzie, and some arrangement will probably be made with the water company by which the pecessary water can be used.

WILL ERECT THE STREET ARCHES Retnilers Take Up the City Elec-trician's Illumination Suggestion.

The Omaha retailers have taken up the question of street illumination and there is now a satisfactory prospect that something will be accomplished in the line of City Electrician Schurig's recommendation. A. Hospe, jr., is taking the lead in the matter and the other members of the organization have promised their co-operation. City Elec-trician Schurig has practically perfected the plans for the arches and nothing remains to be done except to secure the patronage of the business firms who would be benefited by the improvement. This the cetallers have undertaken to accomplish and they expect to be successful. It is now contemplated that the arches will be erected in the center of the block instead of at the intersection. At the latter point the arch would be on one side or the other, thus giving a one-sided effect. or the other, thus giving a one-sided effect, while if it is in the middle of the block every one profits alike. The fact that there are are lights at all intersections in the district that it is proposed to illuminate is also taken into consideration and consequently it has been decided that the crohes will be more effective if they are placed midway between the arc lights.

A number of additional permits have been issued by the building inspector for exhibi-

tion buildings at the exposition grounds mission has secured a permit for the erec-tion of a state building which will cost \$6,000. It will be two stories high and 42x53 feet in extent. The Japan Central Tea company will build a large structure 75x100 feet at a cost of \$5,500, and the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco company will put up a building which will cost \$2,000.

The following births and deaths were reported at the health office during the twenty four hours ending at noon vesterday: Births-Emil Schom, 1811 Lake street, boy; W. C. Weigel, 511 North Eighteenin, girl; Jens Gundersen, 414 Pacific, girl. Deaths-Ralph Marriott, 17, 2218 Binney,

diphtheretical paralysis, Forest Lawn.

A successful effort at debt lifting was made yesterday at the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal church. The people of that dist Epiecopal church. The people of that church have decided to get out of debt or make a desperate effort at least. They are not very heavily burdened as matters stand, having a mortgage of only \$2,000 on their church, but this they have decided to reduce by one-half, or about that sum. They had planned to raise \$800 yesterday, and under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. C. N. Dawson, and the inspiration of a sermon by Dr. Jesse Bowman Young of St. Louis, the matter was taken up and subscriptions to the amount of \$870 were received in less than half an hour. They intend to push on to the \$1,000 mark, thus intend to push on to the \$1,000 mark, thus cutting the debt in two in the middle.

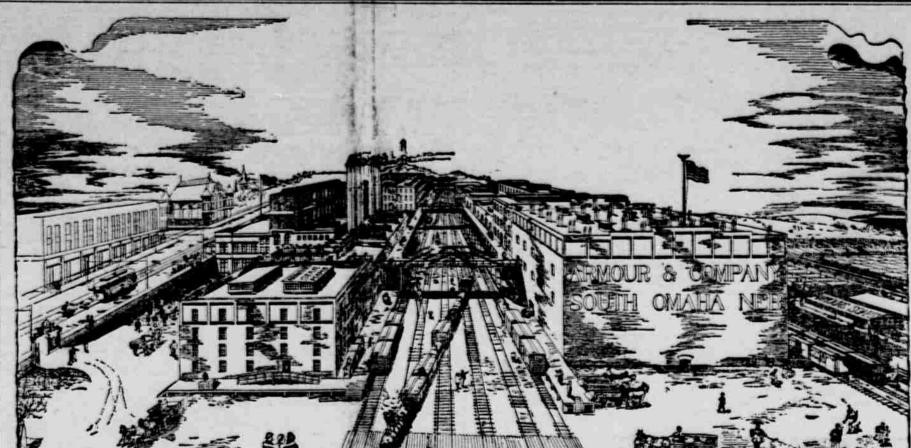
Work on the Lake Street Line. Notwithstanding the rain the Omaha men at work all day double-tracking Lake street from Twentleth to Twenty-fourth. Switches have been place dt both Twenty-fourth streets in order that the Twentleth street line may be used to carry the exposition traffic from toe depots direct to the grounds. While the street rallway company will not put the largest cars on this line it will probably use the Hansoom park and Walnut Hill motors, which are much larger than the old style and are capable of carrying fifty persons without crowding.

For years the people of Walnut Hill and Clifton Hill have been crying for open cars. At last the ambition of the people out in the northwestern part of fac city has been satisfied. This morning they were given the fine new motors. men at work all day double-tracking Lake

READING, Pa., April 18 .- The five Pennsylvenia companies, now famous as the "First Defenders," because they were the first to repend to President Lincoln's call for troops, observed at Orwigsburg, Pa., today, the thirty-seventh anniversary of their departure for Washington. The five companies, consisting of the Alien infantry of Allentown, Logan Guards of Lewisten, Ringgold artillery of Reading and the National Light infantry and Washington artillery of Pottsville, mustered 530 men when they arrived in Washington. At the business meeting today a report was made showing that 125 are still living.

made showing that 123 are still living. Cheyenne Indians Dancing. GUTHRIE, Okl., April 18.-Nearly 1,000 of the North Canadian, many miles from the agency, holding a ghost dance. It is feared by many that the Indians, incited by their medicine men, will take advantage of the absence of troops from neighboring forts to start an uprising to secure more heef rations and in revenue for the enforce-ment of the territorial anti-polygamy law, which has caused great discontent in the

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Wal-thall of Mississipp! has been quite ill as the



ARMOUR'S PLANT AT SOUTH OMAHA.

of Demoralization.

Meeting of the Association Called for Denver to Go Into the Matter and See What Oun Be Done.

the Western Passenger association at Denver on Thursday of this week. The rate there will be some discussion of securing the co-operation of roads in other associa-

TRAVEL OVER THE RAILROADS.

Matter of Transportation. It is a generally accepted but erroneous supposition that Americans travel more than any other people. A comparison of the passenger traffic in the United States with that in the United Kingdom, Germany and France reveals some surprising facts. The figures for 1869, according to Emory Johnson, professor of transportation at the University of Pennsylvania, are as follows: The number of passengers carried one mile per mile of coad upon the railcoads of the United States was 71,705, in Prance the number was 273,-215, in Germany 215,299 and in the United Kingdom, 440,000. The average distance which the Briton travels per year by rall is 244 miles; for the American the distance is 209 miles, for the Frenchman 176 miles and for the German 165 miles. The Englishman takes 24.4 trips per year on an average, the German 11.5, the Frenchman 9.6 and the American 8.2. Americans travel extensively.

but it is evident from the foregoing com-parisons that the possibility of developing the passenger service in this country has by no neans reached its limit.
The freight Cousiness of the railroads of the United States is muc histoger than their passenger service, the earnings from freight being nearly three times that from the pas-senger traffic. It is only in some of the New England states, the most decisely popu-New England states, the most densely populated parts of the United States, that the passenger receipts equal the freight earnings. The industrial conditions of the United States necessitate the movement of great quantities of bulky freight long distances. Our principal grain fields are from 1,000 to 1,500 miles from the manufacturing districts and seaboard cities. Our richest iron deposits are in the states adjacent to Lake Superior hundreds of miles from the coul beds

its are in the states adjacent to Lake Su-perior, hundreds of miles fror the coal beds perior, hundreds of miles fror the coal beds of Illinois. Ohio and Pennsylvania. Most of the cotton crop is moved long distances to reach the mills of New Bogland and Great Britain. In fact, most of the products of ou-fields, forests, mines and factories are mar-keted over wide areas. The average dis-tance traveled by each ton of freight moved during the year ended June 36, 1896, was 124.47 miles; and, as the railroads carried 765.891.285 tons that Year, the number of 765,891,285 tons that Year, the number of tone carried one mile was 95,228,360,276. A comparison of the revenues received railways is instructive. For each dollar rerelived from the passenger traffic the American railroads earn \$2.95 from their freight business, the German roads \$2.40, the French \$1.31 and the British railways \$1.17. The United Kingdom has the greatest vol-ume of passenger traffic per population of any country in the world.

Union Pacific Land Company. The Union Pacific Land company has been ncorporated in Utab with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of capital stock of \$100,600 for the purpose of controlling, selling and developing the lands owned by the Union Pacific Railroad commany. The headquarters are to be at Selt Lake City and the following are the officers: Chairman, Winslow S. Pierce of New York; president, Horace G. Burt of Omaha; vice president, Lawrence Greer of New York; ecoretary, Alexander Millar of Boston; treasurer, James G. Harris of New York; auditor, Erastus Young of Omaha; local treasurer, Prack D. Brown of Omaha; general solicitor, William R. Kelly of Omaha; general manager, Birdoall A. McAllastev of Omaha.

Rock Island Renewing Bridges. During the present season the Rock Island will remove and replace with iron bridges will remove and replace with iron bridges sixteen wooden bridges now in service between Phillipsburg, Kan., and Colorado Springs, Colo. These are mostly deck-girder bridges, with two abutments. The old bridges wary in length from sixty-three feet to 238 feet. The emallest of the new bridges will be single-deck girder spans of forty-four feet, while the longest wooden bridge will be replaced by two spans of eighty feet in length.

All the railroads in the state report good, General Agents Will Try to Remove Causes hard rains, about like that which fell in Move in the Interest of Display During the Omeha on Sunday night and during Monday. The Union Pacific also reported a bard driv-SITUATION TO RECEIVE ATTENTION of Nebraska and Kansas has been covered by the rain and it is esteemed to be of invaluable benefit to the agriculture of both states.

Meeting of the Association Called ground of these two states is in better con-dition for big crops during 1898 than ever

> EDWARD HAMMOND RELD IN JAIL Novel Effort of a Prisoner to Escape Proves a Pullure. Edward Hammond, who is in jall as a

after him, in a novel and original manner.

Since his return to Omaha, Hammand has

Last fall, during the state fair week, under

ing of last week, they now say that all of the highway robberies which have been com-mitted in Omaha during the last two weeks are a good indication of the fact that Ham-mond has been in the city for several weeks.

banchery at the Liveney flats, where a woman with whom Porter is acquainted rooms. They were all drunk, and observing their condition, the janker of the building attempted to prevent them from going up-stairs when they appeared. He was forced aside and the trio proceeded to the woman's

Porter demanded admittance, but when the woman learned that there were three men waiting to get in whe refused to open the door. Then the peddlers became so noisy and demonstrative that the janitor went above and ordered them out of the building. For an answer the peddlers pounced upon him and gave him a severe beating.

Whipple had occupied a room on the floor below during the night, and as he stepped into the hall to leave the building be met the peddlers. To his watch was attached a leathern foh. He was in the out of transferring the timepiece from one pecket to another, and Perrell got dight of it. He jerked it from the fob and it fell to the floor. Whipple made an effort to recover the watch, but says that Hayman and Porter jumped upon him and held him while Farrell picked the watch up and ran away with it. The stolen property has not been recovered, although none of the men deny having been a party to the crime:

A party to the crime."

Hayman came to Omaha from Denver about two months ago. Farrell resides on North Twenty-fourth street with relatives, and Porter lives hear the rother of Burdente and Thirty-eighth streets. Ryan recently came from Chicago. An information charging him with larceny from the person has been filed in police court.

Frank Atkinson Sent to Jail.

Frank Atkinson pleaded guilty in police ocurt to petty isreeny and was sent to the

ocuri to petity larceny and was sent to the county jail by Judge Gordon for thirty days. He stole a suit of clothes out of a downtown department store. Last December Atkinson was an employe of the establishment and then it was that the crime was committed.

Special Officer Keyser, who accomplished the man's conviction, has recovered a large quantity of dry goods and furnishing goods, including silks, that Atkinson also slole from the store. They were in his possession at the time of his arrest for the larceny of the suit of clothes, and the fact is demonstrated that Atkinson practiced systematic shoplifting while he was connected with the business house. Other charges will be preferred against him after his present sentence runs out.

Nominations by the President. today sent these nominations to the senate:
Leander M. Shubert, to be surveyor of customs at Council Bluffs, Is.; Charles H. Norris, receiver of public moneys at Visalis, Cal.; R. H. Robinson of Ohio, to be an assistant naval constructor in the navy.

COMMISSIONERS HAVE A NEW SCHEME

Will Install a Dynamo at the County Hospital and Light All the Buildings from the Publie Plant

doing some illuminating during the holding fugitive from justice, attempted to clude ar- of the exposition and if their plane so not situation in the west will be considered, and rest when he learned that the police were miscarry they will make the court house a the idea of suing on bonds, simply for the

Last fall, during the state fair week, under the exposition to put in reduced rates for the exposition here. After the adjournment of the
Denver meeting the general passenger egents
will come right to Omaha and will spend
will come right to Omaha and will spend
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Friday here looking over the exposition of Superintendent Hauck, the direction of Superinte

they will also be approved by Superintendent Hauck, who manipulated the decorations last year. While he has not formulated any report it is known that he favors work-

mond has been in the city for several weeks.

Learning where Hammond was living Captain Haze determined to arrest him and for that purpose he took several officers to the Berger residence and searched the house. Hammond was found wrapped up snugly in a large window curtain and stored away upon the too shelf of a dark closed which is ordinarily but little used by the household. He admitted his identity and made no further effort to clude the officers.

Chief Gallagher is making an attempt to connect Hammond with some of the recent highway robberies, but if he cannot be "planted" in Nebraska the prisoner will be turned over again to the police of St. Joseph.

WHIPPLE ROBBED OF HIS WATCH. A fireman is hired to work days and ap-Three Puguacious Peddlers Take
Timepiece from a Chance Victim.
John C. Whipple of 2416 Pierce street was

Quantity of power is wasted, there being the victim of a robbery yesterday at the no use for it. By putting in a dynamo that Livesey flats, 209 North Thirteenth street.

He lost a gold watch, and James Parrell,
Harry Hayman and Edward Porter are under
arrest, charged with the crime. They are
all peddiers.

The peddiers would up a night of debauchery at the Livesey flats, where a If the plan proposed by the commissioners is carried out, it will necessitate the stringing of wires from the hospital to the court house, but this, it is estimated, can be done for from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and then the wires

> be no expense, as the bespital, the court house and the fall buildings are all wired and the wiring is owned by the county, so that that all would have to be done would be to connect the feed wires up with the wires the buildings and turn on the current. GETTING CONTROL OF POLES. The line of poles running from the court house to the hospital is owned by the lighting company, but the commissioners figure that by paying a small rental, they could make arrangements with the telephone or the street railway company, both of which have tance that the county would be required to tance that the county would be required to use. While this matter of lighting and illumination has not yet come before the board in an official manner, it is likely to be brought up for consideration within the next few days, at which time it is more than likely bids will be invited for pleasure a dynamic and con-

from the stringing of the wires, there would

be invited for placing a dynamo and con-structing a line of wire as heretofore indiand owned their own lighting plant they could pay for the same inside of two years, after which time the whole thing could be oper-

Orange Free State Comes In. Through the Dally Postal Bulle in it is announced that the International Bureau of

WESTERN PASSENGER RATES cach resting upon end abutments and a center COUNTY TO MAKE ITS LIGHT of days, has been transferred to the county pier.

Rain Along the Railroads. JUDGE GORDON ON BAIL BONDS.

> Summer. Police Court.

OMAHA, April 18.—To the Editor of The Bee: Several days ago you published what purported to be an interview with County Attorney Baldrige, in which he was quoted cover in the neighborhood of ten acres of as esselling the police court and any conas essailing the police court and my conduct us police judge. The day following the publication of the attack on me Mr. Bald-

reason that nine times out of ten the sure-ties accepted by the police judge are abso-Friday here tooking over the exposition grounds and buildings.

The local general parsenger agents feed by Captain Mostyn that after Ham and concuraged for more extended rates for the exposition since the passage of the Omena department that the first prepared of the Comman Captain of

not try many of the police cases in police court, I am informed by my assistants that Judge Gordon never requires a bondsman to justify." In reply to this I would say that such a statement is unqualifiedly false. Nor can I believe that any of the assistants to the county attorney, who certainly know to the contrary, would be guilty of perpetrating such a gross and palpable imposition. What are the facts? Well, in this as in every other controversy, records are the best evidence. The records of my court show that since June 1 of last year up to the present time about 160 persons have them tried and bound over to the district court on felony charges. Of the 160 bound over, 119 were committed to the county juil for lack of ball, of which number, if any gave bail, gave it in the district court, as after the transcripts are filed the cases pass out of my jurisdiction. Just forty of the 166 furnished ball in my court and of this number twenty-nine were on justified this number twenty-nine were on justified bend, leaving eleven cases in all in which there was not a justified bond. A large portion, if not all, of the eleven cases, were cases where by agreement of the attor-neys on both sides the accused was allowed to go on a nominal bond. Time and again I have requested the opinion of your attending assistance as to the stability of attending assistants as to the stability of bonds, both as to the amount and the surety. I have invariably consulted with them on this matten when fixing bonds in felony cases. In matter when fixing points in felony cases, in no instance, when the intent of the criminal was maifest, have I accepted a bond without requiring the sureties to justify. I cannot believe that you have had any different in-formation than this from your assistants, and if you have had it from others you have been sadly deceived. I recognize in your statement that you "do not try many police cases in police court" a semblance of truth, and may I not suggest that it is because of and may I not suggest that it is because of this that your knowledge of the practice in police court, as far as my judicial acts are concerned, is so indefinite and remote. It occurs to me that one official should not trespass upon the moral domain of another and burl insinuations without first finding that there is probable cause for so doing. I challenge comparison between the bonds taken in my court and those taken in higher courts. I know it is said that commerisors courts. I know it is said that comparisons are odious, but so far as the odiousness is concerned I feel that I, as police judge, am entirely eafe from disappointment by any such comparison. One word more, and this in reference to

the bond in the Minnie Stephens case. In that case the surety justified under oath. stating that he was worth in real estate, over and above all liabilities, liens and incumbrances, the sum of \$15,000. I required that the surety justify and this requirement was compiled with. What more could I do? If the surety made a false oath, it is your duty Mr. Baldrige as county attorney to institute action against him for perjury. As for myself, I have endeavored to perform my duty conscientionaly. That I have not been successful in putting an end to law-lessness generally is no fault of mine. Police judges and judges of courts where criminals are tried cannot be expected to Through the Dally Postal Bulle in it is announced that the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union at Berne. Switzerland, decided that samples of articles composed of glass or other fragile substances are admissible to the malls exchanged between the Orange Free State and the countries included in this union provided they are packed so as to preclude the possibility of injury to postal employes in case the articles should break. Such samples will be received as samples of merchandise, and may be sent un-sealed and at the same rate of postage as other samples.

Settling the Hamilton Case.

The case of Jane Hotchkiss against the estate. The application of the plaintiff to examine the estate. The application was refused at some subsequent date. In this case the plaintiff has calm of some \$60,000 against the plaintiff has calm of the some plaintiff has try or punish criminals who are protected rather than arrested and prosecuted by those charged with that duty and responsi-bility. I do not now and never have shirked public duty. Unlike many others as a public

## ARMOUR'S NEW OMAHA PLANT

Great Addition to the Industries of the Central West.

PACKING HOUSE NOW NEARLY COMPLETED

Dimensions and Brief Description of the Immense Buildings Erected to Accommodate the Business of the Company.

The plant of Armour & Co., which is nearing completion, occupies a tract of ground comprising nipeteen acres on the north side of Q street in South Omaha. On June 25 of last year the announcement was made that the Armour company would erect a great packing house in the Magic City and grading operations were commenced in the early part of July. Nearly five months were consumed in grading and preparing material for the erection of the plant, which is now nearly completed.

An immense amount of piling had to be driven along the nothern border of the tract and it was December 1 before the contractors; Rocheford & Gould, were ready to commence the erection of the walls. The buildings are arranged in two long rows, running east and west, and occupy the eastern and central portions of the site.

Five railroad tracks occupy the ground space between the two rows of buildings. which are six and eeven stories in height and connected by bridges and galleries. Of the buildings now completed the hog killing house occupies the most westerly position of the northern tier. This structure is 150 feet long by 66 feet in width and is joined on the south by two tank rooms each 50 by 80 feet. The oleo house comes next, with a length of 100 feet and a width of 84 feet. The hog banging and hog cutting rooms are each 150 by 79 feet, while the hog cooler, the first building erected, is 150 by 155 feet. To Explains and Defends the Practice in the west of this row of buildings will be erected a fertilizer, 125 by 100 feet, a glue factory in the shape of a letter L. 150 by 50 shops and yards, which when completed will

A second row of buildings fronts on Q street, the first one of importance being the publication of the attack on me Mr. Baldrige called me up by telephone and in
formed me that he was misauoted, and fur
ther said that he would cluse the statements to be corrected. This he has fa ed
to do and since "what is not denied is supposed to be true." I take it upon myself
to offer a full and complete correction.

Mr. Baldrige says: "We have the stateto one of the first one of importance being the
beef and sheep killing house, which is 169
feet long by 120 feet in width with a height
of six stories. The beef cooler building
which adjoins the beef killing house on the
east has a length of 260 feet and a width
of 128 feet. There is a boller room 150 feet
long and fifty feet in width which is nearly
completed, while the mower house. completed, while the power house is sev-enty-five feet wide by 150 lest in length. For the present the office will be located in the east end of the power building where rooms 150x70 feet are being fitted up for this pur-

the most substantial manner, the walls the most substantial manner, the walls being twenty-six inches thick at the base and tapering to about eighteen inches at the top. Iron doors and windows of improved make are supplied throughout and all floors are of shipiap carefully caulked. In order to protect the buildings in case of fire a large reservoir is now being built which will hold an improve supply of water. which will hold an immense supply of water. In addition to this there will be ten fire hydrants connected with ten-loch mains lo-cated in different parts of the grounds.

Besides the plant in South Omaha the Armours have creeted a pressed brick wholesale house at Thirteenth and Jones streets, Omaha. lee houses with a capacity of 50,000 pounds have also been erected at Memphis, Neb.

## DULL TIMES FOR THE ATTORNEYS Grist in the Justice Mill Runs Very Low Just at Present.

With only two of the seven judges of the district court on the beach, attorneys find little to do in the way of prosecuting litigation. The February term of court is practically ended and nothing remains to be done before adjournment, aside from disposing of a few motions and entering up judgment in some default cases. Judge Baker has a couple of ex parte matters that he will hear; Judge Powell has two or three decisions to hand down in unimportant cases and Judge Slabaugh has a few pleas to accept and a Sinbaugh has a few pleas to accept and a motion or two to pass upon and then the business of the present term will be ended.

Beverly Fields has sued the Omaha Street Railway company in an action to recover the sum of £25,000, alleged damages. The plaintiff alleges that on February 8 last he wanted to ride on one of the street cars and while the train was in motion jumped on the front platform of the motor. While steeding upon the step he declares that he was puched off, caught by the fender and dragged for a considerable distance. He says that he susconsiderable distance. He says that he sus-tained injuries that will cripple him for life averring that he sustained a broken leg, a dis-located shoulder and a broken collar bone. In the divorce case of Grace against Abner and the restoration of came, Grace Copeland.

JUDGE GORDON'S BUSY MORNING.

Seven Score Offenders Sentenced in the Police Court. When Police Judge Gordon opened court yesterday the city prosecutor filed with him 143 complaints against offenders, a greater part of whom were under arrest. It was the largest grist in police court for

many months. Wagrants and common drunks were nu-merous and occupied a larger part of the court's attention. Most of these prisoners were discharged, others receiving light fines, which none of them paid. They were sent

Fully fifty women who falled to appear and pay their mouthly fines for being inmates of disorderly houses were arraigned. They had been rounded up by the police in the particular of an order from Chief Gallager. Among them were a few white women, but a majority of them were colored Amazons who are permanent frequenters of particle court. They all pleaded guilty to the charge against them, but with the exception of about o dozen none of them paid the rippiated five. This throws the o here on the city until their fines are stayed out in jail or they are released for other reasons.

The transcript of a case which is being instituted by Walter S. Hees gainst the Kerr-Murrey Manufacturing company was filed today with Clerk Hillis of the United States court. Hess is suing for damages sustained by the giving away of a scaffolding built around a gas tank owned by the defendants and he asks \$25,000 damages for the injuries he sustained. Suit was first brought in the district court, but the members of the Kerr-Murrey firm are residents of Indiana and a civil suit arainst them must be brought in the United States circuit court.