

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD

It is the Greatest Ever Grown, but None Too Great for the Demand.

LEAN YEARS TO MAKE UP FOR

Reserves Very Low and There Are Every Year \$100 Million More Months to Fill on This Planet—Good Prices.

With the principal wheat crops of the world now practically secured, says the New York Sun, it is possible to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the total production in 1898. From the commencement of seeding the crop areas that are usually plenty in the critical months have been missing and this fact led many to believe some time ago that the total yield would not be above the average, although it was anticipated such a record breaking crop the world over, as is now calculated by well known statisticians. The most recent of these estimates is that compiled by Mr. Broomhall, the editor of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, who recognized authority both in this country and in Europe, and his figures display the stimulating effect that the recent high price of wheat has had on the acreage sown this season in all countries. A careful study of the figures shows that in calculating the total crop of this year he has departed from the usual method and has taken for his purpose the crops grown in the second half of the years named. In the case of those countries which harvest in winter he has relegated the crops grown in the current year to the previous year, for example, the Argentine crop which was ready for marketing in January, 1898, he has reckoned in the crop of the season 1897-98, believing that the disadvantages in so doing are less than in reckoning the crops as still available which were all on hand prior to the opening of the current season. The same thing has been done with Uruguay, Chili, Australasia and India, the crops of which were really in the first three months of the year; thus in arriving at a total for the year 1898 he has included the crop in the Argentine, the growing crop in each of those cases he has allowed for rather over a full average crop except in the case of Australasia, which is so far advanced as to be calculated more exactly. On this continent alone the total crop of the year is estimated at 2,500,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,270,000,000 last year, or an increase of 230,000,000 bushels, is sufficient guaranty that the world is in no danger of a famine just at present.

Crop of the United States.

The crop of the United States has been calculated at 650,000,000 bushels, a total that is stated by many authorities on this subject to be the lowest in the world. The figures are conservative. Russia, from which country complaints have recently been heard of drought, is still calculated as having produced 240,000,000 bushels, or, including Poland and Roumania, which do not come under the head of Russia proper, 250,000,000 bushels, or about 20,000,000 more last year, an estimate on the French crop has differed considerably of late, ranging from 230,000,000 to 331,000,000 bushels, but here again Mr. Broomhall strikes an average, his estimate being 252,000,000, compared with 248,000,000, the unusually poor crop of last year. Taking European countries as a whole we find that the total excess of those of last year by 235,000,000 bushels, the principal increases, apart from those already mentioned, being in Italy, 40,000,000; in Roumania, 23,000,000; in Hungary, 19,000,000, and in the United Kingdom, 5,000,000. The last year's total was 28,000,000; Germany, 1,600,000; Portugal, 2,000,000, and Sweden, 800,000.

In America the United States shows a gain of 60,000,000; Canada, 11,000,000, and Argentina, 10,000,000, while Mexico, Chili and Uruguay also show slight gains. The total amount of wheat in the world for last year, in Asia we find the only real falling off, the total being 312,000,000, against 332,000,000. Turkey in Asia and India are the two principal delinquents, the former producing 100,000,000 and the latter 8,000,000 bushels less than last year. Africa shows gains, the total for the continent being 2,400,000,000 bushels, or 100,000,000 more than last year, the Cape all helping to form the increase of 12,000,000 bushels with which it is credited. Although the world is confronted with the largest wheat crop ever produced, it must not be immediately concluded that the statistical position of wheat in the world is a favorable one. Considerations have to be taken into account. The present crop has been preceded by three years of comparatively small crops, and reserves have been drawn upon to such an extent to fill the deficiency caused by an under-production of wheat as to be acknowledged to be at the lowest point recorded for years.

The Reserve Stock.

Unfortunately it is impossible to obtain exact figures of the world's stocks, there being no means of accurately knowing what the invisible supplies amount to, but in estimating the actual reserves on the 1st day of August this year at 112,000,000 bushels Mr. Broomhall is probably not far from the mark. Adding to this the total world's stock we find that the total supply of wheat available during the cereal years of 1897-98 amounts to 2,719,000,000 bushels. Following the same course with the records of previous years we find that in 1895 the total crop of wheat was 2,429,000,000 bushels, and reserves 296,000,000, making a total of 2,725,000,000 bushels, or very close to this year's total, while in 1894, the banner year, although the crop was less than this year's, amounting to 2,588,900,000 bushels, yet the reserves amounted to 238,000,000, making a total available supply of 2,826,900,000 bushels, or a larger supply by 107,900,000 bushels than we have now. Looking at it in another way, we find that the total crops of the four last years are amply by 341,400,000 bushels, that the crops of the two preceding years, and that the average crop of the last four years is 2,415,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,501,400,000, the average crop of the preceding four years.

Since 1894 the population of the world has been increasing at the rate of 6,000,000 people a year, according to Sir William C. O. and thus, comparing the present situation with that in 1894, we find that with 197,000,000 bushels less available, we have a population 24,000,000 larger to feed. It stands to reason, therefore, that there is no reason for prices to go back to the level of 1894, and present indications are that farmers the world over are not inclined to part with their wheat at low prices after their recent experiences. Ever since July last they have demonstrated their intention of holding on to their wheat, and farmers in every part of Europe follow the example of those of Italy, Greece, Spain and America there is no immediate prospect of large supplies unless the price should rise.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will stop your cough at once. Take advice and buy a bottle of this reliable medicine for 25 cents.

Kills the Town Marshal. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—While trying to arrest George Bates, a negro, Patrick Gundling, town marshal of Kirkwood, a fashionable suburb of St. Louis, was shot and instantly killed. Several peaces are out looking for Bates, who escaped, and there is some talk of a "buck" in the whites and negroes in Kirkwood have always had trou-

MASTER OF FLOUTS AND JEERS

Characteristics of the Premier of Great Britain as Shown in Public.

TUSSLES WITH DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE

Specimens of Cheap Levity, Vituperation and Buffoonery—A Man of Contradictions and Paradoxes.

Lord Salisbury may be described as the last—or almost the last—of the parliamentary figures whom we associate with the great days of Gladstone, Disraeli and Bright. It is a pity that the brilliant, the independent, the except for Sir William Harcourt, I should say that he was the very last, and Sir William Harcourt's career does not go back so far as that of Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury sat in the House of Commons first at the age of twenty; then on the death of his elder brother he became Lord Cranborne, and finally succeeded to the title and estate of the Marquess of Salisbury. He had somewhat of a struggle in his early days of public life. Being a younger son, he had but a small allowance to live upon; and then he took to himself a wife, the daughter of a distinguished judge, a woman of intellect and sympathetic companionship, but who did not bring him much of a fortune to go on with. Lord Salisbury was a married man, and he had to be content with the salary of a peer, and he turned his capacity to good working account. He became one of the writers for the Saturday Review, then in the full flush of its novelty and its brilliant success; and he wrote for the famous old Quarterly Review, and in fact, steadily himself down to make a living by his pen. Disraeli once boasted that he himself was "a gentleman of the press," and that he claimed no other occupation; but Disraeli's connection with the press—that is, with the newspaper press, at all events—was never anything more than an amateurish sort of business. The descendant of the great house of Salisbury worked hard, like any professional writer for newspapers, and made no attempt whatever to live beyond his means. The chance was unexpected which made him later on successor to the Salisbury title and estates.

No Love Lost.

He had entered the House of Commons where he became nominally a follower of Disraeli; but he never greatly admired his leader, and he occasionally attacked him somewhat severely in the Quarterly Review. Formerly Disraeli had never known the man, and he turned his capacity to good working account. He became one of the writers for the Saturday Review, then in the full flush of its novelty and its brilliant success; and he wrote for the famous old Quarterly Review, and in fact, steadily himself down to make a living by his pen. Disraeli once boasted that he himself was "a gentleman of the press," and that he claimed no other occupation; but Disraeli's connection with the press—that is, with the newspaper press, at all events—was never anything more than an amateurish sort of business. The descendant of the great house of Salisbury worked hard, like any professional writer for newspapers, and made no attempt whatever to live beyond his means. The chance was unexpected which made him later on successor to the Salisbury title and estates.

Disraeli and Lord Salisbury were again and again members of the same cabinet; but I do not think that, to use the Irish phrase, "there was much love lost" between them. On the other hand, Disraeli was always the political opponent of Mr. Gladstone, and sometimes attacked Mr. Gladstone most audaciously in the House of Commons; but it is well known that he had a thorough appreciation of Gladstone's genius, and that he had for Gladstone a deep and personal and reverential admiration. One of his attacks on Gladstone was so odd and characteristic that I feel compelled to describe it here, the more especially as the story has lately been revived, and rather inaccurately told. Lord Salisbury—may we call him for the sake of convenience by the name best known to us all, although he was not Lord Salisbury then—made a fierce onslaught on one of Gladstone's great financial schemes in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, and he was loudly applauded for such words. There were loud cries of "Hear, hear," from all sides of the House; and Mr. Gladstone bent forward with a benevolent smile full of genial willingness to accept the anticipated apology. "To tender my sincere apology to the attorneys,"

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EVERY INCH A KING.

Was Kalakaua When It Came to Much Mixing of Drinks.

Robbed Their Visitors.

Lillie Williams and Belle Cooper are under arrest charged with having robbed G. E. Ellinger, a colored man, of \$30. The men were inveigled into the women's house at 520 Canal avenue.

Was Kalakaua When It Came to Much Mixing of Drinks. David Bolender spent \$2,000 on a grand military drunk at St. Michael. Bolender, a returning Klondiker, conceived the happy idea of selling the military drink to the infantry, and, having more money than brains, carried this idea into effect. Unfortunately for those interested in the statistics of science the results of this military debauch were not carefully and conscientiously noted, and the work will never be known to the public. A few species of Japanese chestnuts are not only larger but superior in flavor to both. The question for the pomologist to decide was how to combine the various good qualities of the several species into one and eliminate the inferior qualities of the other. This has been obtained by selecting good American chestnut trees for the stock and working on them the best Japanese species. The result is that a hardy, prolific, early bearing tree has been produced, with large, delicious nuts in that equal any imported from abroad. They are sold in the market as Japanese chestnuts. Some of them are the genuine Japanese nuts from the south and California, where the dwarf trees can endure the climate. But the Japanese and European chestnuts raised in the middle, eastern and western states are nearly all from grafted or sudden native stock. English walnuts have been found to do well in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York, and good crops have been gathered every year for ten years past in several orchards. England imports 150,000 trees from the continent annually, and we have heretofore drawn heavily on Europe for our supply. The trees are rather tender, and are likely to be injured by our cold winters unless protected for the first few years of their growth. After that they seem to do well in our cold climate. In the south and on the Pacific coast they are not affected unfavorably by the climate, and the trees yield abundant crops. Next to the chestnuts, the pecans are probably the greatest of American nuts that are raised and used quite universally in most of the states of the union. Primarily found growing chiefly in the states south of New York, their line of culture has been gradually extended to all parts of the north. They produce larger crops, however, in the south. In Illinois a native pecan tree is found which is said to be as hardy as the apple and fully as prolific of nuts as the southern trees. Even in Michigan pecan trees are now found. In their wild state the trees are slow of growth and come into bearing only after a lapse of ten, fifteen and twenty years. But those cultivated in orchards produce a bushel of nuts in ten years from the planting of the seed, and the crop increases gradually every year thereafter. So important has pecan culture become in parts of the south and west that nurserymen make a specialty of raising the trees from seed, and a beginner can save time by purchasing two and three-year-old trees at once for the orchard. Pecans Supplant Oranges. There are many varieties of the pecan, and some are much harder than others; but the few choice thin-shelled varieties have been greatly improved through systematic cultivation, and they are always

GROWTH OF NUT INDUSTRY

Important and Lucrative Addition to Crops of the Farm.

PLANTING NUT TREES FOR PROFIT

Business Assuring Greater Proportions Every Year—Facts About Nut Trees and Where They Thrive Best.

The commercial nutting business is assuming greater proportions every year in this country and the farmers are planting nut trees for profit along with their apple, peach, pear and plum trees. A nut orchard properly attended to frequently yields as much profit as an orchard of peaches or apples, reports the Chicago Tribune, and the trees can be made to grow on the sides of hills that can be utilized for little else. In New England the bleak, stony hillsides of farms that were considered of little real agricultural value are being successfully planted with walnut trees, chestnuts, butternuts and other nut-bearing growths. In the west and southwest land that is too wet for corn, wheat and other cereals is utilized for raising hickory and pecan nuts. The latter, in particular, will thrive on land that is frequently flooded with water, and in a wild state the trees are mostly found growing on rich alluvial bottoms along the streams of fresh water. California started into nut culture on a large scale first and the example it set has been followed by most of the other states. Today it produces more than 2,000,000 pounds of English walnuts, great quantities of almonds, improved chestnuts, English filberts and hazel nuts. In the south the pecan trees have been growing for half a century in a semi-wild state, but for ten years now groves of them have been planted and cultivated by the farmers with every promise of success. Nut Industry is Important. In ten years a new industry has sprung up and developed into one of considerable commercial importance. Not only has the market been supplied with home-grown nuts, but a wider demand for them has been created. The hygienic value of nuts is better understood and appreciated today and the consumption of them has steadily increased in this country. They are used in an endless number of ways in our modern cooking and confectionery. Certain varieties yield a valuable oil, such as the pecan, which is used by clockmakers and gunsmiths, and also for table purposes. The improvement in nut culture began with the introduction of foreign chestnuts. Our native chestnut is practically one species, but there are several other species and varieties found abroad. A few species of Japanese chestnuts are not only larger but superior in flavor to both. The question for the pomologist to decide was how to combine the various good qualities of the several species into one and eliminate the inferior qualities of the other. This has been obtained by selecting good American chestnut trees for the stock and working on them the best Japanese species. The result is that a hardy, prolific, early bearing tree has been produced, with large, delicious nuts in that equal any imported from abroad. They are sold in the market as Japanese chestnuts. Some of them are the genuine Japanese nuts from the south and California, where the dwarf trees can endure the climate. But the Japanese and European chestnuts raised in the middle, eastern and western states are nearly all from grafted or sudden native stock. English walnuts have been found to do well in Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, and New York, and good crops have been gathered every year for ten years past in several orchards. England imports 150,000 trees from the continent annually, and we have heretofore drawn heavily on Europe for our supply. The trees are rather tender, and are likely to be injured by our cold winters unless protected for the first few years of their growth. After that they seem to do well in our cold climate. In the south and on the Pacific coast they are not affected unfavorably by the climate, and the trees yield abundant crops. Next to the chestnuts, the pecans are probably the greatest of American nuts that are raised and used quite universally in most of the states of the union. Primarily found growing chiefly in the states south of New York, their line of culture has been gradually extended to all parts of the north. They produce larger crops, however, in the south. In Illinois a native pecan tree is found which is said to be as hardy as the apple and fully as prolific of nuts as the southern trees. Even in Michigan pecan trees are now found. In their wild state the trees are slow of growth and come into bearing only after a lapse of ten, fifteen and twenty years. But those cultivated in orchards produce a bushel of nuts in ten years from the planting of the seed, and the crop increases gradually every year thereafter. So important has pecan culture become in parts of the south and west that nurserymen make a specialty of raising the trees from seed, and a beginner can save time by purchasing two and three-year-old trees at once for the orchard. Pecans Supplant Oranges. There are many varieties of the pecan, and some are much harder than others; but the few choice thin-shelled varieties have been greatly improved through systematic cultivation, and they are always

Don't it Make You Weary?

To hurry down town to look at some article advertised at \$2.75, worth \$7.00, and find the same old FAKE your neighbor got caught on. Just think it over for yourself. Does it look reasonable? Can you expect to get \$7.00 worth for \$2.75? Do you imagine these advertisers are fools? Rest assured they are only trying to make fools of you, and the chances are that before they let go of you they will sell you two dollars and twenty five cents worth for about \$7.00. If you have had enough of that kind of business and want to trade at a place where such tricks are not practiced, come to us. You don't need to take any chances here. We don't offer to give you \$3 worth of goods for 75 cents—

But We Do Guarantee

to give you your money's worth in good, serviceable goods and if you are not satisfied you can have your money back. We sell for cash or on easy weekly or monthly payments, at one price to everybody.

OUR EASY TERMS

\$1500 WORTH \$100 A WEEK | \$3000 WORTH \$150 A WEEK

50c 125 75c 200

THE WAY WE DO BUSINESS

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT

Omaha Furniture & Carpet Company

FARNAM ST. BETWEEN 12 & 13

found to be the most profitable for planting. Horticulturists say that the trees will grow wherever the hickories and oaks flourish, and that they will last from sixty to 100 years, always improving in productiveness. In Texas growers frequently average \$10 to \$15 a tree fifteen years from seed planting. So popular has the industry become that a few years ago the owners of groves wherever the hickories and oaks trees to make room for pecan trees. The shellbark hickory is far more profitable to grow in many regions of the country than the peach. It comes into bearing in about ten years from the seed. The timber of an orchard of hickory trees is of itself a valuable investment in time. Timber men also figure out that it is a profitable investment to plant walnut trees on any land that can be purchased for \$25 or less an acre. This is for the timber alone and the owner has all the additional profit from the crop in selling the nuts. Good walnuts sell readily in our markets and they are easier to dispose of, as a rule, than apples. Trees planted for timber, however, will never produce as large a crop of nuts as an orchard planted in regulation style for the fruit. The trees must be planted close together for timber and the crowding injures the nuts. The white walnuts, or butternuts, are fairly profitable, but not so much so as the black walnuts. The English filbert is also being raised in this country with considerable success. It produces a fine crop in almost any region where peaches thrive and, as every one knows, the peach region in this country is wide and extended. The hazel nuts are found growing wild over millions of acres of land in the west and east, but the nuts have always been rather small and inferior. A large and important species has been found growing wild in the northwest and the new trees are being used as stock for the general improvement of the nuts. By careful selection and cultivation the size of the nuts has been increased from one-third to one-half of the original size. It is now a fact that in the course of a few years our common wild hazel nuts will be important commercial products. The improved English hazel nut is cultivated here successfully and a considerable crop harvested annually. Almonds little need be said. California has entered so extensively into the work of raising them that the crop is valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. This nut is a native of a warm climate and its culture will never extend beyond the Pacific coast and the strip of land bordering the Gulf of Mexico. To Make Your Wife Love You Buy "Gaiard" Stoves and Ranges. Battleships Iowa and Oregon Sail. NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The battleships Oregon and Iowa sailed today with sealed orders for Washington. There has been considerable speculation as to the destination of the battleships. It was first stated that they would proceed direct to Manila,

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of Civil War Remembered by the Government.

Wayward Valves Examination.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Benjamin J. Haywood, former state treasurer, today waved a hearing on the charge of conspiracy with United States Senator Quay, Richard S. Quay and Charles McKee of Pittsburgh to misuse the funds of the state on deposit in the Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Haywood gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the November term of court, David H. Lane, a leading republican politician, becoming his security. Chronic Diarrhoea Contracted in the Army. While in the army Mr. David Taylor, now proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., contracted chronic diarrhoea. In speaking of it he says: "I have never found anything that would give me such quick relief as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."

Cushion Soles for Women—

So easy on the feet—If your feet are tired and sore you can get instant relief by putting on a pair of these cushion soled shoes—We give you a heavy sole, but one that is very flexible—a non-conductor of heat, cold and dampness—we've given these cushion soles a thorough test and can recommend them to weary-footed people—they come in lace or button—in the wide, round and bulldog toe—an all around sensible shoe for only \$4.00.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

Everybody Coming—

To our store these Peace Jubilee days—Just to get a look at our great piano and organ sale—a sale of instruments that have been used—but that are as good as new—such instruments as we can recommend and you can't get anything here unless it is right for our reliability is back of it all—some organs at \$23—\$27.50—and a beautiful new solid oak-carved-bevel mirror—high back, for only \$46—a Kimball piano for \$255.

A. HOSPE,

Music and Art. 1513 Douglas

This Sight Seeing—

Won't be complete if you go home without coming to our large hardware and stove store and see the big exhibit of Jewel stoves and ranges—no admission charged, and you don't need to buy—but we would like to have you come and look—There are over 500 of the Jewel stoves used right in Omaha and we can refer you to any of them—by the time you get home you may need a soft coal heater—get a Jewel now—or a hard coal heater—the Jewel is the best—Cook stoves from \$10 up—Solid steel ranges, \$24.00.

A. C. Raymer,

WE DELIVER YOUR PURCHASE.

1514 FARNAM STREET.

Picture Taking Supplies—

We have a complete Photographic Supply house and can supply the Amateur with anything—plates—films—developer—printer—frames—trays, etc.—at prices that please—We do developing and printing when desired—All out-of-town visitors can have the free use of our dark room and burnisher—A full line of all reliable cameras and kodaks—make our store your headquarters while in Omaha and ask us as many questions as you like.

The Aloe & Penfold Co

Amateur Photo Supply House.

108 Farnam Street.

Opposite Paxton Hotel.

OMAHA

Robbed Their Visitors.

Lillie Williams and Belle Cooper are under arrest charged with having robbed G. E. Ellinger, a colored man, of \$30. The men were inveigled into the women's house at 520 Canal avenue.

Wayward Valves Examination.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—Benjamin J. Haywood, former state treasurer, today waved a hearing on the charge of conspiracy with United States Senator Quay, Richard S. Quay and Charles McKee of Pittsburgh to misuse the funds of the state on deposit in the Bank of Philadelphia. Mr. Haywood gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the November term of court, David H. Lane, a leading republican politician, becoming his security. Chronic Diarrhoea Contracted in the Army. While in the army Mr. David Taylor, now proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Wind Ridge, Greene Co., Pa., contracted chronic diarrhoea. In speaking of it he says: "I have never found anything that would give me such quick relief as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy."

Cushion Soles for Women—

So easy on the feet—If your feet are tired and sore you can get instant relief by putting on a pair of these cushion soled shoes—We give you a heavy sole, but one that is very flexible—a non-conductor of heat, cold and dampness—we've given these cushion soles a thorough test and can recommend them to weary-footed people—they come in lace or button—in the wide, round and bulldog toe—an all around sensible shoe for only \$4.00.

Drexel Shoe Co.,

Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe House.

1419 FARNAM STREET

Everybody Coming—

To our store these Peace Jubilee days—Just to get a look at our great piano and organ sale—a sale of instruments that have been used—but that are as good as new—such instruments as we can recommend and you can't get anything here unless it is right for our reliability is back of it all—some organs at \$23—\$27.50—and a beautiful new solid oak-carved-bevel mirror—high back, for only \$46—a Kimball piano for \$255.

A. HOSPE,

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