

BEATS ALL CORN RECORDS

Nebraska Farms Produce Two Hundred and Forty-Four Million Bushels.

GREAT STATE FAIRLY OUTDOES ITSELF

Small Grain Shows Up Fairly Well, But Does Not Come Up to the Record of King Corn.

(Continued from First Page.)

In its infancy in the state and its possibilities but briefly outlined.

Hard Winter Hurts Wheat.

The wheat crop, taken as a whole, is not up to the average either in quantity or quality. The falling off in the winter wheat growing section in the southeastern and south central portion of the state. The plant suffered severely from the hard winter and thousands of acres were plowed up and the ground planted in corn and other crops. That which was harvested was not as a rule much up to the standard in quality. A wet weather after harvest damaged much of the grain. In the northern part of the state, where spring wheat is grown almost exclusively, the crop is fully up to the average both in quantity and quality. The net result, however, is somewhat below the average, which is generally about 30,000,000 bushels. In 1897, which was a good year with a fair average, the yield was 33,466,000 bushels. The extreme high price of the grain that year stimulated the sowing of wheat and resulted in 1898 in the largest crop of wheat the state ever produced, 1,081,200 bushels. The average yield per acre in 1897 was 17.6. In 1898 it was 17.5, while in the present year it was 11.4.

Corn Where We Shine.

When it comes to corn Nebraska always occupies one of the front seats, and if it is not in the first rank this year it will not be many rows back. Some states may lead in area, but it is very doubtful if any exceed it in average yield per acre. The total reaches the enormous sum of 244,125,693 bushels. The greatest crop ever produced before was in 1897, when the yield was 229,907,853 bushels. Last year it was an average crop, but the total was only between 180,000,000 and 190,000,000 bushels. Raising the record 14,217,840 bushels above that of 1897 is no small matter, and means the addition of several millions to the revenue of the farmers of the state. The average yield per acre this year is 24.5. In 1898 it was 25.5 and in 1897 reached 35.7.

The study of the table printed herewith discloses some peculiar conditions. In some counties the crop is not a large one, falling rather below the average. This is of course in a few sections unfavorable weather during the latter part of August cut down the yield. This is a condition to be met with in every state and every year. These conditions are not serious enough to cause anything like a failure in any portion of the state and only a few counties may be the reason of the immense crop raised in other portions and in many states the general average does not come up to the figure for the least fortunate of Nebraska counties. An average of twenty bushels to the acre is the smallest recorded in any county which is considered within the corn belt and this is exceeded

FIGURES ON THE GRAIN CROP.

Returns by Counties Compiled from Reports of The Bee's Special Correspondents.

Table with columns for County, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Total. Lists 91 counties and their respective yields in bushels.

* Indicates counties deviated entirely or almost entirely from grazing and only no returns of acreage were made. They do not produce enough to materially effect the totals.

RETURNS FROM MINOR CROPS.

Average and Yield of Barley, Flax, Potatoes and Hay from Reports of Special Correspondents.

Table with columns for County, Barley, Flax, Potatoes, and Hay. Lists 91 counties and their yields for these crops.

TROUBLES ON THE MIDWAY

Wild Scramble of the Nations for a Share of Mike Gabriel's Stock.

THEY HAD STAKED A FELLOW MERCHANT

Two lone men stood in the center of a jostling, jabbering, gesticulating press of people in the International building at the exposition Monday afternoon and listened to such a wild confusion of tongues as man has never heard since that summer day when a supernatural incident happened at the tower of Babel. Swathed in Italian, excited Frenchmen shrieked high above the mutterings of slow Turks, Greeks pushed against broad-shouldered Germans to get to the center of the crowd and when the uproar was at its height Long Sir Lee came running from afar, shouting Chinese profanity backwards.

The men at the center of things were Constable Hardy and his interpreter, the former holding in his hand the slip of paper that attested the authority of the law to stretch out its strong arm and seize Mike Gabriel's stock of silver flangee work, cigarette cases, perfume work and the thousand and one other things that make up a stock of oriental goods. But it was not really Mike's stock, but that of fifteen or twenty other dealers who had "staked" Mike because he was penniless and honest.

Mike's principal creditor is Habib J. Farah, who is known on the Midway as the "Prince of the Orient" and the helper of a patron of many a swarthy-skinned merchant of the White City. Habib is the man who supplies all the dealers on the exposition grounds with oriental goods, and on account of his willingness to furnish the goods for a new start in business he is universally beloved among American orientals. It was Habib who did the most to set Mike Gabriel on his feet with a select stock of articles in the International building and it was largely on account of Habib's confidence in Mike that the other oriental merchants had gone to sell on commission. Mike had no capital of his own, but his fellows were willing to trust him and he was started in business with a stock contributed by Germans, Italians, Greeks, French, Turks, Egyptians, Swedes and Chinese.

For a while Mike seemed to prosper. Habib's face was serene, and the others, watching Habib, had faith in Mike. But as the end drew nearer and nearer, and Mike was still unable to settle the scores, Habib became uneasy. He believed in encouraging the under dog, but at the same time his property is his own, and so finally he sued out an attachment on his goods. And it was when he went to serve this attachment that Constable Hardy, with a crowd of words of all languages that express grief and consternation, still more to those who feed their own corn.

The 1,929,478 hogs returned by the assessors represent the number of mature animals returned for the purpose of taxation. The pig has the corn to be better supplied with hay and rough feed and few as well. No other is so close to the great ranges where cattle of good grade can be procured so readily. Monotonous plentiful and easily obtained for the purpose of fattening, the corn and braskra corn will find its way to market in the shape of beef, pork and mutton. There are many of the largest corn growing counties in the state which sell practically no corn at all. The corn feeders take the corn to the stock in the form of corn meal, and the price for the benefit of those who sell and still more to those who feed their own corn.

LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF STATE.

Figures Returned by the Assessors of the Various Counties.

Table with columns for County, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, and Horses. Lists 91 counties and their respective livestock counts.

Shakes with Larded Dice. Samuel Marks spent \$4 Sunday afternoon before it dawned on him that he and his companions were shaking their loaded dice.

President King, Farmer's Bank, Brooklyn, Mich. has used DeWitt's Little Early Broomer in his family for years. Says they are the best. These famous little pills cure constipation, biliousness and all liver and bowel troubles.

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There is a "comfortable feeling" that comes after a bath with Ivory Soap which is conducive to a good night's rest.

IT FLOATS.

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REPAIRING CRUSHED SEWER

Raise in the Grade of Twentieth Street Works Destruction to Masonry Below.

The public works department is engaged in repairing the sewer on Twentieth street at and near Harney, the masonry having been mashed out of shape by the weight of the earth. When the sewer was first designed it was not nearly so far below the surface as subsequent filling in of the street has made it and when built it was strong enough to resist the pressure. Now that the grade has been raised, the car tracks laid and traffic has increased the walls have not had the necessary power of resistance.

RETENTION OF FORT OMAHA

Major General Miles Favors Locating Another Military Post Near the City.

Yesterday, accompanied by President Miller and other officers of the exposition and a number of prominent citizens, General A. Miles visited the site of old Fort Omaha. He drove over the grounds and along the deserted avenues. On his way back he remarked: "It is too bad that this tract of land cannot be used as a site for a fort. Twice I have recommended to the War department that this ground be retained by the government."

Deny that Fault Existed.

The Omaha Traction-Houston Electric Light company has filed answer in the district court to the damages suit brought by John G. Trouton, administrator, on account of the death of Freeman James Adams, who was electrocuted August 9 while attending a fire. The defendant company denies that Adams' death was due to a fault in the construction or condition of its wires and the court is prayed to render judgment accordingly.

PRANK OF THE LIGHTNING

Immense Smokestack at Hart Street Water Station Ripped from Top to Bottom.

Lightning played havoc yesterday morning with the immense smokestack towering ninety feet above the Hart street station of the Omaha Water company. The bolt struck the smokestack at the top and stripped away a section two feet wide from top to bottom on the north side. Pieces of the brick were hurled for a distance of 300 feet and the ground in the vicinity of the station was covered with a shower of broken brick. At the point where the stack bristles from the station there is a steel archway encircling it. When the lightning bolt encountered this it was conducted into the boilers and thence through the water pipes to the ground.

PUSHING AMES SUGAR PLANT

President Leavitt States that New Factory Will Be Ready for Operation by December 1.

H. G. Leavitt, president of the Standard Beet Sugar company at Ames, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of having a conference with President C. E. Perkins of the Burlington, who is one of the principal stockholders in the new plant now being erected.

"Our factory at Ames," said Mr. Leavitt, "is rapidly nearing completion. We are pushing the work just as rapidly as we possibly can and expect to be ready to make sugar by December 1. This will put us about two months behind the time we had originally expected to open, but we consider that we have done very well in the face of the difficulty to secure labor and the delay caused in getting material."

"Our plant will be three times as large as either the plants at Grand Island or Norfolk. Its capacity will be 1,600 tons of sugar, although we will not be able to produce more than half this amount after we first get started, for the reason that all our machinery will not be in place. By next year everything will be in readiness to work the plant to its fullest capacity. The building now is being constructed large enough to accommodate the plant at its maximum capacity, so that all that will be necessary after we finish the first season's run, to prepare it for its full capacity, will be the placing of the additional machinery. In the future we shall start making sugar about the middle of September and finish the season's work about in February."

"This year we will continue the plant in operation until about the middle of March owing to our being unable to get started before the first of December. The beets from which we will produce sugar are under cultivation by the Standard Cattle company, which has 2,000 acres planted. As soon as the harvesting of the beets is completed the crop will be placed in silo—that is, piled up in huge piles and covered over with dirt. In this way they will be preserved until the factory is ready for operation. Ordinarily a portion of the crop is placed in silo and used as rapidly as the plant is able to convert the beets into sugar, but this year all the beets will have to await the completion of the plant."

"Yes, sir, President Perkins of the Burlington is one of the largest stockholders in the Standard Beet Sugar company. I may say that it shows a considerable interest in the advancement of Nebraska on his part, inasmuch as our factory is not located on his line. Among our stockholders are several

Bears the Signature of Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Castoria. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Drexel Shoe Co., Omaha's Up-to-date Shoe Makers, 1619 FARNAM STREET.

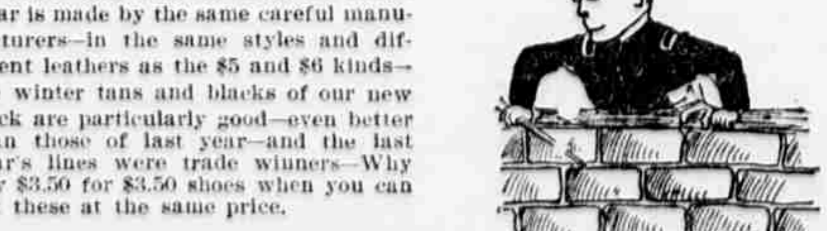


CRUTCHES. The best quality of maple crutch, per pair, \$1.50. CRUTCH TIPS 25c. A Pair, Postage, 5c. The Aloe & Penfold Company, Defenoy Branch Manufacturers, 1605 Farnam Street, Omaha.



The Silver Mounted Kimball—Is only one of a hundred Kimball pianos that can be seen at our music and art rooms—We are prepared to make the easiest kind of terms and lowest prices—We buy and sell so many Kimballs that we can save our friends money—All the late models and designs now on display—including San Domingo mahogany—walnut—curly birch, etc.—We guarantee every Kimball piano we sell—So does the factory.

A. HOSPE, Music and Art, 1513 Douglas.



Looking Backward—Drexel L. Shoeman can see a vast difference between the shoes of then and the shoes of now that are sold at \$5.50—the three fifty shoe of today for men's wear is made by the same careful manufacturers—in the same styles and different leathers as the \$5 and \$6 kind—The winter tans and blacks of our new stock are particularly good—even better than those of last year—and the last year's blues were made winners—Why pay \$3.50 for \$3.50 shoes when you can get these at the same price.

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