

# How Coal is Handled in a Modern Yard

ONE of the most important and extensive improvements in Omaha's commercial interests during this season is the building and occupancy of Sunderland Brothers' new wholesale and retail coal and building material yards on South Twentieth street, views of which are presented above.

The old Carter White Lead Works property, an area of three and one-half acres, was quietly purchased a year and a half ago, but not until this season was the building of the equipment undertaken.

In the public estimation a coal yard usually consists of tumble-down sheds adjacent to a railroad track and enclosed by a board fence.

The Sunderlands, in the belief that Omaha has a great future and knowing that the finest facilities would attract a large increase of patronage, determined to build a modern, up-to-date coal yard equipment which would not only handle their large present business, but also the growth in volume for years to come.

There is a cement warehouse with a capacity of fifty carloads, a soft coal shed of twelve bins with a total capacity of 3,000 tons, a modern office and two new ten-ton wagon scales inspected and sealed by the city scale inspector, a half mile of railroad trackage and a like amount of driveways. These are not deserving of special mention, for they might be found in any ordinary coal yard.

The special feature of the Sunderland yard is the gravity loading storage building which automatically discharges and screens the coal put into it and loads it, clean and pure, into wagons ready for delivery. This building is 40x200 on the ground and rises above the roadway to the height of a four-story building. It is divided into eighteen separate pockets, each having a capacity of 250 tons, or a total of



4,500 tons, or 225 carloads, for the entire building. The coal is wheeled into these pockets from cars set on a high track in the rear of the building. This track is thirty feet higher than the level of the roadway in front of the building, where wagons are loaded. Coal, like water, runs down hill, and this is the principle employed in the construction and operation of these pockets. The coal slides down the slanting floor to the lowest point, where it is released by a valve, and runs over a



fixed screen into the wagons. The teamster controls the flow of the coal by means of a lever and the law of gravitation, together with the automatic screening device attached to the pockets, carries the coal, cleaned of all dust and dirt, into the wagons.

Sunderland Brothers are the only large dealers in Omaha operating their own teams. In conformity with their policy of doing in the best manner whatever they undertake, they have purchased an entire outfit of heavy draught horses, big yellow wagons and several platform spring wagons of the latest and most convenient pattern. These wagons can turn around in a very small space, thus getting into and out of many places where the ordinary style of coal wagon would be useless.

The new three-story stable also constitutes a special feature of this yard. Wagons are kept on the first floor, horses on the second floor, with space for many carloads of hay and grain on the third floor. The stable is built for the accommodation of fifty horses and is as com-

fortable and convenient as could be devised.

Sunderland brothers' business was started in 1883 under the name Omaha Coal, Coke and Lime company and for many years this company has done a very large wholesale and retail business. Its operations ex-

tending far into the great west. A few months ago the name was changed to Sunderland Bros. Company, the officers and owners being the brothers, James A., Lester T. and Ralph E. Sunderland. Two years ago they erected a wholesale shipping warehouse of heavy brick construction at Eighth and Dodge streets, having railroad trackage for fifteen cars.

Besides the benefits to the community of supporting forty-nine employees' families, as they do, and the large amount of money distributed for merchandise and supplies, it means much to Omaha to possess such facilities in any line of business. The enterprise and energy of such concerns as Sunderland Bros. Company should attract the patronage of every business man and every wage earner. The Sunderland Brothers believe in Omaha and prove their faith by their investments. They are known to be interested in a large wholesale glass and paint business on Harney street and they have recently purchased the Davis & Cowgill Iron works at Fifteenth and Jackson streets. Another concern which is controlled by the Sunderland Brothers is the Sunderland-Crombie Company at 1208 Farnam street, dealers, jobbers and contractors in roofing, belting, hose, machinery, engines, pulleys, shafting, pipe covering, etc. Their stock of these goods is probably the most complete west of Chicago.

The main office has been at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Douglas streets since 1890.

The Bee takes pride in the success of these young business men.



## Circus Man's Campaign for Congress

FAR MORE successful than Tom L. Johnson in a circus campaign, was A. H. Jackson of Fremont, Sandusky county, whose election as congressman from the Ohio Thirteenth district over James A. Norton (dem.) of Tiffin, was the culmination of one of the most remarkable contests in recent political history.

It required just such a man as Jackson and just such a campaign as he conducted for the fourth time. He had made a good record in congress, and, although in the minority, had accomplished much for Sandusky. In Erie county he stood especially high, having done much for the chamber of commerce, both in securing harbor appropriations and the preliminary steps for a new government building.

Norton had mixed in local contests in different counties and had thus aroused opposition in Sandusky and Seneca counties. The fight for the nomination at the convention, in which W. E. Scofield of Marion was defeated, led to a rupture in that county. Two years ago Norton was elected by over 6,000 plurality, but this was to be cut down in a way little dreamed of.

The outlook for a republican victory in the district was not very bright early in the fall when the leaders commenced casting about for a candidate. Little interest was then manifested. The name of Jackson, an underwear manufacturer of Fremont, had been suggested and the Fremont people, with local pride, boomed his candidacy. Jackson was a busy man and did not want the nomination, so stating. But no one else cared for it and the convention went through the form of nominating him. So little interest was taken in the matter that Erie county republicans held no caucus to select delegates and forty men were named by the committee to act as delegates. Of the forty only one went to the convention.

That was the beginning of the campaign. People did not know Jackson as well as

they do now. Older people remembered having seen him on the street corners years ago selling suspenders, and some people remembered his circus. The old instincts seemed to come back to the Fremont man.

Jackson determined to make a fight for the office and upon unique lines. He had plenty of money, and he was willing to spend it. He purchased a large tallyho, with a capacity for twenty men, and four bay horses were engaged. With a band and a corps of speakers the underwear merchant started out to tour the district. With a blare of trumpets the tallyho would dash into town, parade the streets while the band played, and then, as the crowd collected, the speeches were delivered. Jackson wore a cylinder hat, to which he constantly referred. He told the people of his early struggles in life, of the fortune which he had amassed, the factories he had built, the girls he employed, and he promised government buildings and harbor improvements that would make Norton turn green with envy.

While Jackson was thus engaged some of his friends took up his cause, and they started out with the idea that the man was sure to win. It seemed preposterous to most people, but gradually the idea gained ground. Jackson and his son-in-law and a few friends bet thousands of dollars on the result, securing odds, of course. Finally they offered even money. The result shows that Jackson and his friends will have won enough in bets to more than pay the expenses of the campaign.

Meantime Norton was kept busy explaining some previous speeches, his connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway company as tax agent, his attitude toward Tom Johnson, etc., while local fights took up some more of his time. The revolt was growing, and Jackson was taken up enthusiastically. So it was that when the vote was counted it was found that Norton had lost his own county, together with four others, and the two that stood by him had the pluralities cut in half. Jackson swept his own county and invaded the Norton home. He had gained his election.

Jackson's career is an interesting one. He was born in 1847 in Delaware county, New York. His family moved to Steuben county when he was but 7 years old, later on moving to Corning. The family of boys had but little training in the country schools. Young Jackson was apprenticed

as a carpenter, and like Garfield, drove canal mules. At the age of 19 Jackson decided to go west. He had saved up \$500, but while asleep in Kansas City he was robbed of this. He went to work to recuperate his "fortune," and finally engaged on a small scale in peddling.

Later he bought a horse and wagon and took up the selling of suspenders, making a great success. He also became an auctioneer, being known as the "Auctioneer King," and in 1872 located in Fremont. When he had accumulated about \$25,000 he decided to engage in the circus business, but bad weather and other conditions ruined this, and he lost every cent he had. He again took up peddling, having a gorgeous wagon built for this purpose, and finally got possession of a stock of dry goods. He was forced to make an assignment in this, and while left stranded he hit upon a new idea, that of making bustles of wire. He soon had 300 people employed in this, and then the bustle fad died out. Jackson was left with a big stock of goods on hand, together with machines, and he finally went into the business of manufacturing underwear. In this he has been so successful that he now owns fine brick factory buildings in Fremont, Sandusky, Tiffin and Clyde, employing a couple of thousand people. He has just built in Fremont a \$50,000 fraternity home, where his employees are boarded at actual cost.

### Smithsonian Institution

(Continued from Third Page.)

undeveloped age, with paltry, half-formed feathers, and no wings at all. The child pities the apteryx; he looks so timid and sorry—and the card tells us he is often killed by dogs because he cannot fly. He is so different from his fine neighbor, the laughing jackass, whose expression is always humorous, and who seems always about to make merry with the whole queer lot."

With all these matters of interest to make us feel proud of our leading scientific institution, however, there is unfortunately another side to the shield. Few realize how seriously and how often its work is handicapped by lack of money. The condition is most obvious in the crowded rooms of the museum itself and the inadequate accommodations which the National park provides for many of the animals in the zoo. The National Museum

of the whole United States, for example, has an average of but seven-tenths of one cubic foot for the display of each specimen, while the American Museum of Natural History in New York City has something over sixteen cubic feet. The New York museum has, in other words, 38,000,000 cubic feet of space in which to exhibit 2,300,000 specimens; the National Museum in Washington has 3,600,000 cubic feet in which to display 4,994,672 specimens.

The appropriations for the National Museum have increased so much more slowly, Mr. Langley also points out, that in the collection of specimens the sum of \$1,000, considered in 1896 hardly adequate to care for 5,130 specimens, did like duty in 1901 for 20,925. The number of specimens has increased five times, while the amount of money appropriated has not even doubled. Perhaps the reason is that to many congressmen a museum is still primarily a place to which school children may be taken by their teachers on half holidays for mere amusement, or because the very position of the museum as a national institution may naturally have put it somewhat out of the financial running in an age when scientific institutions are so often the object of private benevolence.

In like manner, too, one reads in the report the lack of American dollars is affecting the National Zoological park, especially in handicapping it in its primary object of preserving types of all our native animals. The criticism is often made that the National park has been treated by congress rather as a District of Columbia affair than as a matter of national scope and importance, and the actual purpose for which it was founded has been so thoroughly neglected that those most interested in the preservation of native American wild animals have seen several become extinct almost before their eyes. Many others of the larger of these animals, indeed, have already practically disappeared, and it seems likely that all opportunity of preserving the few examples that remain will soon have passed away. In the park itself, Mr. Langley says, the elephant house, a small wooden shed that needs no description to thousands who have seen it, is reported in need of repairs to keep it from falling to pieces. New bird and reptile houses are needed, to say nothing of a cage for eagles. The birds chosen as the emblem of the nation mope in a rickety pen, without room for flight, and constantly in danger of injuring their feet by pounding down upon their perches. And the only pond available for the seals and sea lions is so muddy that captivity cannot even be

alleviated by a swim without injury to their eyes. Specimens have come in faster than the growth of appropriations necessary to provide room for them, and what will be done about it still remains for the consideration of future congresses.

Even the Smithsonian itself as an organization, to complete this hard fact side of an otherwise gratifying picture, is more than a little handicapped by lack of money. Its treasury has apparently been taken for granted by the world's capitalists. The disadvantage is hardly so evident when one thinks only of the work accomplished and all the things that are now going forward; but it is pointed out that the very extent of the field covered by its latest publication is good earnest of the enormous further extension, both direct and indirect, that would follow were the funds of the institution increased to keep pace with the spread of scientific curiosity, for which it is so very largely responsible, not only through such a superb publication as the present report, but in a thousand other ways hardly touched on even here.

### Changed the Figure

Ex-President Cleveland altered the figure a little when he spoke of the democracy sitting down between two chairs. The old analogue was the donkey that starved to death between two bales of hay.

Holiday

Games

FREE

In each pound package of

Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.