

Omaha as a Grain Center

BOSTON people are agitating for a revival of that city's export grain trade, and are looking towards Omaha for assistance in restoring the supremacy of the Hub as a gate through which to send corn and wheat abroad. In the consideration given Omaha considerable stress is laid on the strategic location of the city as a market center, and the advantages enjoyed are set forth with a directness and force that could not be excelled by a home paper. The following article from the Boston Herald of Thursday, March 8, is offered in evidence of the Boston attitude towards Omaha, and the further fact that the local grain market is gaining recognition abroad:

While Boston business interests are discussing the possible effects of the Hepburn bill, if it should become a law, upon Boston as an export city, and are weighing the importance of Senator Forsaker's statement that through its operations Boston may be wiped out of existence as a port of export, it may be well for these business men to look to causes more real and now existing for the depreciation of Boston's export trade.

For other causes do exist, otherwise the

corn belt, as it is known, which also includes the immense wheat area of the great middle west.

Its twenty-two trunk railway lines radiate to every field of grain in a territory covering a circle having a diameter of 1,000 miles.

Until two years ago last September Omaha, like Boston, could not avail itself of its opportunities because of railroad discrimination against it.

Stickney Responsible for Changes.

Then came A. B. Stickney, president of the Chicago Great Western railway, an independent line, who had been engaged for some years in pushing his line out from Chicago to Omaha.

The first through passenger train reached Omaha September 1, and it bore with it President Stickney and a number of Minnesota grain men, who were received as Omaha's guests at a banquet which proved the birth of Omaha as the controlling factor in the grain situation.

At that banquet President Stickney proposed the formation of a grain exchange at Omaha, and inaugurated the movement by himself subscribing for two member-

ships. On the first day of the following February the Omaha Grain Exchange opened its doors for business. During the remainder of the year, to January 1, 1906, the exchange handled over 17,000,000 bushels of grain, breaking all records in the history of grain exchanges in the United States for a first year and placing Omaha as the fifth city in the United States as a grain center.

But this was not all that was accomplished. During the last year its previous storage capacity of 1,400,000 bushels was increased by over 3,000,000 bushels through the construction of elevators.

Yet this was the smallest in importance of the accomplishments of the city through its grain exchange.

Previous to the establishment of the exchange, as it has been stated above, railroad discrimination existed against Omaha. Practically all the railroads running into Omaha were through lines, Omaha being merely a large city in their course.

All of these railroads had in force rates which prevented any grain stopping over at Omaha, because the through rate from points beyond Omaha to Chicago was less than the combination of the two local rates; that is, the sum total of the rate from interior points to Omaha and from Omaha to Chicago.

For example, if the rate from Long Pine,

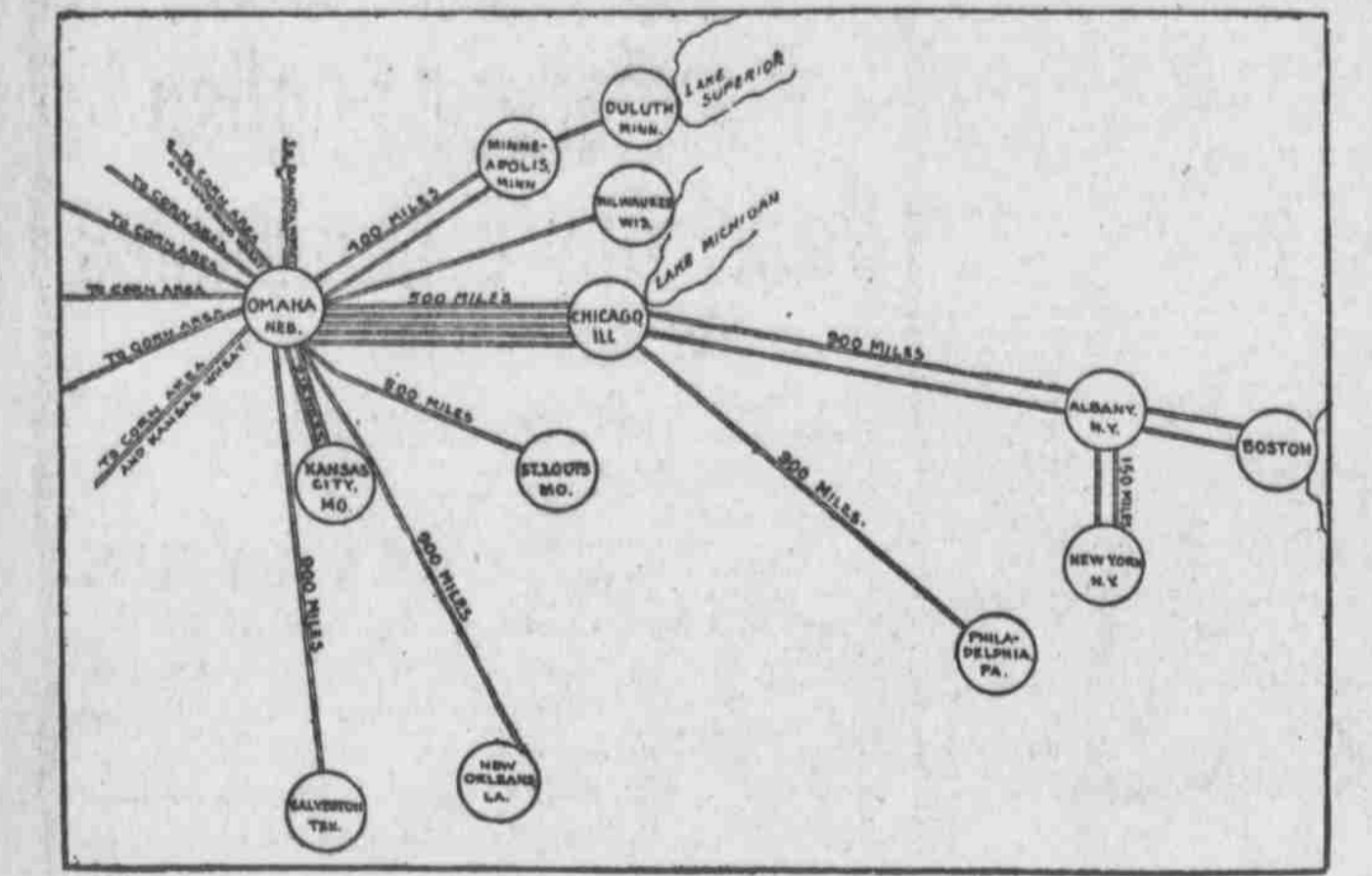


DIAGRAM SHOWING OMAHA'S LOCATION WITH REGARD TO THE GRAIN AREA AND THE SEAPORTS.

decedence in Boston's foreign trade would not now be apparent. The Hepburn bill is certainly not the cause, inasmuch as it does not exist as law.

The real causes may not be apparent to Bostonians. They certainly are to those who reside and do business along the water front that the outlook in this line of exports is very unpromising. The rapid falling off in grain exports has been noticeable for about two years last past.

"Grain is going out by way of the gulf," is the cry.

There is the great secret of Boston's loss of trade in the particular of grain exports. It is most essential that Boston business men look to the prime reasons why the gulf ports have an advantage over Boston and correct conditions so that these causes can be, at least partially, removed.

Can they be removed to any appreciable extent? It is not merely possible. The chances are greater than those comprehended in the term "possible."

The conditions that are to be faced must be first thoroughly understood. The course then to be taken forms the basis of many discussions.

make the sum of the two locals between interior points and Omaha, and between Omaha and Chicago equal the through rate between those interior points and Chicago.

An action was instituted in the federal court against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company, alleging discrimination in rates, the charge of "conspiracy" being made to give the federal court jurisdiction.

The various through lines thereby saw Omaha's determination and began to hold for its through rate and the conferences threatened to—and, indeed, several times did—end in disruption.

Then the Omaha business men, adding the grain exchange, took action. Without publicity, freight was diverted from the Northwestern—and the Northwestern promptly yielded. The suit was dismissed and permanent rates established.

Omaha had won a victory, the tremendous effects of which were not yet patent to other grain centers and export points, but which the long-headed business men of Omaha had foreseen and for which they had vigorously contended.

Omaha had been given, practically absolute control of the grain situation of the United States.

At first thought this may be considered a visionary statement, but the ensuing

conditions have verified it beyond controversy.

A reference to the accompanying map will aid the mind to grasp the situation in all its importance.

Omaha's Manifest Advantages.

Omaha, being in the center of the great grain producing area and possessing twenty-two trunk lines running into every corner of that area, has unequalled facilities for coacting grain to its storehouses.

Once there, Omaha has the choice of all markets, not only of the country but of the world. Why? Compare each of the following statements with the accompanying map and the cause will be apparent.

Omaha, approximately 400 miles from Minneapolis, a trifle longer distance from Duluth; it is 500 miles from Chicago; it is 216 miles from Kansas City, Mo., and 506 miles from St. Louis; it is the same distance from Milwaukee, Wis.; it is approximately 500 miles from Philadelphia, 1,500 miles from New York and 1,000 miles from Boston. But it is only 300 miles from New Orleans and Galveston, to which it has five outlets.

Controlling grain shipments to market



Coffee Drinkers—Versus—Beer Drinkers

Thousands of men and women ruin their health by habitual coffee drinking. Coffee produces indigestion, biliousness and insomnia, because (being an astringent) it dries up the peptic glands and strains the nerves.

Whereas medical authorities declare a fully matured barley malt beer if properly brewed and flavored with the tonic juice of fine Bohemian hops like

Gund's Peerless Beer

is one of the most wholesome and nourishing drinks in the world. It builds up bone and brain, gives energy to the mind and brings the red glow of health to the cheek. It contains only 3 1/2 per cent of alcohol. Hence it is truly a temperance beverage. Dr. Josiah Zeisler of Northwestern University of Chicago, says: "I fully believe that the moderate use of a good beer at meal times acts as a tonic, and is therefore useful to adult persons." Peerless is sold everywhere, but bottled at the brewery only where it has been brewed for over fifty years by the celebrated "Gund natural process."

All high-grade places stock it. Ask for it if you want something better than ordinary. Try a case delivered to your home. Telephone us today, we deliver it at once.

John Gund Brewing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

W. C. HEYDEN, Manager Omaha Branch, 205 South 13th Street, Phone Douglas 2344, Omaha, Neb.

Where Omaha Gets On.

The main condition unfavorable to Boston arises in a small city in the midst of the great corn belt of the United States and a city that is in close touch, through magnificent railroad connections, with the immense wheat producing areas.

It is a city of only 130,000 inhabitants, with a sister city on its southern line of 20,000, and a river separating it from another city of perhaps 40,000 people.

This city is Omaha, Neb., its one neighbor is South Omaha and the other, that across the river, is Council Bluffs, Ia.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that these three cities, of which Omaha is the leader, hold the key to the major portion of the grain exports of the United States.

The tiny city of South Omaha also possesses the additional prerogative of regulating to a very large extent in the not distant future the manufacture of goods made from leather.

To many these statements will seem impractical, but they are founded upon actual facts, the existence of which Boston has already discovered through its reduced export trade in grain, at least.

In just two years—note the time of the beginning of the decadence in Boston's grain exports—Omaha has almost destroyed Boston's export grain trade.

The reasons follow:

Omaha is in the very center of the great

Some Tersely Told Tales Both Grim and Gay

A Warning.

YOUNG man in New York, who is ambitious to attain fame at the bar, was conversing with a friend touching the probabilities of success, when the latter was moved to take a pessimistic view of the situation.

"Don't you," he asked, "ever despair of gaining a good practice at the law?"

"I do not," was the confident response of the youthful disciple of Blackstone.

"At least you will admit," went on the other, "that the profession is already overcrowded."

"Perhaps it is," laughingly responded the youth. "All the same, I propose to graduate in law, and those who are already in the profession will have to take their chances."—Harper's Weekly.

Almost Treated.

Two Germans were on their way to work, when one of them, Hans, observed that the street, sweeping the walk in front of his saloon.

"Adolph," said Hans, pointing to the saloon man, "just look at Schneider doing his own sweeping. By golly, he is der meanest and stingiest man vat iss."

"No," retorted Adolph, "he is not so

stingy as you think. He almost treated me worse."

"How do you make dot out?" questioned Hans. "How could he almost treated you vidout doing it?"

"Vell, dat happened dis way," said Adolph. "One cold morning I dropped into Schneider's place and sat me down by der fire for a little varmness, and Schneider was cleaning der bar up. He looked all der bottles from der shelves, viped dem clean, and sat dem on der bar; den he took der glasses and did likewise; after dat he viped der shelves off, and put der clean bottles and glasses back. Ven dis work was finished he looked over to me and says: 'Vell, Adolph, vat are ve going to leave?' Und just as I vas going to say 'beer,' he said, 'rain or snow?'—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Easter Offering.

At a recent convention of ministers one of them told how he had paid off the mortgage on the church to which he had been assigned. The church was located in a small New England town, the population of which was unusually well-to-do, and where there was a keen social rivalry. The Sunday before Easter the minister made this announcement:

"I am going to make a suggestion to the good sisters of the congregation. Next Sunday, in the vestry, will be given a blackboard, and I think it would be a pretty idea if each sister would write thereon her name and the amount she will give as an Easter offering—the amount to correspond to the cost of her Easter hat."

"And was the plan a success?" someone asked.

The minister smiled.

"Well," he said, "I paid off a fairly good sized mortgage and recaptured the church."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Some Advantages in Being Dead.

Colonel Henry Watterston tells of the sarcasm and charge with which a certain well known citizen of Louisville, named Jenkins, read a long obituary of himself printed in a morning paper of that city. He at once proceeded to the editorial office of the paper, and, after much difficulty, succeeded in obtaining audience of the busy editor, who gave him a copy of the paper before him he observed in a mild, almost humble way, that he had come to see if the city editor could "tell" him "anything about it."

"With a snort of impatience the busy editor grasped the paper and hastily read the article. "It appears so as an obituary of one Jenkins," he growled. "What is there to 'tell' about it? What is the matter with you, anyhow?"

"Oh, nothing especially," responded the mild Jenkins, "only I thought I'd like to know how the obituary came to be printed about my self."

"Can't be printed," repeated the editor, in irritated tones; "why, the man died, of

course. My paper doesn't print obituary notices of living men."

"Perhaps not as a rule," gently replied the visitor, "but in this case I happen to be the Jenkins referred to."

Thereupon the city editor began a profuse apology. "We'll print a correction at once," he said.

"Well," after all, observed the mild Jenkins, "perhaps 'twould be better to let it stand; I'll show it to my friends when they try to borrow money of me."

What Everts Said.

When Hon. J. B. Alley of Lynn was a member of congress he, with others of the New England delegation in Washington, had given a dinner on Forefathers' day. Ex-Secretary of State Everts was one of the guests. In the after dinner exercises Mr. Alley had taken much time in relating circumstances in which he was the most conspicuous figure.

Everts, next on the list of speakers, and, in beginning his remarks, said: "I have listened to my friend Alley with profound interest and respect. The many events of national and state history with which he has been connected is truly wonderful, but there is one he has omitted, doubtless through his well known modesty. I refer to that ever memorable morning, when after the discovery of America, Columbus turned to him and said, 'John, where had we better land?'—Boston Herald.

Looking Out for the Company.

Landing the chauffeur, crossed the Atlantic to New York on La Gasconne, and one night in the smoking room of the steamer he said:

"Your American railroads are superior to ours. The trains go faster, the cars are more luxurious and the management is wiser."

"I like your system of excess checks—those checks, each worth a dime, which you give on your railroads to passengers who, having no tickets, pay cash fares. At first these checks angered me. I did not like them, but a conductor, with a good natured smile, illustrated their use with a story."

"He said that on a little railway in the south they did not use excess checks. A friend of his, riding on this railway without a ticket, paid his fare in cash, a matter of \$4 or \$5."

"The conductor took the money and counted it, and then, carefully, he put part of it in his coat pocket and the rest in the hip pocket of his pantaloons."

"Why," said the passenger, "do you divide the money that way?"

"The conductor, with a frown, replied: 'The company has got to get something, ain't it?'—New York Tribune.

Practical Politics.

A practical politician of the first water

came to light in a small Indiana town not long ago. In this town there is an officer, designated as inspector of streets and roadways, who receives the munificent salary of \$300 per year. As the opposing political parties are very nearly balanced in this town, there is keen opposition, so that when this office became vacant and the authorities ordered an election to fill it there was a lively campaign for this small plum, no other election being near. The democratic candidate was a rather shrewd old fellow by the name of Ezekiel Hicks and it looked as though he would be successful, as a neat little sum had been subscribed and turned over to him as a campaign fund. To the astonishment of everybody, however, he was defeated.

"I can't account for it," one of the democratic leaders said, gloomily. "With that money we should have won. How did you lay it out, Ezekiel?"

"Hum," Ezekiel said, slowly, pulling his whiskers, "yer see, that office only pays

\$50 a year salary an' I didn't see no sense in payin' \$300 out to get the office, so I jest bought me a little truck farm instead."—Harper's Weekly.

Could Not Stand the Excitement.

A miser, 82 years old, who lived in the village of Geasseva, Canton of Berns, Switzerland, died recently from excitement caused by the preparations for his marriage to a 30-year-old girl, the belle of the village.

When the police entered the miser's house they found gold, silver and notes hidden in every part of the building. There were banknotes up the chimney, gold in a night-cap, \$40 in silver in a stocking, more notes in an old boot and coins secreted in mantle ornaments, under the carpet and even in the back of a clock.

The miser, who also had \$50,000 in a local bank, lived on 5 cents a day, and did his own cooking and washing in order to save money.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Makes tinware and metal utensils shine their best, with almost no work at all.

Nothing like it has ever been known for use in the kitchen, or for polishing metal pipes, fixtures, door knobs, railings, sign plates, etc.

It not only cleans off grease and scum, but polishes to a high brilliancy without scratching.

Contains no lye, caustic or acid, to roughen or reddon the hands, but leaves them soft and smooth.

Nothing like it for scrubbing floors, marble, tiling, etc.; cleaning windows, bath tubs, sinks, porcelain, etc.

SOLD IN LARGE SIFTING TOP CANS
10c—AT ALL GROCERS—10c.

MADE BY THE CUDAHY PACKING CO., South Omaha.

A SILENT, UNSEEN FOE

Beware the hidden foe, the unseen danger!

The most insidious disease that mankind has to fear is that which attacks the kidneys. It comes on so silently, gains ground so rapidly, is so destructive, that thousands are lost who might have been saved in the beginning.

And yet, like any other human ailment, kidney sickness gives early warning of its presence, and these danger signals are quite easy to detect. Neglect, not ignorance, is usually the fatal error.

Signs of kidney trouble come either through the back or from the bladder; in backache, or some irregularity of the urine.

Pain in the back, dull and heavy, or sharp and acute, tells you of sick kidneys and warn you of the danger of dropsy, diabetes or Bright's disease.

Too frequent passage of urine, thin, pale and foamy urine, or a thick, red, ill-smelling urine, full of sediment, and scanty or painful of passage, tell you of serious trouble in the kidneys.

"Every Picture Tells a Story."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors.

Don't neglect the early kidney troubles. Cure them while they are easy to cure, and it will save a life of suffering. Use a remedy for the kidneys only—Doan's Kidney Pills. It will quickly right the kidneys and bladder, and drive away the aches and pains.

Thousands of grateful men and women testify to the cures they have found through this great specific. Statements of residents of this city, perhaps your neighbors, prove the value of Doan's Kidney Pills.

OMAHA PROOF

Mrs. J. W. Edwards, 2733 Fowler street says: "I must say that I had not much confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills before I used them, but I was troubled with symptoms of kidney complaint, and suffered so severely that I was compelled to do something, and went to Kuhn & Co's drug store for a box. They soon convinced me of their value, and after completing the treatment, I was not troubled."