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OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1907.

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OMAHA THE MARKET TOWN GROWS WITH THE COUNTRY

Growth of Local Trade in All Lines Proves This.

SOME FIGURES ON THE INCREASE

Great Prosperity of the Season is Reflected in Reports from Men in All Kinds of Business.

Development is the watchword of Omaha. The city's business interests are using their energies in every direction-increasing the jobbing trade and erecting wholesole buildings that are a credit to any trade center, increasing the manufactured production 100 per cent in ten years, extending the city's influence over the grain and live stock business of the west, building parks and homes and schools and churches. The period from 1500 to 1907 has been one of unparalleled prosperity. Such remarkable advantages as Omaha has offered both to labor and capital during this period could not have failed to attract large numbers of people hither to win their bread and make their homes. They come on every train, from spring to autumn and Zealand, took large orders and has now from autumn to spring they come, until every house in the city is filled and the builders are taxed to their utmost to sup-

If Omaha has not a population of 200,000 in 1910, it will be because financial depression hits prosperity on the head with large consignments to hardware and hara club within the next two years. And it is doubtful if even that could stop the growth, for the Nebraska metropolis is in the center of the finest farming country in the United States and a city fortified with farm products does not fear the flurries of Wall street any more. Surely the present enormous influx of population is enough to make a 200,000 city in two

The west was ever the land of opportunity. It is so today. New York and the older commercial centers are losing their czar-like grip upon the commerce of the tana, Wyoming and Colorado to ship their western hemisphere; they yield inch by inch to younger marts like Omaha. In jobbing, in manufacturing, in money matters, the pays just as much money and is much west has learned to know that it can foilow its own lead. Years of good crops and Omaha came to be known as a city, the high prices have taught it.

No longer does Omalia beg each year for money from New York to move the crops east, to be made up into dressed meat, of Nebraska, but it has money enough to handle the crops and some left over to loan | been remedied and the stock is now slaughto Wall street. At the present time the Omaha banks have \$3,000,000 in first-class eastern securities, and that at the very time when money is most needed at home And yet every customer at home was cared for before the banks sent that \$3,000,000 eastward.

Story as Told by Banks.

Bank clearings and the general conditions prosperity of a city, and the daily and weekly statements of the Omaha Clearing House association speak plainly of Omaha's growth. Clearings each week are about 30 per cent, or nearly \$3,000,000 heavier than they were for the corresponding week of last year, and total clearings for 1907 will surpass the figures of 1906 farther than those of 1906 surpassed those of the precading year. Clearings for 1906 were \$504,-

Omaha ranked seventeenth in 1906 among the cities of the United States in the matter of bank clearings, and with the rate of increase that is being made at present there is good ground for prophecy that the city will finish this year fifteenth or

On August 22, in response to a call from the comptroller of the currency, the five national banks of the city issued statements showing their deposits to be \$40,-813,489.21, the highest figures on record, and 3.7 per cent above the figures for the corresponding statement of the previous year. The bank stockholders are making money. In the last twelve months, during which time dividends of 6 to 10 per cent have been paid, the surplus and undivided profits of the five banks show a gain of 16% per cent on a capitalization of \$2,800,000.

"Wall street worries don't bother much out here in Nebraska," said a banker. "With good crops and good prices we of the west are prosperous. Our banks have enough money to move the crops and some left over to lend to New York." Railroad Facilities the Best.

It is not surprising that with all its advantages of location, rallway facilities and fertile surrounding territory. Omaha should become so prosperous and should come to be the recognized commercial capital of a vast scope of rich country comprising several states. No other city in the west offers such manifold advantages and such a large field for exploit to the manufacturer, the professional man and the business man. The tributary territory is not surpassed in fertility by any in the world. within a radius of sixty miles, and yet this is but a small part, for the territory vertising which included expensive trade unable to find motive power or cars with which pays tribute to the city stretches away for hundreds of miles. Twenty-six railroads, all radiating from Omaha, line kots and lows have been covered time and the country with their rails. Omaha's again. traffic in many lines reaches to the waters of the sundown seas, while in the line of manufactured products the city is competing with Chicago and St. Louis in their own territory. The local grain market, the colossus that has grown from a baby in a few years, is stretching its hands and corn to the millions of Europe. The first direct shipment of Nebraska wheat to Liverpool by an Omaha firm was made recently and the prospects of making Omaha a great export point are excellent, At first thought one would not imagine

that the manufacturing business is greater than the jobbing business. But it is, when you count the packing houses as factories, for they alone turned out in 1906 \$123,050,000 worth of products, which, with the prodnets of the smelters and breweries and Ninth street and Tenth street procisims the 1897 by \$665,945,779, while the gain in im- place, but it is scarcely likely to succeed. ofher plants, make a total manufactured growth of merchandising. One wholesale

putput of \$195,460,000 for the year. It used to be that the products of the west were shipped east and returned to the a number of others have buildings of like west as finished product. The error of height on a fourth-block. To a traveler that system has been impressed upon the minds of the westerners, who now realize the advantages to be gained by establishials are abundant and in the heart of the consuming district. One little manufacturing enterprise was encouraged by the success of another and a third took heart at the success of the two, until at present there are 250 factories in Omaha, employing more than 15,000 workmen. Look down the pages of the Omaha classified business dimfacturers of art glass, awnings, baby carriages, badges, bags, bank fixtures, barrels, baking powder, boots and shoes, boilers, buttons, beer, brick, brooms and buggles.

OMAHA IS THE MARKET TOWN Down at the end you find umbrellas, wigs,

Local Output for Year. The local output of finished product for

BII	1906 is tobulated as follows:	100
П	v	aluation
Ш	Packing house products\$	22,050,000
М	Refined metals	44 559 400
u	Brewery and distillery produce	4,000,000
ğ.		9,200,000
Ŋ	Dairy products	500,000
u	Bag factory products	
Н	WARRIED BANKS	1,250,000
9	Structural steel and castiron pro-	850,000
ij		ARK MOO
Н	ducts	425,500
	Stock foods ,	500,000
	Soap	2,000,000
	Sash, doors and blinds	400,000
	Products of U. P. machine shops	3,545,000
	In addition to this there are: .	- 1
	15 concerns whose products ag-	2 10 12 2 2 2
	gregate	1,300,000
	13 concerns whose products ag-	419
	gregate	775,000
	42 concerns whose products ag-	
	gregate	2,100,000
J	55 concerns whose products ag-	
	gregate	1,650,000
	48 concerns whose products ag-	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
	gregate	960,000
	17 concerns whose products ag-	
	gregate	670,000
	24 concerns whose products ag-	
	gregato	(995,000)

World is Omaha's Field. Omaha products find their way all over the world. You find its soaps wherever people use soap and its hams and bacon wherever civilization obtains. One stock food company exhibited its products at the recent international exposition in New opened a selling agency in that far off land. It's goods also go to Mexico, the West Indies and Canada. One trunk factory has recently sold goods in Chicago in competition with Chicago manufacturers. A whip factory has sold whips in ness houses in St. Louis and jobbing houses in Chicago. Omaha-made shirts and overalls are sold to the Pacific coast and the demand for them is rapidly being extended eastward into the territory of trade competitors. They are sold every day in Iowa and Illinois in competition with the products of Mississippi river towns.

Packing Immense Industry.

There is no need in these days for the stock raisers of Dakota, Nebraska, Monstock a long distance to Chicago, when they have at South Omaha a market that nearer. For many, many years after sheep and cattle and hogs of the west passed right through Omaha en their way lard and soap. This economic error has tered close to the source of production. Last year the packing houses of South but now the conservative men who stand

Omaha paid \$73,864,599 to the stock men at the head of the banking institutions of of Nebraska and other western states for the country give as their opinion that the cattle, hogs and sheep. Receipts of live crisis has passed, and that the business stock were 1,079,373 cattle, 2,393,551 hogs and affairs of the public are on a safe going 2.165.116 sheep, while shipments were 303,342 basis again. The unexampled expansion of cattle, 170,663 hogs and 1,176,842 sheep, the business in the United States and Canada difference being the number of animals had been the cause of the feeling that we of banks form an index of the commercial killed in Omaha. The value of the finished were going too fast, but the wise policy of product of the packing houses for that the bankers and business men in general year was greater than the nation's total has brought about a more healthy tone and production of gold and silver and the without serious interruption of the general mount paid to live stock men in that activity. The expansion will continue, but year was within \$7,000,000 of the gold sup- it will be on a solid basis. Omaha has have checked our over-extended commerply of the country. Twenty-eight years come to be looked upon as a financial as cial expansion. Our country was going too the well as an industrial and commercial cen fact that it packed in one year 100,000 hogs ter, and the growth of the banking bustand that it received 243,000 farm animals ness here more than justifies this view. in 1879. In 1906 the receipts were 6,101,318 The opinion of local bankers was therefore animals. In the last twenty-three years sought by The Bee as to the general outthe tatal receipts have been 68,628,557 animals, of which 18,118,961 were shipped, and the conservative utterances of experienced 51,504,606 killed at home. The home con- bankers everywhere. sumption in 1906 more than equalied the | C. F. McGrew, vice president of the number of farm animals on hand January in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Washington and Oregon.

Butter as a Factor. Nebraska butter ranks with the best in the world. Omaha's seven plants in 1906 produced 12,000,000 pounds, retaining first place among the butter producing centers of the nation and beating its own record of 1906 by 2,000,000 pounds. The average price of the butter at wholesale was 22 cents, thus making the city's production for one year worth \$2,640,000. The beauty of it all is that the market has not by any means reached its full development; all seven plants are working their fullest capacity and are increasing their facilities as rap-

idly as possible. Jobbing Trade Growing.

Omaha's jobbing business amounted \$84,760,000 in 1906 and will approach the \$100,-000,000 mark this year. Such has been the development of trade that no retail merchant within a radius of 300 miles from Omaha has any need to go to Chicago or New York for any sort of goods. Whatever he wants, he can get in "Omaha, the Market Town." People to the west of Omaha naturally come hither to do their trading to carry on legitimate trade than in procurand people to the east are fast being won away from Chicago. The fame of the Market Town has been spread largely by the prices it has been able to offer its customers, and it has been able to interest plethoric; many of the legitimate lines of prrospective customers long enough to give trade have expanded so rapidly as to emexcursions by the membership of the Commercial club. Kansas, Nebraska. South Da- and merchandise from one section to an-

taiked about from the Missouri river to the the basts of credit, was firm and undis Pacific shore, was the excursion to Puget sound early last summer, going by way of the Northern Pacific and returning by the considerable importance in a trade way. Such advertising as this is potent to increase trade. In the few months since that confined to any one line of trade or to any that goes to make life pleasant and peaceexcursions local jobbers report orders from one section. From 1897 to 1907 the deposits merchants in places where they never be- with all the national banks increased from fore had customers. Many have had to in- \$1.965.489,080, to \$5.154,128.491, an increase of outskirts of London, will soon be pulled crease their force of traveling sulesmen and 162 per cent; the gain in deposits of the down to make way for modern building some have opened branch offices in the seven large cities being only 100 per cent. west, even as far as Seattle, Spokane and indicating that the growth was general grounds were offered the Hood society for

San Francisco.

A row of magnificent new buildings on dry goods firm covers an entire half block with a building eight stories in height, and coming across the Union Pacific bridge from the east, the western sky-line is so tradesmen and bankers were compelled to ragged with towering commercial structures as to suggest the pictures of New York from the river. A visitor from Minneapolis prosperity and the speed gradually losat the Real Estate exchange the other day said Omaha had several buildings with evitably ensue. Such a feeling seeemed to which not a single one in Minneapolis could

Grain Market's Strides

And now Omaha's infant prodigy, the giant of tender years, the local grain market, clamors for recognition. The Omaha Grain exchange is but something ever three years old, but since its organization the

(Continued on Page Two)

Omaha Facts in Tabloid Form

form of increased capital, it will be safe

Conditions Are Very Strong.

Victor B. Caldwell, vice president of the

being interviewed, said, "The financial

situation of the United States is today

very strong. The recent wars and the

earthquake in San Francisco disturbed the

world's markets. The loss of these many

hundreds of millions of dollars of value

shew how stable is the present prosperity

of the world. Such a catastrophe coming

a generation ago would have been followed

by panies in every country doing an ex-

tensive commercial business. It is not

alone the loss of value, but the loss of

productive power and the loss of the

that amounts in millions to a vast sum.

The wheat fields of other nations, always

in competition with ours, have produced

time when the industrial activity in the

a higher rate of interest. Various causes

brakes hard. We have been putting on

meet our obligations occurred in August

and September, the period of the mov-ing of the crops, and for awhile the

country balanced upon a scale uncertain

whether to go up or down. The eastern

banks are full of securities undigested

and for a leng time have not been able to

take care of the commercial and manufac-

turing necessities of the country. The west,

southwest and northwest have not only

moved their own crops, but they have been

for the best comercial and manufacturing

industries of the country. Had it not been

for the ability of the great west to not

only take care of its own necessities, but

to reach out and take care of a large part

of those of the east we would have had

west not only has sufficient for its own

needs, but also for much of the necessities

of the east. The crisis was passed by the

west turning the scales upward and for

a promise, the outlook could not be better

The country will not go ahead as fast

as it did but fast enough. Its progress

LONDON, Sept. 21 .- (Special.)-There is

a deluge of talk about the preservation of

old houses in or near London which have

been made famous by great literary lights.

On the eutskirts of town is Dollis Hill

house where Mark Twain lived in 1909. The

house was built some ninety years ago by

the lord Aberdeen of the period and stands

in a 100-acre park, now owned by the vil-

lage council. It is suggested that the house

be turned into a Gladstone museum and the

park be called Gladstone park, after Eng-

land's grand eld man, who week-ended there

for many years. It was there also that

Gladstone and Joseph Chamberlain dined

over home rule.

and wrote of it:

throughout the country. The export to for- \$30,000, but the money could not be found.

eign countries for 1906 exceeded those of A final attempt is to be made to save the

together previous to their estrangement

Mark Twain was fascinated by the place

"I have lived in a great many places,

but have never seen anything so satisfac-

and stretch of country, and everything

Hood's house at Wanstead, also on the

operations. The house and immediate

Tennyson's house at Somersby is the sub-

Americans yearly visit the old place, pay

their 25 cents and even penetrate into the

born. This room is used newadays by the

present eccupants as their Bedchamber.

The rest of the house is in sad repair. The

walls are losing paper and plaster and

As there is already a proposal on foot for

the celebration of the Tennyson centenary in

1909, there may be a chance that the old

and beautiful house may be properly pre-

died-at Hasiemere and it is proposed for

the centenary to enact scenes from the

ject of an appeal to the public.

the floors are full of beles.

bedroom where the poet laureate

period centinued rapidly to increase as has will be steadler and more certain. I can

that of North America—Canada seeming to see nothing ahead but continued prosperity have equally shared in the prosperity—dur- for the United States as long as the crops ing the last ten years. To accompilan this of the west are so abundant and its people

a sharp industrial panie this fall.

again to enlarge the limits of trade."

Omaha's bank clearings amount to \$2,000,000 a day, the per cent of increase being larger than that of any other city in the country.

Omaha has the most extensive smelting and refining plant in the world.

Omaha has the largest butter market in the world.

Omaha is the second largest corn market in the Omaha is the third meat producing point in the

world. Omaha's pasking output in 1906 was valued at \$120,00,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 over 1905.

Omaha manufacturers produced goods valued at \$230,000,000 in 1906. Omaha's combined commerce in 1906 amounted

Omaha packers paid \$74,000,000 for live stock last

Omaha' stock yards handled 5,680,000 head of live stock in 1906.

Omaha's bank clearings in 1906 aggregated \$504,-388,764. Omaha and South Omaha banks have deposits in

excess of \$53,000,000. Omaha's jobbing sales amount to \$90,000,000

annually. Omaha manufactured 12,000,000 pounds of butter last year and will increase the output by 25 per cent

Omaha is the second largest agricultural implement distributing point in the world.

BUSINESS ON A SOLID BASIS

Bankers of Country Unite in One

View of Conditions.

EXPANSION IS NOT SHUT DOWN

Conservative Methods Check Ten-

dency to Go Too Fast, but Do

Not Retard Real Progress

of Country.

Financial conditions in the United States

have been the subject of much anxious ap-

prehension during the last few months.

look. Opinions expressed are in tine with

Omaha National bank, when asked for

"The rapidly increasing prosperity of the

ountry for the last few years may be lik-

ened to a limited express train whose speed

is being constantly accelerated. So long as

the train clings to the track, encounters no

broken rails or open switches, and the engi-

neer keeps his nerve, all is well. But let the

speed increase until the momentum over-

comes the laws of gravity or cohesion, then

the train plunges into the ditch, bringing

at the lever, being faithful to his trust, ap-

plies the brake, the speed is gradually re-

duced and the train with its precious load

of life and property glides safely to its

Wonderful Strides of a Decade.

"History does not record an era in which

we have been moving at a high rate of | so contented."

the wealth of a people has for so long a

speed; more trouble has been encountered

in procuring help and capital with which

ing the trade on a profitable basis; lower

rates of interest than were ever before

or, more properly speaking, credit, was

barrass their conduct; railroads have been

which to convey the large increase of grain

other; earnings were larger than ever be-

fore, but enormous amounts of meney were

required for betterments with which to

handle the increase of traffic. Confidence,

turbed. Occasionally a few passengers be-

set currency, which was only supported by

those few in favor of inflation; and confi-

ports was \$437,312.813, showing an increase

Wreck Has Been Avoided.

could not indefinitely continue became ap-

parent. Conservative manufacturers.

admit that unless the brake of conserva-

tism should be applied to this train of

sened, a serious wreck-a panic-would in-

prevail during the early months of 1907 and

and gradually curtail business in keeping

with the volume of their capital; expenses

with income. Conditions now seem to in

dicate continued and substantial prosper-

all interests ought new to adopt one policy served.

"That such a rapid growth of prosperity

in the balance of trade of \$348,632,966.

coming frightened suggested a plan for as-

dence still remains.

his views, said:

destination.

United States.

Omaha is one of the healthiest cities in the nation. Omaha is the established financial center of the country between the Mississippi river and the Pacific

Omaha is the best distributing point in the middle

ufacturers, laborers and home-seekers than any other city in the country.

Omaha has sixty-seven public and private schools and eleven colleges, attended by more than 30,000 pupils.

Omaha's grain exchange received and shipped 84,-500,000 bushels of grain in 1906.

Omaha has 100 mile of electric street car lines. Omaha, including South Omaha, has an actual wealth of more than \$300,000,000.

Omaha's postoffice money order business in 1906 was \$8,215,345. Omaha is the center of a railroad system which

has 60,000 miles of tracks, giving connection with every principal point in the United States. Omaha is the center of a circle, having a radius of 150 miles which has a population of 3,000,000 people and produces more agricultural wealth than any simi-

lar area on the globe. Omaha is practically the physical center of the

Omaha's population is increasing at 12 per cent per annum.

OMAHA AS THE WOOL MARKET

Dealer Jonas of Boston Sets Forth the Needed Steps and the Many Advantages to Grower and

BOSTON, Sept. 25.-To the Editor of The CROWS DO A BICYCLE STUNT creation of new wealth out of the soil Bee: An article in reference to this substates there is a movement on foot to make Omaha the principal wool market of much less since the wars and this, with this country, has been forwarded to me other causes, has made the big prices our with the request to write you my views on cereals have commanded over a period United States reached the highest point ever known. The natural result of the five years in Omalia, St. Louis and Boston, loss of capital to the world and the great

proper financial organization and a wise and experienced management, it is easily the brakes. The test of our ability to possible to make it a large market, and to occupy a position, in the marketing of this great staple article of commerce which it should do, whereas now it is nowhere, many small towns handling fifty times as

The location of Omaha in respect to the handling of the wool production of Nebrasks, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah chine, which happened to be up, but his and Oregon (all large wool growing states), weight was such that he caused it to make in the market constantly to furnish funds. buyers special rates and Omaha, being a west to the east is a very powerful point in its favor. There are many other advantages which Omaha possesses, but I need not elaborate upon them as they are readily discernible and familiar to the practical This operation was then repeated by the business men, capitalists and bankers of your city, and the same reasoning applies to the many advantages which would accrue to the city, if the project can be car- half hour, and when I returned at sunried out, so I will therefore in this brief down they were still at it. discussion of the subject give emphasis to what, in my judgment, are the salient oints necessary to turn it into an actuality

Money the First Thing prise the most important point is to be and the surrounding towns would feel absolutely safe in loaning money to it, and in this connection I can say from personal plained to him the method upon which I such accommodations and loans as my finway. The reason I abandoned the business a picture, and he had happened to sell a there was that I was offered a responsible position in a large wool house in St. Louis. where I continued until I started in the

The statement you make that the present method of buying, selling and handling of wool can be greatly improved by the establishment of a wool market in Omaha, is true, and I believe it can be done in such a way as to be advantageous to the wool growers, the eastern dealers and the woolen milis, and, at the same time, profitable to

The poet spent his later years-and indeed often compelled to bring his sheep, at considerable trouble, inconvenience and ex- his lucks "Idylis of the King" in the grounds and pense, to some shearing place contiguous

Omaha offers more advantages to merchants, man-

United States National bank of Omaha One Place that Offers Much Inducement Locally.

Buyer.

years is a greater demand for money at sired result.

much wool as Omaha is doing.

The first thing recessary in a business proposition is money. The question of how it can be obtained for the purpose and its and, after marking one of them "Roosevelt" probable reward, for when you propose to any one to put his money into an enterable to prove it a safe, practical, profitable investment, and it must be organized in that way to command success. It must be on such a footing that the banks of Omaha experience the Omaha banks are ready and willing to extend their aid to any enterprise for the upbuilding of the business but, no doubt, with a liftle sait they could interests of Omaha, providing it is consistent with safe and conservative banking principles. Apropos of this, I may be pardoned for mentioning a personal incident. Several years ago, having decided that Omaha was very favorably located for the wool business, I came here and Pennsylvania born-who demands of the went to a prominent national bank, and, upon being introduced to the president, exproposed doing business with the bank. He torily situated as this, with its noble trees was perfectly willing and did extend to me ancial standing and collateral reasonably justified, and the transactions were carried out and ended in a mutually satisfactory of those who receive from \$500 to \$1,000 for

> simply to illustrate that the banks of Omaha would undoubtedly lend their assistance to the establishment of Omaha as a wool market, providing the business was organized and run on correct business prin-

the company in Omaha. Under the present system the grower is in another, possibly, not over twenty-three

cents is obtainable. In a long experience I have not found

the wool grower the unreasonable person How a Great Industry Has Been he is often pictured, the attitude which gives any reason for this assertion being due to the positive uncertainty he is forced into by the present system as to GREAT PLANTS AND THEIR OUTPUT the real, actual market value of his product, often intensified when he sees clips sell at the same price as his own which he knows to be inferior, and I positively say from a large, practical experience the wool growers as a class are men who want to do what is right, are honorable and fair men to do business with and want only what they are entitled to, if they had any means of finding out just what that was.

Not the Buyers' Fault. But, on the other hand, it is not the wool buyers' fault that this condition exists; they are just as honorable and willing to do right as the growers. It is the fault of the antiquated system under which the business is conducted, and which could be greatly improved if Omaha was established as a large primary market. In fact, I do not think there are any business men in any community who will average any better than the wool growers, wool dealers and woolen mill manufacturers of this country.

But to return to the practical starting of such an enterprise in Omaha, What would suggest is the getting together as large a number as possible of the principal business men and capitalists and the organization of a stock company with a pald-in capital sufficiently large to inspire confidence with the sheep men and also with the financial interests, so that each would feel assured of absolute safety in doing business with it. An investment in the stock of such a company, carefully organized, would be perfectly safe and should pay a good rate of interest to its stockholders and would thus command the support and confidence of the wool growers of the west, as well as the buyers and users of wool, to whom it would be of mutual advantage and also add largely to the bustness welfare of Omaha.

It is important, in my opinion, that if EXPERT WRITES OF CONDITIONS such a company is formed it should be in such a way that it would be a safe inrestment and reasonably sure to pay a fair dividend. I think it would be a very profitable concern. With best wishes for the success of the

project, yours respectfully. R. EDWIN JONAS.

ject which you recently published and which | Bold "Nature Fakir" Tells a Remarkable Yarn and Labels the Go du.

the subject, as having had practical ex metropolis of Peapack, N. J., one afterof many years. All this has come at a perience in this line in Omaha and having noon, I was behind the barn cleaning my been engaged in this wool business as bicycle. In the nearby meadow is a clump buyer, salesman and merchant for twenty- of scrub oak trees, and these at the time were used as a resting place by a flock it might be that I could suggest some things of crows. Evidently the dry weather and expansion of industry during the same that would be useful in achieving the de- a lack of food had made them bolder than better to get at the spokes, etc. Having finished the cleaning, I left it as it was. throwing the remainder of my lunch on the ground and went into the barn. As I entered I glanced behind me and was surprized to observe one of the crows (almost immediately followed by another) swoop down toward the blcycle, evidently intent later became the Angio-American Provision

He "lit" on the right pedal of the maideal, especially since the railroads are | a half turn, and at that very instant the no longer able to give the large eastern other crow "lit" on the left pedal, which was now up, and his impetus was such located near the Cudahy plant is now used basing point for freight rates from the that he now also made a half turn, thus for warehouse purposes only. bringing the first crow up again. This one then "hunched" himself in his endeavor to fly off, but this very "hunch" was sufficient to cause his pedal to sink down. left pedal crow in turn, and so they kept jing the last year the capacity has been the wheel revolving and securingly were unable to leave it. I watched them for a

I dislike to see anyone work too hard. so I stopped the wheel by grasping the tire. The two birds were so exhausted that they fell to the ground and I carily picked them up, but after giving them a little food and water they appeared as well as ever. There were some leg bands in the barn and the other "Dr. Long" I fastened on to each of the birds and let them fly. Upon looking at the cyclometer, which was attached to the rear wheel, I saw that i registered thirty-two and one-half miles more than when I last noted it. some students of nature may doubt the above, but to convince them I shall be pleased to show them the wheel and its cyclometer; also Peanack, the farm, the barn, the meadow and the clump of oaks be recaptured.-New York Times.

Champion Mean Man.

The meanest man in Connecticut is the inheritor of a large landed property-he is not a Connecticut Yankee, by the way, but artists frequenting the picturesque pastures of his old farm an annual tell of \$19 for the use of any of his "paintable" clumps of trees or ledges, stone walls or bowlders | more hogs than any of the other plants in their landscape compositions. money out of them," he said to a well buildings and machinery. The comparaknown cattle painter the other day; "they are my trees and land; why shouldn't I get something out of it?" The artist was one couple of thousand dollars' worth of his work this season, but he had no \$19 for the would-be cornerer of the beauties of wool business in Boston. I mention this nature, and he and the whole fraternity of painters in the neighborhood have now of painters in the neighborhood have now simply boycotted the whole place. The Connecticut valley is wide and long, and "you cannot shut the windows of the sky." The truth is that the champian charger from the notoriously rotten-rien community, some of whose citizens peddled cold water during the long battle of Gettysburg to its defenders from other states of the union, if he had an emotion beyond the joy of money getting might well have been willing money getting might well have been willing to pay the artist painting any hill or dale of his estate at least \$10 for discovering to him the beauty that les right under his nose without his being able to sense it for

Reflections of a Bachelor.

No really lasy man was ever in love. Few men deserve all the cussing they get in life, and absolutely none the praise they get after death.

A farmer has a splendid time having everybody think he is entitled to damn his lucks

Probably almost all of Jonah's mensurate with safety; that after the train has slackened speed sufficiently to take on a new supply of fuel and water, in the are dearly beloved by the Englishman.

Tronbuy almost all of Jonah's enemies were around saying that story was that he swallowed the whale. When a woman sits down to play the plane in the dusk, she always plays the tunes they use when anyone is dying on the stage.—New York Press.

SOUTH OMAHA AND PACKING

Built Up.

Union Stock Yards, Cudahy's, the Omaha, Swift and Company and Armour's Do Business in Millions,

The third greatest live stock market in the world has been created in South Omaha within the last twenty-three years. That truth is stranger than fiction is a threadbare saying. Yet, the story of the growth of this great packing center is so wonderful that it taxes the credulity of those who hear it. And in relating it the writer meets a two-fold difficulty, for if he gives the story the dramatic color and swift action which actually characterized the events. those unfamiliar with the facts might regard the narrative as exaggerated, while, if he tones down the facts, those familiar with them might well feel that half the story had been left untold.

One morning in the spring of 1884 a little party of Omaha business men drove out through the prairie and cornfields to the south of the city of Omaha. They stopped in the midst of the broad stretches of farm land where not a house was visible. "Here," they said, "we will build our stock yards and around it a city will spring up." There were detractors and nessimists in those days who stood aloof and smiled knowingly on these men whom they called visionaries. But the men went ahead and today the city of South Omaha and the vast plants of Cudahy, Armour, the Omaha and Swift packing companies are the re-

The prairie on which those men determined to establish the stock yards was rolling and cut by deep ravines. This has been leveled off by the removal of many thousands of cubic yards of ground and now the entire gigantic establishment stands on

Cudahy's Great Plant.

Out at the west end of this vast structure a dozen tall smokestacks mark the location of the great Cudahy Packing company plant. Its buildings cover thirty-three acres and the floor space in the buildings is 1,450,000 square feet. In other words, this floor room is equal to a space fifty feet wide (the width of a city street) and six miles long. This company has just closed its most successful year, during which antmals were slaughtered as follows: Cattle, 232,000; hogs, 680,000; sheep, 342,000; calves, Last week while out at a farm near the 16,000. The total value of these animals Was \$22,000,000.

The employes of the Cudahy company in the plant here are 2,700 and 400 people are employed in the offices.

The products are of great variety, include ing dressed beef, pork, matton and veal, canned meats, lard, sausages, hides, glue, soap, oleo oil, neutral, fertilizer, hair, bristle, beef extracts, mince meats, butter, glycerine, Dutch cleanser, pepsin, oleomargarne and renovated but things are produced in the other packing

Omaha Company's Works.

The Omaha Packing company originally sprang from the plant established by the Fowler brothers in the early days. This house was opened in November, 1885. It company and in 1888 was reorganized and became the Omaha Packing company. This company has been forging to the front, and especially during the last year it has made improvements which give it a plant of the highest order. The old plant which was

The new establishment is on the site of the old G. H. Hammond house. The buildings and yards cover nearly twenty-five acres. There is a floor space of nearly thirty acres in the various buildings. Durgreatly enlarged. The company has 1,000

employes. The killing by the Omaha company during the last year was as follows: Cattle, 135,000; hogs, 450,000; sheep, 275,000, and calves. 5,000. The capacity of the establishment is double this, as in equipping the new houses allowance has been made for broad growth.

Swift and Company's Growth. Swift and Company were among the early comers to the new packing mecca and es-

tablished their business in a comparatively small way in 1887. From that time this empany has added to its capacity continsally. Today the establishment, compactly built, extends over an area of more than twenty-three acres. In the many buildings there is a floor space exceeding thirty acres. During the last year a new building, a "beef house," has been added to the equipment. This is six stories in height and is constructed throughout of solid concrete. Swift and Company has more than 1,800 employes in the various departments of its manufactory exclusive of the large office

industries is that of Armour & Co. This was established in the summer of 1897 but has grown with such rapidity that it is now a vast enterprise which handles "You make and is equipped with the most modern tively recent establishment has enabled this company to take advantage of modern methods of construction and it has one big five-story building of solid reinforced concrete. The inner walls are faced with white enameled brick. This building is dovoted exclusively to the manufacture of oleo off, which is used in making oleomargarine.

The armour plant killed during the last year the following: Cattle, 200,000; hogs, 900,000; sheep, 250,000, and calves, 10,000. Armour & Co. have 2,000 employes in South Omaha, exclusive of the office force. There are about twenty-five separate buildings and the ground covered is about twenty-five acres. The floor space of the buildings is thirty-eight acres. Among the buildings is an eleven-story cold storage plant. This structure is 200 feet square and is equipped throughout for the preservation of various perishable products at the tem-

peratures most favorable to each. It is the largest cold storage plant in the west. Armour & Co. have a horsepower and boller capacity of 5,600. They have a refrigerating capacity of 1,200 tons of ice a day. The plant is a model also in that it is run throughout by electricity. Motors of various sizes and powers are installed at each piece of machinery and the current

(Continued on Page Two.)