

# Food Products



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## Haarman Vinegar & Pickle Co.

(Incorporated)    Established 1870  
CAPACITY 150 BARRELS VINEGAR DAILY

### Vinegar and Pickles, Catsup, Mustard, Sauces

GOLD MEDAL—HIGHEST AWARD TRANS-MISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.  
Factories—Omaha, Neb.; Chicago, Ill.; Valley, Neb.; Knoxville, Ia.; Falls, Ia.  
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OMAHA, NEBRASKA


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## Grocers Specialty Co.

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POWDER and PANCAKE FLOUR, COFFEES,  
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At your grocers—35c per 1-lb. airtight can.

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Mail or Telephone Orders Given Prompt Attention  
Candies Delivered to All Parts of the City.  
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### ..FINE CONFECTIONS..

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## NEW ENGLAND BAKERY

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OMAHA,    NEB.

## Tip Top Bread

When you consider that the sales of **TIP TOP BREAD** are constantly on the increase, and that those who use it once continue to do so, it stands to reason that **TIP TOP BREAD** must be superior to other breads. It is made of the best wheat flour under thoroughly sanitary conditions in our large, sanitary bake-shop.

Try it by all means **NOW**, and you will join the ever increasing ranks.

### U. P. Steam Bakery, Omaha

### GRAIN EXCHANGE GROWING

Infant is Fast Maturing Into a Full Grown Giant.

#### ELEVATORS AND MILLS, ALSO

Both Have Kept Pace with the Wonderful Growth of the Exchange—Receipts and Shipments Increase.

For an infant only 7 1/2 years of age, the corporation known as the Omaha Grain exchange is a wonder—a prodigy, in fact. Organized in 1903 and beginning active business immediately, the organization was followed in 1904 by the establishment of a grain market.

Since that time the exchange has grown by leaps and bounds. During the first year, or rather, for the eleven months ending December 31, 1904, the total grain receipts amounted to over 16,000,000 bushels.

At that time and for many years previous the railroads serving Omaha had their rates on grain so arranged that the surplus grain production of Nebraska could not be handled in this city. This was due to the fact that the rates from interior Nebraska points to the great grain centers then existing were materially less than the sum of the rates into Omaha from the country and from Omaha to the grain centers.

This was finally to a great extent overcome when A. B. Stickney, then president of the Chicago Great Western Railway company, succeeded in securing an extension of the Mason City & Fort Dodge branch of his road and building it into Omaha. When this was completed he succeeded in working out a plan whereby the through rate was so arranged as to make it equal to the sum of the rate into Omaha and the rate from Omaha to the grain centers.

Coincidentally, he clearly proved to Omaha business men that they might easily build up as great a grain market as those existing at either Kansas City or Minneapolis if they would take advantage of the situation created by his action in regard to the railroad facilities. He succeeded in interesting all the business interests of Omaha with the result that today the Omaha Grain exchange stands fourth among the grain markets of the country.

#### Facilities Increase.

Omaha's market facilities are increasing with great strides. The city enjoys the distinction of being the second corn market in the world. Considering primary receipts only the city is one of the greatest primary grain markets in the world. With more equitable freight rates, which are bound to be brought about, the rapid development of the agricultural resources of the large territory adjacent to this market will be in store.

Previous to the organization of the exchange, the elevator capacity was 2,140,000 bushels. No official account was then taken of the Omaha receipts and shipments. However, during 1904, the first year of the existence of the exchange, less than 18,000,000 bushels of grain were received here, made up approximately of 4,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, at this time the elevator capacity of the market was increased to 4,000,000 bushels and in 1906 the receipts totaled 34,000,000 bushels, of which there were 6,018,300 bushels of wheat, 19,771,800 bushels of corn and 7,776,000 bushels of oats. By December 31, 1906, the market elevator capacity had been increased to 4,040,000 bushels and the receipts totaled 44,530,300 bushels, this amount placing Omaha in sixth place among the great grain markets. The receipts of corn were 20,728,400 bushels, giving Omaha third place as a corn market.

#### Receipts and Shipments.

Total figures of receipts and shipments of grain for 1909 are as follows:

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bushels	8,275,200	8,511,000	
Corn, bushels	22,981,200	17,580,000	
Oats, bushels	10,324,800	8,583,000	
Rye, bushels	128,400	185,000	
Barley, bushels	278,900	375,000	
Totals	43,998,500	34,987,000	

#### List of Elevators.

Following is a list of elevators in the exchange, giving owner, location and capacity:

Owner and Location	Capacity
Omaha Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	1,500,000
Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., Omaha	1,000,000
Independent Elevator Co., Omaha	1,000,000
Merriman & Holmquist "A," Omaha	425,000
Merriman & Holmquist "B," Omaha	425,000
Transmississippi Grain Co., Council Bluffs	500,000
Updike Grain Co., South Omaha	500,000
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., Gibson (Omaha)	275,000
Gate City Mill Co., South Omaha	300,000
Crowell Lumber and Grain Co., Omaha	125,000
Cavers Elevator Co., South Omaha	170,000
M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha	100,000
Maney Milling Co., Council Bluffs	125,000
Mid-West Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	100,000
Gate City Mill Co., Omaha	75,000
Dodge Bros., Council Bluffs	50,000
J. F. Twainey, Son & Co., Omaha	40,000
Totals	6,915,000

#### All Grain is Bought.

Results have been obtained through the enterprise and business acumen of the men who make up the Omaha Grain exchange. The market has been from the start active and open. There has been a buying interest from the very start that has taken every bushel of grain offered, no matter how large the quantity, and has paid for it such prices as attracted further business. The weighing and inspection of grain at Omaha has been gradually improved until today Omaha Grain exchange certificates are accepted unqualifiedly in any market in the United States.

This growth and development has been based upon Nebraska and Iowa grain only. A large field in these two states still remains unopened and it remains for Omaha dealers to reap the benefit of this new business if only transportation rates can be adjusted upon a proper basis. Even under present conditions the Omaha market last year outstripped every other market in the country except Chicago in receipts of corn, was fourth in receipts of oats and fifth in receipts of wheat, and all this accomplished in less than seven years.

It was not supposed by the people who organized the Omaha exchange that the

### CENTENARY OF SAVINGS BANKS

#### Origin and Growth of Thrifty Idea Conceived by Scotchmen.

In the little town of Ruthwell in southern Scotland, there has recently been celebrated the centenary of the first savings bank. It is true that, previous to 1810, there were in England and other countries a few associations for saving; but the savings bank in the sense which we attach to the term, had its real beginning with Henry Duncan, Presbyterian minister and philanthropist, who, in a period of exceptional distress, kept down the poor rates of his parish by persuading people to help themselves.

In Dr. Duncan's time, a stocking, a chink in the wall or a loose board in the floor offered the only ways open to poor people for keeping surplus money. The banks then existing did not accept sums under £10, and to attain to the height of affluence represented by that amount was by no means easy. If one was known to save, he might be spied upon and robbed, or he might be deprived of his money under the police disguise of borrowing, or in an imagined emergency, he might fall back upon the reserve fund and use it needlessly and somewhat recklessly. Dr. Duncan believed that these dangers could be obviated by a savings bank. Once their money was safe in its keeping, he thought, people would not break in upon the little hoard except for some urgent reason.

This was plausible enough; yet there were difficulties. The poor were suspicious; politicians, Colbitt, the London Times, the banking interest opposed. But the deposits in the pioneer bank at Ruthwell, which in the first year, 1810, amounted to only £121, rose in the fourth year to £523, and, meantime, the generous idea was being taken up elsewhere. One of our own great savings banks dates from 1816, as does one in Philadelphia, and it is in the United States especially in the east, that savings banks have sustained their greatest development. By the latest available report of the comptroller of the currency there were in this country more than 1,400 such banks, having nearly 5,000,000 depositors and with aggregate deposits approaching \$4,000,000,000.

When one looks back upon the man who set this weighty force in motion, the view is altogether pleasing. Henry Duncan, minister, was the son and the grandson of ministers. Weighing the number and extent of his activities, it seems a wonder

that he escaped being denounced as a Jacobin. It is known that he did fall under suspicion, as not quite "sound" theologically, because of his zeal for education, manifested by his parish library, his science classes, and his "conversational Sunday lectures." Yet in behalf of such objects, and his cherished purpose of the savings bank, he "squandered ease, expense and time," and his severest critics within the bounds of the presbytery must have found in him "the root of the matter" when he crowned his career by a final act of sacrifice for his, with his two sons and his son-in-law, all ministers of the Church of Scotland, "went out" in the disruption of 1844.—Boston Transcript.

### FAIR WARNING ON FIREWORKS

#### Kansas City Plans to Head Off the Deadly Noise on Fourth of July.

A new ordinance for the regulation of the sale and use of fireworks the Fourth of July is to be introduced in the council of Kansas City by Alderman Louis Oppenstien. The ordinance will be a copy of the Chicago law. It is the purpose to enact it now so that dealers may be prepared before laying in their stocks for next year.

It is believed the Oppenstien ordinance will be accepted. Under the terms every dealer must make application for a license before June 15, setting forth where the fireworks are to be for sale. Toy pistols,

toy cannons, blank cartridges, firecrackers exceeding two inches in length, torpedoes exceeding three-fourths of an inch in diameter, chlorate of potash and sulphur, and any explosive more powerful than black gunpowder are barred.

A feature of the ordinance that is expected to make it effective is a provision that every dealer taking out a special license for the fireworks must put up a cash bond of \$25 which may be forfeited when he violates any provision of the ordinance. No dealer is allowed to sell fireworks prior to the first day of July and after the Fourth.

No device for exploding other substance than the common black gunpowder for the purpose of making an unusually loud explosive is permitted. The fire warden is to have supervision of the place and manner of keeping and displaying fireworks stocks. The storing and sale of fireworks is prohibited in the following places:

Where paints, oils or varnishes are manufactured or kept for use or sale.

In carpenter shops or drug stores; in buildings where kerosene or other product of petroleum is sold or in any building in which dynamite, gun cotton, nitroglycerin, petroleum or any of its products or compounds containing any of the said substances are kept or sold.

In any building or place where tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, hay, cotton or hemp is manufactured, stored or kept for sale.

In any building illuminated by any artificial light other than gas or electricity.

In any building in which dry goods of any kind or other light materials of a combustible nature, except flags, paper lanterns, paper balloons or decorations are kept on the same floor and within fifty feet of any firecrackers or other fireworks offered or exposed for sale.—Kansas City Star.

Whims.

The city man who was summing in the country was lounging at a little station on an interurban line. Along came a seedy pilgrim walking up the track.

"My friend," said the city man, "do you expect to hood it to the next station?"

"Sure."

"How far is it?"

"About six miles."

"What's the fare from here there?"

"Fifteen cents, I reckon."

"Can't you hood it?"

"No, just to gratify a whim, suppose you let me lend you money enough to pay your fare to that station."

"That'll be all right, boss."

"I haven't the change. Here's a quarter."

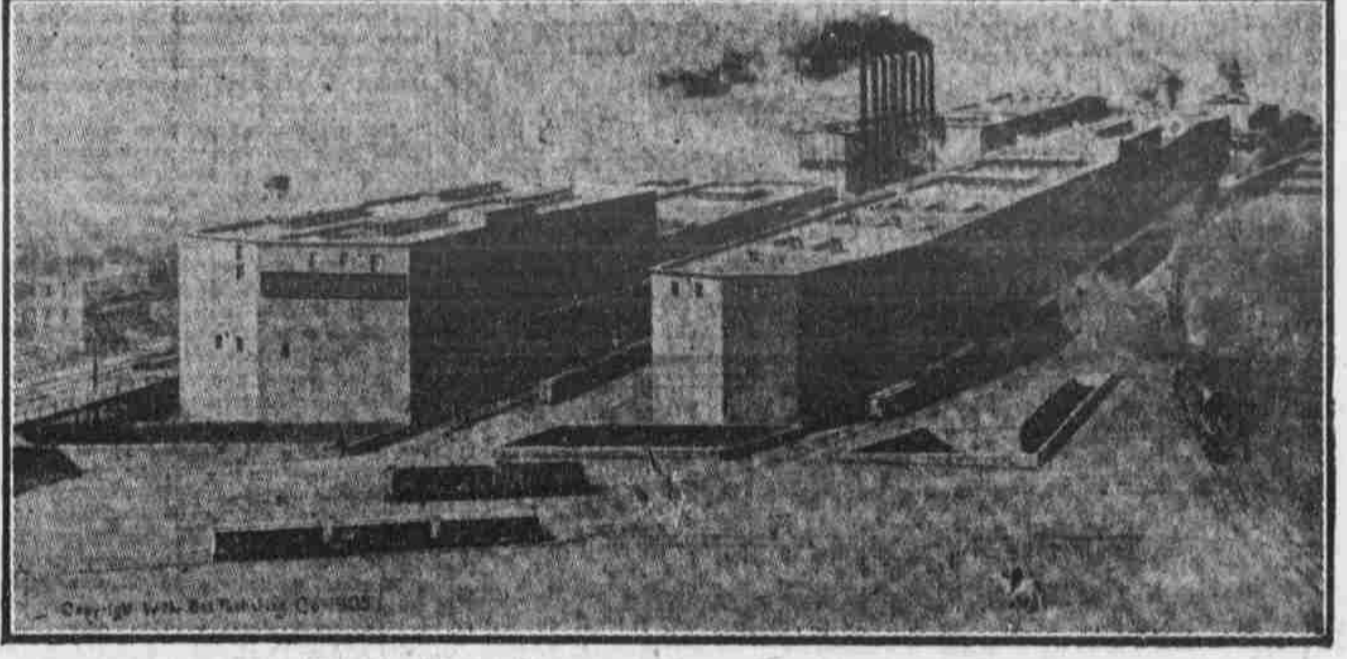
"Thanks. Now, boss," said the seedy wayfarer, "just to gratify a whim, I'm going to keep on hoodin' it. Good-bye."—Chicago Tribune.

#### Pointed Paragraphs.

Sooner or later the crooked man will find himself in straits.

The more some people get the more they want—except when they are handed a sentence in the police court.

If a man can't compliment a woman on anything but the beauty of her Auburn nose it's up to him to remain silent.—Chicago News.



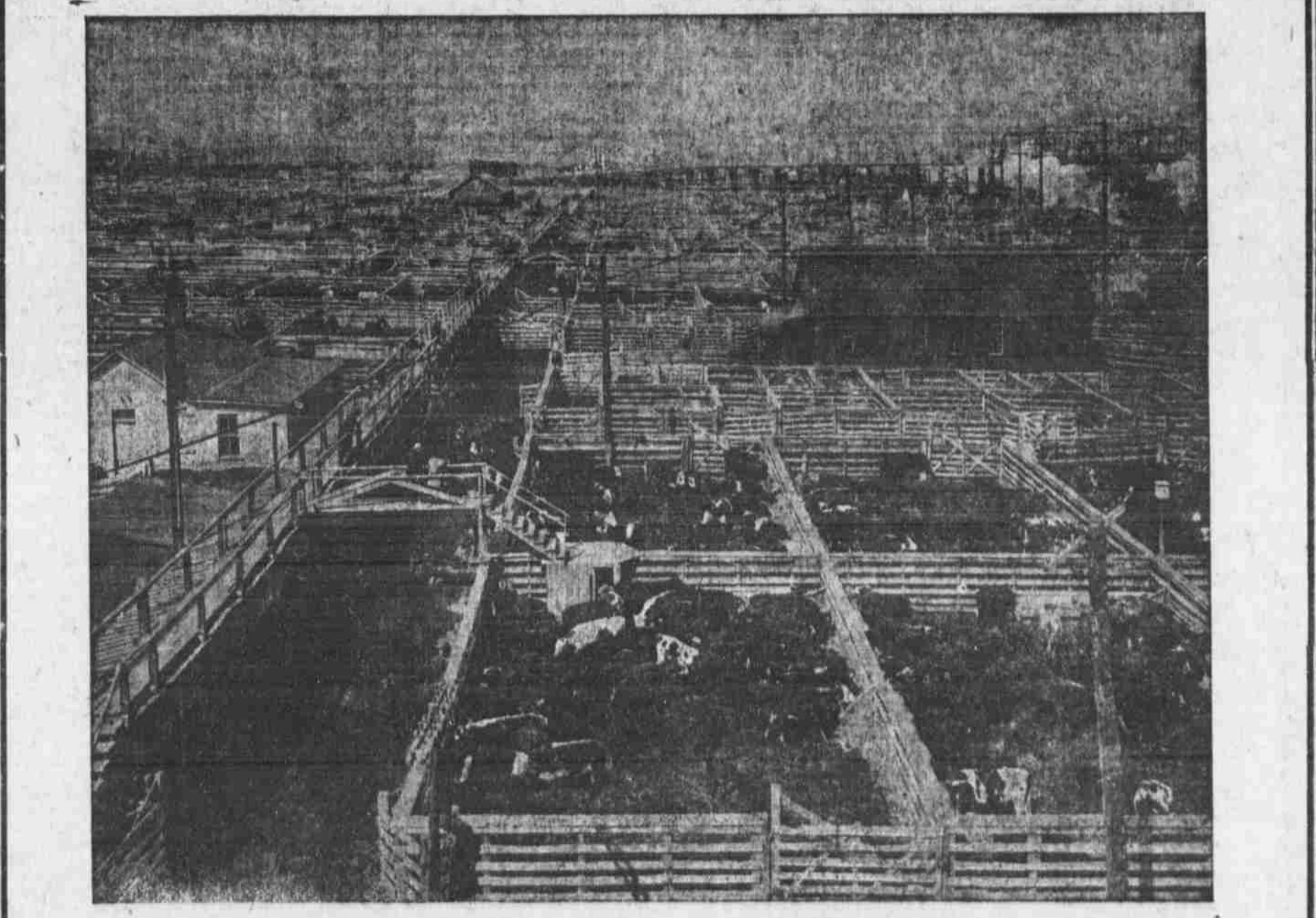
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# ARMOUR & CO.

Omaha, Nebraska

## SOUTH OMAHA

The Great Live Stock Market of the West



### Feeder Cattle Division

South Omaha is not only the Home Live Stock Market of Nebraska, but has become the market of the entire west for all classes of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Horses. South Omaha handled last year more Western Cattle and Sheep than did the biggest market in the United States. The slaughter and improvement of its great packing houses insures the outlet from year to year on the fat and butcher grades of cattle and sheep. Its hog market is the Third Largest in the World. Its advantageous location with reference to the range and feeding districts has enabled South Omaha to establish a feeder market which is now second to none in the west.

If you have Cattle, Hogs, Sheep or Horses to sell ship them to South Omaha.

If you want Feeder Cattle or Sheep South Omaha is the best place on earth to buy them.