

MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK

Great Gain in February Marketing Over Same Month in 1911.

OMAHA LEADS IN HOG INCREASE

Reports from Bureau of Statistics of Department of Commerce and Labor Show Some Interesting Facts.

The commercial movements of live stock in February, 1912, at the seven principal interior markets, namely, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Petersburg, and Sioux City, are reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show a steady increase as compared with the receipts during the same month of the two preceding years. The total receipts in February, 1912, were \$3,815,000, a gain of over 20 per cent when compared with \$3,110,115 head received in February, 1911, and over 38 per cent when compared with 2,702,204 head received in February, 1910. The receipts in February, 1912, were less than the preceding month, but greater than in December, 1911. These live stock receipts included cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, horses and mules.

The receipts of cattle at these markets have steadily declined from month to month since October, 1911. Those for February, 1912, 107,383 head, were the lowest February receipts since 1902. Each of the seven principal markets reported a decrease in cattle receipts in February, 1912, as compared with the same month of the preceding year, the decrease being most marked in Kansas City where it was 29 per cent.

Omaha's Hog Increase. The receipts of hogs show a steady increase during the past six months except that the number of head of hogs received in January was slightly greater than in February, 1912. The hog receipts during that month, 2,266,029 head, were the largest February receipts in the past decade except in February, 1909, when the number was 2,211,821 head. An increase in hog receipts in February, 1912, as compared with 1911 is reported at each of the seven principal markets. At Sioux City these receipts were more than double while at Omaha the increase was 75 per cent, at St. Paul 23 per cent and at Chicago 25 per cent.

The sheep receipts at the principal western markets show a decline in February, 1912, when compared with the average receipts for the six preceding months, but the number, 660,877 head, was nevertheless greater than in any February during the last ten years. Comparing February, 1912, with the same month in 1911, the returns show an increase in the receipts of sheep at each of the seven principal markets.

WHO ARE UNITED DOCTORS

They Have Been Established in Omaha for Years.

QUESTION OFTEN ASKED

Their Wonderful Cures of Chronic Diseases Excites Comment from Press, Public and the Falgait.

So many times the question is asked, "Who are the United Doctors?" that a brief history of their institution is due the public.

The United Doctors, as the name implies, is an association of expert medical specialists who have united to organize a new school of medicine; a new and more scientific and positive system of curing human ailments than was formerly used. For centuries the world has been full of different "quacks" and "quacks" of medicine. We have the old root and herb doctor with his bitter potions, the allopath with calomel and quinine in heroic doses; the eclectic without his calomel; the osteopath and the Christian scientist. "We were doctored by heat, by electricity, by bath at the hot springs and by a multitude of men and methods. Some of the patients were cured, some died who should have been cured. It was impossible for the ordinary person to say which method of treating diseases was the best, and the physicians of the various schools were so biased that they could see good only in their own methods; all others were, necessarily, bad.

Obviously there is good in all of them, for they all cured some cases. Also there is bad in all, for they all failed at times and allowed misery to remain or death to come where a cure should have been effected.

A tremendous stride forward was made when the association of the United Doctors was formed. The founders of this association consisted of eminent specialists from the various schools of practice, eclectic, homeopaths, allopaths, regulars and irregulars, all met and agreed to drop their prejudices and form a new system of treatment, which should embrace all the good points of the old methods and leave out the bad. The result of the efforts of these world-famous specialists, of the various schools, was the wonderful treatment now being used by the United Doctors. All of this was not accomplished in a day or a week, but has taken years of patient work by these specialists in their institutions in the east and middle west; homeopaths, eclectic, allopaths, all working side by side, each throwing away his old ideas when he was convinced there was something better, until at last out of the old chaos and confusion came the new and perfect system, as it is now used by the United Doctors.

The root of these specialists was great, not only in the labor of forming the new system of treatment, but also in the effort it cost them to ignore their prejudice in favor of the various schools in which they were originally educated. But their record has been great in health and happiness restored to hundreds and thousands who were going to their graves in misery, pronounced incurable by old methods.

The wonderful new system of medicine as used by the United Doctors has cured thousands of cases of chronic diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, heart, lungs, bowels and stomach, including rheumatism, paralysis, neuritis, sciatica, appendicitis, gall stones, piles, rupture, diseases of women and diseases of men, which had been pronounced incurable by other doctors.

The fact that the United Doctors have had their Omaha Institute located on the second floor of the Neville block, corner Sixteenth and Harney streets, for years and that they have a multitude of cured patients throughout the middle west who owe their present good health to them is what keeps their reception rooms crowded daily with new patients waiting to consult these specialists, whose consultation and examination is free to all.

of the seven markets, this increase being 36 per cent in St. Louis, 24 per cent in St. Paul, 23 per cent in Chicago and 21 per cent in Omaha.

A much greater number of horses and mules was received at the principal markets in February, 1912, than during any of the twelve preceding months. This number, 61,510 head, was the largest February shipment received at these markets during the past decade. The increase in February, 1912, as compared with 1911, is shown in five of the seven markets, Omaha and Sioux City alone reporting a decrease. The increase was greatest in St. Louis, namely, 19 per cent.

Carload Lots. The number of loaded live stock cars received at the seven markets in February, 1912, was 69,547, compared with 64,624 in 1911 and 48,904 in 1910. This was the greatest number in any February during the last ten years.

The live stock received at the four leading Atlantic seaport cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore show a movement similar to those received at the principal western markets. The receipts of meat animals in February, 1912, as reported at these ports amounted to 748,751 head. While this number was less than the receipts during the five preceding months, it was the largest February shipment received since February, 1908, when it was 734,338 head. The February receipts of cattle in 1912 were smaller than those of any February of the two preceding years, while the receipts of calves and sheep were the greatest during this period, and the receipts of hogs were only exceeded in February, 1908. The receipts at each of these ports show an increase when compared with the February receipts of the preceding year, the increase being more marked in New York and Baltimore than at the other two ports. The total receipts of food live stock in February, 1912, were 15,202 head in Boston, 322,533 in New York, 47,397 in Philadelphia, and 101,623 in Baltimore.

Shipments of Product. The February, 1912, shipments of packing house products from Chicago, 151,298,599 pounds, show a continued steady decline since 1910, due chiefly to the decreased shipments of pickled meats and lard. There was a slight recovery in the shipment of fresh beef and a moderate increase in the shipment of cured meats, pork and tallow, as compared with the shipments in February, 1911.

The stock of meat at the five principal packing house centers at the close of February, 1912, 27,496,073 pounds, was the largest amount reported at any time since February, 1904.

The exports of food animals during the eight months ending with February, 1912, show a slight recovery from the steady decline which marked the outward movement of these commodities in recent years, the value of all food animals exported having increased from \$7,336,904 in 1911 to \$9,064,951 in 1912.

The value of the aggregate exports of meat products shows an increase from \$9,467,336 during the eight months ending in February, 1911, to \$10,428,923 during the same period in 1912. The very decided decline in fresh beef exports, which has marked the last few years, continued, the quantity exported during this period in 1912, 12,203,822 pounds, being less than one-half the exports during the same period in 1911. The comparison of all other principal meat products during the same period for the two years shows an increase in each case.

HOW OUR PRESIDENTS LIVED

Eight Were Not College Men, One a Bachelor and One Left-Handed.

Washington, Lincoln, Van Buren, Taylor, Fillmore, Johnson and Cleveland are the presidents who were not college men.

Buchanan was the only bachelor president who remained so, Cleveland marrying while in office.

Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Buchanan each held the office of secretary of state before being president.

During his career Van Buren was senator, governor, minister to England, vice president and president.

After being president, John Quincy Adams sat in congress, Andrew Johnson became a United States senator, John Tyler was elected to the confederate congress and James Monroe became a justice of the peace of Virginia. No other former presidents have held public office.

Cleveland was sworn in as governor and as president on a Bible given to him by his mother in 1852.

Pierce was the first president born in the nineteenth century.

Jefferson, John Adams and Monroe all died on July 4—the first two in 1826.

Washington and Jackson were the only presidents to deliver farewell addresses.

Van Buren was the first president not born a British subject.

Garfield was a left-handed president. He studied for the ministry and often preached, though he was never ordained.

Theodore Roosevelt has a larger collection of college degrees than any other president ever acquired.

Roosevelt and Taft figure as the only presidents given to regular and systematic athletic practices.

Washington and Jefferson were both notable riders on horseback.

John Quincy Adams, like no other president, rose before sunrise in warm weather to go bathing in the Potomac.

The crowd cheered at his vigorous handling of the spade when, in 1823, he broke ground for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

There is a pleasant description of Van Buren in old age, small, quick and white-haired, walking briskly through the streets in New York.

Jackson walked and rode, but was not an especially active man.

Lincoln, despite warning, would walk at midnight, with a single companion, from the War department to the White House.

Washington, in eight years as president, took 121 days to himself. John Adams was away from the seat of government a year and twenty days in four years. Jefferson left the capital 76 times in eight years.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

ELECTRIC POWER ON RAILWAY

Projected Change of Power on Road in the Cassiar District of Butte.

Another western railroad, the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific, is to be electrified. This road comprises a total of 114 miles of single track, including main line, sidings and yards, of which seventy-five will be equipped with electricity this summer, leaving the tracks on Butte Hill to be operated temporarily by steam power.

This Montana installation is notable because of the fact that it is the largest installation in the world in which 2,000 volt direct current locomotives will be used. There are a few direct current installations in Europe with this voltage, none in this country, and the Butte installation will be the first of any magnitude to utilize such high voltage in direct current.

The entire electrical equipment of this road will be supplied by the General Electric company and the work is now under way to build the powerful electric locomotives, the substation and auxiliary apparatus. The overhead trolley construction will begin as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is hoped to have the line electrified well within the year.

Fifteen powerful direct current locomotives, each weighing seventy-five tons are being built to take care of the freight movement between Butte and Anaconda, consisting principally of ore trains. These locomotives will run in groups of two, hauling 3,000 ton trains against a ruling grade of 0.3 per cent on the main line, while single locomotives will make up trains in the yards and spot cars at the smelters. Two additional locomotives of identical design, except for a high speed gear ratio, will be used to haul the regular passenger trains between the two cities.

The Butte, Anaconda and Pacific now employs twenty-eight locomotives, twenty of which will be replaced by electric locomotives, the other five to be retained for temporary service on Butte Hill.

The railroad will secure power from the Butte Electric and Power company. A substation will be located at Butte and another at Anaconda and each station will be equipped with two 1,000 kilowatt motor-generator sets and auxiliary apparatus. The locomotives will draw current from overhead catenary trolley construction. The advantages of high voltage direct current is shown from the fact that the two substations will be located twenty-six miles apart and the amount of feeder copper required is very moderate even though the trains weigh 3,000 tons and the ruling grade is 0.3 per cent.

The Butte, Anaconda and Pacific is a very important road in the heart of the

copper district, and, owing to the large daily tonnage, should make a very favorable showing with electric operation. The success of this new installation will be carefully watched, as the problems to be solved are very similar to those obtaining on the mountain divisions of the main transcontinental lines.—Electrical News.

MEMORIAL TO CLEVELAND

Birthplace of Last Democratic President to Be Preserved by Public.

The old manse where Grover Cleveland was born seventy-five years ago is about to become a national memorial of him. The citizens of Caldwell, N. J., have organized a committee to raise a local fund of \$5,000 that is to be supplemented by a national fund of \$6,000 for the purchase and improvement of the property, and they have already secured more than half of the required amount, and say the success of the enterprise is assured.

Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York, is chairman of the national committee, which will appeal to many friends of Grover Cleveland throughout the country. The exact method to be employed by the national committee in soliciting subscriptions has not yet been disclosed, nor have the names of its members been made public.

William H. Van Wart, editor of the Caldwell Progress, has been largely instrumental in organizing the local committee, which includes Mayor John Egan, Leon A. Carley, James H. Campbell and Cyrus Crane. The project contemplates the purchase of a plot of ground adjoining the Cleveland property as a site for a library that Andrew Carnegie has promised to give to the town. The adjoining plot was formerly a part of the Cleveland manse estate, but passed out of control of the First Presbyterian church several years ago.

The manse itself is a small and aged

house, with nothing to distinguish it externally from its neighbors, except that it is placed a little further from the street and flanked with two well grown and shapely elm trees that in the summer time obscure the upper portion of the building from the glance of the passerby.

But there is something about the place, possibly in the arrangement of the trees and the air of permanence afforded by their well achieved growth, that tells the sightseer at once that this house and no other is the one that must claim his attention. The house is dignified, simple and unpretentious and it has the repose but not the dilapidation of a well assured and serviceable age. A short hallway opens into the parlor or living room, where the windows are not so large as they would be nowadays and where the ceiling is low. Through the windows can be seen the width of Bloomfield avenue, which in spite of its trolley cars is in many places like a street in Hadley or Salem or some other old New England town.

Behind the parlor is the room with the tablet, a room so small that two steps in any direction will bring one's hand in touching distance with the walls. On the left of this room is the dining room, which opens upon a small veranda screened with vines. Between these rooms another that is almost an extension of the hallway serves as a library, and on the second floor are all the present bedrooms in the house. There is no veranda other than the small one in front of the dining room.

Between the manse and the First Presbyterian church of which it is the rectory there lies a quarter of a mile. In practically all the history of this old house it has been the home of ministers. Nelson C. Chester, present rector of the Caldwell Presbyterian church, has written an account of this manse. In 1822 it sheltered the Rev. Baker Johnson, who was associate pastor of the Presbyterian church with the father of Grover Cleveland.

The house was a fine one in its time and cost nearly \$1,500, which in the days when people crossed the continent in wagon

trains, if they crossed at all, was a great leg.—New York Sun.

SIZING UP CARNEGIE'S PILE

Original Was Not Seriously Diminished by His Princely Gifts.

A reliable statement made in 1902 placed the sum of Mr. Carnegie's capital at \$27,000,000, including the existing premiums on his bonds and several millions of dollars in gifts bestowed but not paid over. This would produce interest, on a 5 per cent basis, of \$13,500,000 per annum.

A business associate, on the other hand, estimated when the Steel Corporation was formed that Mr. Carnegie's income was somewhere between \$4,000,000 and \$8,000,000 a year; while in 1905 it was said to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 a year, indicating an increase of \$16,000,000 in capital since 1901.

From 1901 to 1908 the list of gifts aggregated upward of \$10,000,000, or an average of \$2,000,000 for each of the five years. Since then, or between April 4, 1908, and April 25, 1911, the list of gifts was swelled by additions totaling about \$2,000,000, an average of \$11,000,000 for each of the three years. In 1911, as was computed recently, Mr. Carnegie's benefactions aggregated \$28,215,000.

From these figures the impression is gained that his income and his benefactions from year to year are not widely at variance.

From these estimates it would appear, then, that the gifts of Mr. Carnegie have not made serious inroads into his capital, which is over \$20,000,000, and probably nearer \$25,000,000, and that his income ranges from \$13,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per annum, and is possibly about midway between the two.

The ways in which such fortunes increase in an amazing manner is instanced in a story told of Mr. Carnegie—apoc-

ryphal, of course, but precisely to the point. One of Mr. Carnegie's friends called on him, so the story goes, and was shown by him through the residence on Fifth avenue, then recently completed. After they had looked over the great hall, the marble bath, the great organ, and the long library overlooking Central Park, the visitor turned to Mr. Carnegie and remarked:

"This must have cost you a lot of money, Mr. Carnegie."

"To tell you the truth," Mr. Carnegie replied, "it didn't cost me a cent."

"How do you make that out?" asked the astonished guest.

"It was like this," Mr. Carnegie replied. "I bought this block of ground from Fifth to Madison avenue a number of years ago. Its value increased rapidly. When I was ready to build, I sold off the Madison avenue end and got enough for it to pay me what I had spent for the whole plot."

"But that didn't pay for the fine house you have here," retorted the guest, doubtfully.

"Oh! About that—" Mr. Carnegie continued confidentially, "that was raffle off from Frick."—New York Times.

A Fortunate Texan.

E. W. Goodloe, Dallas, Tex., found a sure relief for malaria and biliousness in Dr. King's New Life Pills. Only 5c. For sale by Beaton Drug Co.

Potato Hill Philosophy.

How much money is it necessary for a man to have before he finds times good? Women live longer than men because they do not worry so much if they fail to become famous. It just about kills a man if he doesn't attract attention.

A girl doesn't always want to get married because she fears her heart will break if she does not; sometimes she knows it is up to her to get married or go to work.

A fact once established lasts a long time. Everyone knows a crow isn't as good to eat as a quail, yet I doubt if any man now living ever tried to eat a crow.—Ed Howe's Monthly.



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