

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Pretty Much All Kinds of Cattle Lower for Week—Sheep Strong to Tim to Fifteen Up.

HOGS TWENTY UP FOR WEEK

Table with columns for Receipts, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and various market data.

Receipts were: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and other livestock market details.

Six days this week... Receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Omaha live stock market for the year to date as compared with last year.

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Omaha live stock market for the year to date as compared with last year.

The following table shows the average prices of hogs, cattle and sheep at the market for the last few days, with comparison:

Table showing average prices for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

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Receipts and disposition of live stock at the Omaha live stock market for the week ending at 2 p. m. yesterday.

RECEIPTS—CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP.

Table showing receipts for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

DISPOSITION—HEADS.

Table showing disposition of heads for Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

REMARKS.

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than two weeks ago, and 10.50 greater than for the same day last year.

The market today was another drab one, with few buyers and sellers.

As usual, packers got off to a very early start, and buyers were more than ready, but sellers priced their holdings fully a dime higher, and most of the day's business was done at prices at least 10 cents higher.

Compared with a week ago, current prices are 10 cents to 20 cents higher, and conditions have been none too good at any time this week.

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Jumbo, rosted, 6 1/2 lb. English walnut; No. 1, 1 1/2 lb. lb.; No. 2, 1 1/4 lb. lb.; No. 3, 1 1/3 lb. lb.

ONION SUGAR—Yellow, 2 1/2 lb. lb.; red, 2 1/4 lb. lb.; white, 2 1/3 lb. lb.

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Bryan Political Machine and the Liquor Question in Nebraska: A Caustic Review by Richard Lee Metcalfe

(From the Omaha Nebraskan.)

The following letter has been given to the press:

VILLIA SERRANA, MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29, 1916—Charles W. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.—My Dear Brother: I notice in one of the Lincoln papers that the liquor interests are bringing out their candidates for the legislature in both parties. That was to be expected. They have no politics, but they insist upon running politics wherever they are permitted to do so.

I hope anti-saloon democrats will file for every state and legislative office, but if the ticket is not, for any reason, complete, the fight will be made for those who do file. The people are entitled to officials who are not under obligation to the liquor interests.

Let us Reason Together. Come now, fellow democrats, let us reason together. Let us have a heart-to-heart talk on this letter of Mr. Bryan's. I shall misstate any fact I shall discuss, but I am confident that you disagree that I have "kept history straight."

In the beginning all that Mr. Bryan says about the liquor interests having no politics is true, but it has always been true. All he says about those interests trying to control the legislature is true, but they have always tried to control the legislature.

Now it may be said that in those days of the long ago many democrats who are now in the liquor business were not in it and it is not fair to judge anyone by that record. All of which is entirely true.

Then this brings us down to more modern times, and the record of such more accurate judgment may be made. In 1907 Mr. Bryan returned from his European trip. He was met at sea by the "Bryan Home Folks."

It was in 1907 that the "Bryan Volunteers" were organized in Nebraska preparatory to the Bryan presidential boom in 1908. Campaign funds were collected through that organization and there was a hot contest to determine which volunteer would secure the largest amount.

When the members of the legislature assembled for the 1909 session the candidates for speaker were Ralph Clark of Stella "wet," Charles Pool of Tecumseh "wet" and H. R. Henry of Holt county "dry."

It was in 1908 while the legislature was in session—that Mrs. Heald of Osceola, the charming leader of the Women's Christian Temperance union met Mr. Bryan in the lobby of the House of Representatives and asked him to sign a petition for prohibition (or county option).

"I estimate that this will have come to a close by next autumn. Then there will set in a period of manufacturing activity the like of which we have never known. This period has been necessary by the physical damage done by the diversion to war supplies of factories once engaged in making cloth and shoes."

Another result of the war will be the increasing taxes by each nation involved and the raising of tariffs to collect revenue. England will do like the rest.

until we get the initiative and referendum. That is the way to settle such questions."

Eight O'clock Closing.

It was at that session of the legislature that Victor E. Wilson, then a member from Polk county, and now a candidate for the democratic nomination for state commissioner, had charge of the passage of the 8 o'clock closing bill.

Efforts were made by friends of the measure to persuade leaders of the Bryan machine to have Mr. Bryan write the governor asking him to approve the bill. But those efforts were unavailing.

It was during that primary that Mr. Dahlgren contested with Governor Shallenberger for the nomination. The liquor interests were arrayed against Governor Shallenberger on account of his approval of the 8 o'clock closing law and they lined up solidly behind Mr. Dahlgren.

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Then Mr. Bryan returned from from the cabinet. Since then the split between the president and Mr. Bryan has been growing wider and wider.

It has been the same with candidates for appointive positions. Whenever it suited the purpose of the Bryan machine to nominate or defeat a candidate it raised the point that he was a "drinking man" or "a coffee drinker."

Then "dry" democrats and "dry" republicans can co-operate and fight for the prohibition amendment while they work their respective parties for the general elections upon which they are at agreement. Then Mr. Bryan's efforts for prohibition would count for little.

Mr. Bryan speaks about the "insolence" of the liquor interests. They are and always have been insolent. He asks the democratic party "must not be enslaved by this (the liquor interests) the most sordid and corrupting of them all."

It was just as true in 1914. The story I am about to tell shows the lengths to which the Bryan machine was willing to go to nominate a "wet" candidate over "dry" candidates.

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