THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

# LAUNCHED ON A STORMY SEA

St. Louis Convention Responsible for the

HAD NO USE FOR THE PROHIBITIONISTS

Birth of a New Party.

Presidential Candidates Will Be Placed in Nomination - Exciting Seenes During the

Conference-Resolutions Adopted

and Demands Made.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.-A mammoth new political combination is in existence for the coming presidential campaign. So at least the delegates to the national industrial conference which ended here tonight profess to believe.

So stormy a convention probably never before ended so quickly and in seeming harmony-that, too, after virtually slamming the doors in the face of a national party claiming 1,000,000 voters, and vainly seeking a union with the organization acting so summarily. All the efforts of Miss Frances Willard for a juncture with the prohibitionists were coolly snuffed out by the convention at the last moment.

The net result of the convention as figured tonight by the peoples' party men, who are chiefly from the northern tier of states, is that they have by magnificent strategy effected a complete capture of political strength of the farmers' alliance in the south. On the other hand the southern alliance men, under the plea of having acted as individuals without in any way binding their organization, say that they have not altered one iota the pssition they have consistently held from away back.

After the convention was over tonight, and the so-catled mass meeting attended by all the delegates at which the most important action of the day was taken, was at an end, Ben Terrill of Texas said that the alliance men in the south have all along been in favor of independent action, but would not and have not committed their organization in any

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota said the fine distinctions drawn by the southern delegates have been carefully respected, but the masses of the people never would or could inculge in hair splitting. "A prince bishop," said Donnelly, "cursing his subjects and pleading that profanity was in his capacity as prince, was asked if the devil captured the prince what became of the bishop. The alliance in the south has been captured," said Donnelly.

At midnight a committee with full author ity from the convention or "mass meeting" was in session with the people's party national committee, agreeing upon a date and place for a national presidential nominating convention. May 24 and July 4 were each

July 4 was finally selected as the day, the place for holding the convention being left to be chosen by a subcommittee of ten to be appointed by Mr. Taubeneck of Illinois. Omaha was favorably mentioned and also Kansas

#### HIGH TIME FOR AN UPRISING. Industrial Classes Should No Longer Submit

to Domination of Monopolies. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 24.-At the industrial conference today the report of the committee on resolutions was presented and read.

The platform states that the nation is on the verge of moral, political and material ruin; that corruption dominates the ballot box, legislatures, congress and touches even the ermine of the bench; newspapers are subsidized or nuzzled; public opinion is silenced; business prostrated; homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and land and money concentrating in the hands of capitalists. Workmen, it declares, are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported, pauperized lator beat-down wages; a bireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down and they are rapidly degenerating to the European condition.

On the Currency Question, The national power to create money is appriated to enrich the bondholders; silver been demonetized to add to the purchas ing power of gold, and the supply of currency is purpo ely abridged to fatten usurers bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry The platform declares that the old political parties allowed this to exist without an effort at restraint, and, therefore, it asserts a new political organization, representing the pol tical principles herein stated, is neces-sary. A declaration of principles is then made, and a national currency demanded that is safe, sound and flexible, to be issued by the general government only, and which shall be a full legal tender for all doots, public and private, and that, without the use of banking corporations, a just and equitable means of circulation; and a tax not to exceed 2 per cent, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers alliance, or

me better system. Demands the Free Coinage of Silver. It demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver, so that the amount of circulating medium may be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita; a graduated income tax; that all national and state revenues be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, and that postal savings banks be established by the government. The plat-form declares that land should not be mo-nopolized for speculative purposes and alien ownership of lands should be prohibited; all lands now held by railroads and other corpo-rations in excess of their actual needs, and all kinds now owned by allens should be re-claimed by the government and held for actual settlers only. It declares that the government should own and operate railroads, telegraph and telephones and demands that the government issue legal tender notes and pay union soldiers the difference between the price of depreciated money in which they

were paid and gold.
Without taking a vote on the adoption of the platform a recess of two hours was taken.

Just before the recess General C. H. Van
Wyck of Nebraska delivered an address,
which was frequently interrupted by ap-

### Laws That Defeat the Ballot,

General Van Wyck spoke as follows:
In a country where the masses are the rulling majority, the ballot of the day laborer is as omnitoteat as that of the millionaire to form government, establish courts, create laws. Strange that the government so created should be used, through conflict of opposing interest, not to keep hands off in the struggle for bread, but by various pretences to foster, encourage and strengthen one interest even at the expense of others, and by laws, and through them alone, in the and by laws, and through them alone, in the creation of great corporations and syndicates and gifts of lands, bonds and money, providing fortunes rivailing any royalty has be-stowed or received. The laws have created, then developed the American nobility and millionaire class. The machinery of govern-ment is in their hands, and the platform and colley of the old parties dictated by the same

when the hewers of wood and drawers of water begin to realize that the machinery should be reversed so that it shall cease to be used for power and wealth unless it be made to benefit also the multitude, then a great bowl goes up from the specially protected against a paternal government and the wick-edness of trying to improve the condition of man by legislation, particularly if he has no means of subsistence but his daily labor.

When thirty years ago some of us engaged in building a new party were denounced as negro worshippers, then we were determined to improve the condition of the slave by legislation. Then we demanded

control of congress, the executive and the courts. The slaveholders and their allies stigmatized us as enemies of the laws and the constitution. Now white men seek to improve their con-

dition and they nurl at him meaner epithets than the slaveholders at us and them. Destroyed by Their Wickedness.

The tactics are the same under all forms of The tactics are the same under all forms of covernment and all ages and all countries. Religion was always masked and the Almighty burlesqued by theologians, who professed an intimacy so great as to know his secret designs and so confiding as to be entrusted with the delivery of his messages and revelations. That the slave was assumed to the slave was same to t the slave was so important a factor, he was foreordained to that station in the councils of eternity—that he was always happy and should mix religion with gratitude when he reflected that his master was ordered to furnish him with hogs, hominy, shelter, buriaps and blue jeans without any anxiety or con-cern on his part.

So while men are told by the same class of saintly patriots that discontent is implety; that it should be a pleasure as well as Chris-tian duty to bend their backs to burdens and their limbs to toil; that the greatest pleasure on the earth is to labor and to earn just enough for sustenance, as too much would create a surfeit and that would produce nausen, and greatest blessing of all, they should be unspeakably thankful that they were not troubled with the care and counting of millions of dollars.

Since the war republicans have claimed the reigns of government largely on the pretense of improving the condition of the colored man by legislation. They seem to have only one bowel of compassion and that is already exhausted. None left for toiling

white men.

All parties admit that the people need relief. They still run the government. Let us wait and see how many crumbs they will throw to the multitude. The present is the long session of congress, but watch and see how skillful and cunning both parties are in showing the country how not to do it.

Government should be paternal to the extent of protecting the weak against the strong, the toiler and producer from the agarages of

gressions of concentrated capital and corporate power. And that it has not done so is the cause of discontent today. Who Loves His Country Best? Millions are accumulated generally by the legislation they secure, then if they overstep the power which creates them they have be-

come so powerful as to defy the courts when they seek to restrain.

You can see what the old parties have done for the few, but what have they done for the multiplication. the multitude?
Where is the danger from a new party spring from the necessities of the present to strengthening the foundation of the republic

by widening its base!
Are the millionaires the only lovers of the country? The toiling millions who must give up homes, wives and children for the camp and possibly the grave, when the flag and republic is imperiled—do not they love their country in times of peace as well! The lines are now as distinctly drawn as thirty years ago. Devotion to party was mouthed then, but the slaveholders and their alues had no difficulty in tramping down party lines and voting the same ticket. So now, with sober visage, they bow reverently at the party shrine, after suitable gyrations, beating their breasts and sounding the tomtoms, they have as little difficulty in trampling down party lines and voting the same ticke. As they did at the last election in Ann-

sas and Nebraska.

Let us not be decieved. Relief can come

not only by new creeds of faith, but by new work, by a new organization.

The democratic party desires only one issue, the tariff, on which their forces are hopelessly divided. Governor Hill thinks even that much is worse than dynamite and he insists that the worn out issue of 1890 is quite enough to be safe. He will learn campaigu powder will never burn the second time, make more thunder. The people are looking to the future, not the dead past, The republican party, fearing diversity on every issue, prefer there shall be a platform without a plank; that the tariff as well as the currency shall not be debatable questions. And when we ask for bread they won't con descend to toss even a stone. Today it needs no proof to show that bene-

fits are unequally enjoyed and burthens un-equally distributed. We believe that redress can only come by legislation, by force of law. Moral suasion is of no avail to convince a few men that the multitude were not made especially

for their advantage, Railroads and Money.

have been begging for relief in railroad rates. Many of the republican and more of the democratic papers and three-fourths of the people have been demanding it, but the Vanderbilt theory is controling the farming and prairie states. "The people be d—d" seems omnipotent even here.

They say we should not complain; that we are happy. Certainly we are, thank heaven! Railroads and gamblers can make no corner on happiness in the human heart or they would soon have the call on us. Certainly we are thankful for the measure of our pros-perity, but we have not the full measure to which we are entitled. We count our in-

crease by dimes, the roads and those con-nected count theirs by dollars. But the most important issue is the quantity and quality of the currency. This same question has engaged the attention and study of ail nations, creeds, races and classes, bond and free for thousands of years. And there is more legerdemain and slight-of-hand in connection with money than when Jehovah thundered from Sinai against the Israelite guilty of usury or Christ drove the money changers from the temple.

And there would be no more mystery, or doubts or questions as to the proper material and functions of money new than then ex-

and functions of money now than then, except that the same class who now as then stand ready to take advantage of the multitude and make gain from their necessities.

The owners of money have always kep-control. No more dangerous despotism than control. No more dangerous despotism than that based on money, no more abject servitude in the masses who blindly follow has prevailed in the world. One of the dutter of the duter o ties of the republic is to furnish money make exchanges, of character and quantity sufficient for the wants of the people.

C n't Have Too Much. No matter when or how, there is always opposition to an increase. The few who insist upon retaining such laws as will increase

their gains are flerce in objecting to class legwill they show us what possible harm can will they show us what possible harm can ome to a single individual if the government provides money in excess of the wants of the people. Suppose it puts its flat stamp on \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 and the same is not needed, who is injured? Remaining unused in the treasury will be harmless. It can only be drawn out honestly, not by force or fraud.

The world knows that Wall street controls each of the old parties, their conventions and

each of the old parties, their conventions and platforms, their candidates and presidents. Why do they! Is it humanity and patriotism to secure the interest of the multitude? Party cuts no figure on tariff, much less on currency. Men made wealthy by tariff are ready to contribute epithets for opponents and money for campaign purposes where it will do the most good.

Wall street will embrace either dear charmer whether President Harrison or ex-President Cleveland gives assurance of a veto

for free sliver coinage.

There are today great dividing lines, but There are today great dividing lines, but the leaders of both parties are substantially on one side and the masses on the other. So it was thirty years ago, and the multitude were denounced as sectional. But the lines now run through all sections of the republic. There is now no north, no south, no east, no west. All the syndicates and trusts, the west. All the syndicates and trusts, the bankers and money loaners and corporations are on one side. A large part of the producers and tollers on the farm and shop and mine are on the other. If there was the same unanimity among the last as the first. the policies of this republic would soon

MHow to Make Free Coinage Work. Let us have free coins; e of silver on this basis, that when a millio o naces are presented at the mint the market value shall be ascertained; that it shall be o ined into dollars, using the quantity of silver in each dollar the same as provided by law, then paying

[CONTINUED ON SICOND PAGE.]

# DEMOCRATIC POSSIBILITIES

Springer Thinks That Cleveland is Out of the Presidential Race.

HILL'S NEW YORK ACTION COMMENDED

Palmer the Favorite of Illinois Democrats-Party Magnates Discussing the Situation -Proceedings in House and Senate, and Other Washington News,

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.-The presidential question still continues to be the topic of discussion at the national capital and various opinions are expressed as to the effect the final declaration of the Albany convention for David B. Hill will have upon the Cleveland supporters throughout the country. Chairman Springer of the ways and means committee, who has generally been considered heretofore an ardent supporte: of

Mr. Cleveland, thinks now that the act c | the

Albany convention practically rules the ex-

president out of the race. "Until the meeting of the Albany convention," said Mr. Springer, "it was not authoritatively determined what course would be pursued by the democrats of New York as between Senstor Hill and ex-President Cleveland, and that question has now been settled. The democracy of New York has but one candidate, and for him their delegation has been instructed to vote as a unitwith an unanimity rarely witnessed in state conventions. However much the friends of Mr. Cieveland in other states must regret this action, they must accept it as final. It would be folly for other states to insist upon Mr. Cleveland's nomination when his own state had unanimously declared for anoth er

Will Have to Come in the Front Door, "If Mr. Cleveland's name is to be presented to the national convention it must be presented by his own state. He must come in at the front door if at all. I have always been a great admirer of Mr. Cleveland, and I retain my confidence in his ability and in his devotion to the principles of the party. Those friends of his in New York who tope to hold another convention and send another set of delegates to the convention are doing him great injustice. Mr. Cleveland was elected president of the United States by the democratic party. He was nominated, and the most stupendous efforts were put forth by democrats in every voting precinct to secure his re-election. He owes it now to the party that has been so true to him, hav ing conferred upon him greater noners than upon any living statesman, to abide by the action of his party in his state and declare himself a democrat as loyal to democratic usages and organization as to democratic principles. The democratic party at this time is earnestly endeavoring to reinstate itself in power. This can only be done by united and determined action.

Boiters Will Find no Favor,

"Bolters will find no favor with the demo cratic masses whether they be in New York or elsewhere. Democratic unity is essentia

"In view of dissensions in the state of New York between the friends of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill, it may be deemed necessary for the democracy of other states to select our presidential candidate elsewhere. In doing this the party need offer no apology to New York. It is the right and duty of the party to select that man for its standard bearer, whose fitness being conceded, will be the most available. Fortunately we have no lack of available candidates outside of New York, and if it becomes necessary to secure harmony, and in order to make success cer-tain, some one of the available candidates elsewhere will and ought to be elected. In undoubtedly present a candidate in every way fitted for the position, one whose record and ability commend him to the support and confidence of all true democrats.

Palmer is Springer's Choice, "Under the leadership of General John M. Palmer, the demogracy in the state of Illinois have already redeemed the state from republican rule. He has been elected United States senator and the legislative candidates pledged to his support raised to over 30,000 his majority of the popular vote, and at the same election fourteen democrats out of the twenty members to which Illinois is entitled was elected to the lower house of congress It is the opinion of the democrats generally in Illinois that if he is nominated he will re ceive the electoral vote of the state. The state convention is to convene April 27, and will undoubtedly send a solid delegation to the national convention instructed to vote as a unit for his nomination; and with this en-dorsement, and with the feeling of uncertainty which exists as to the condition of the party in New York his nomination is not only possible but I think is probable.

Hill's Action Was Beneficial. "The democracy of the country is indebted to Senator Hill for calling an early conven-tion in the state of New York in order that between this time and the meeting of the na-tional convention next June there there may be time to consider the availability of presidential candidates without reference to the possibility of Mr. Cleveland's candidacy It would have been unfortunate, indeed, if the New York convention would have been put off until after many states in the union had selected their delegates for Mr. Cleve-land and then, at the last moment, the party had been suddenly apprised of the fact that it must make another selection.

it must make another selection.
"There is one thing, however, which is of utmost importance at this time, and that is that there should be harmony and good feel-ing among democrats in making the choice for a presidential candidate. There is no ground for division or dissension in the party. It is the right of every locality to present its favorite son—if I may be pardoned for using that term—and to urge inside of the organiza-tion, by recognized usages, his selection, and the duty of all, when a nomination is made, to use every effort for the nominee.

MONOTONOUS AND TIRESOME.

Discussion of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the House. Washington, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Indian

appropriation bill still continues to be the subject of monotonous consideration in the house, and will likely shoorb the rest of the week. The debate is of the most uninteresting kind and it is only occasionally that the debate assumes a lively character.

The spirit of investigation is still strong in the house and the first formal action after the meeting of that body today was the adoption of a resolution of Mr. Tarsney, from the labor committee, authorizing an investigation into the operations and effect of the eight-hour law in the government service The committee is required to report whether the continuance and enforcement of the eight-hour law is desirable; by what methods and to what extent the law is evaded; whether amoudments are required to secure its practical enforcement, and whether convict labor is being used by the United State or contractors on public works, or if the product of convict labor is being furnished to any department of the government. It was observed that the scope of investigation is almost unlimited and it is likely a searching inquiry will be instituted to last many

weeks.

When the house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill Mr. Bynum occupied the chair.

Members Unjustly Attacked. Members Unjustly Attacked.

Mr. Smith of Arizona offered an amendment to the clause appropriating \$40,000 for the purpose of irrigating Indian reservations by providing that the sum shall be deducted from the appropriations made for the support of Indian schools situated east of the Missouri river. In advocating his argument he referred to what he characterized as a "scurrillous attack" and support certain manufacts of rilous attack" made upon certain members of the house because they had deemed it proper to criticise the Carlisle school. It had been

stated in this attack that the members had been under Catholic influence. He was not by name alluded to, but he was opposed to this system of education. He opposed the system of education of Indians in the east because ne knew that the system was a

failure. He withdrew his amendment for the pres-

ent.

Mr. Pendleton of West Virginia, whose name was mentioned in Superintendent Pratt's interview, declared that he had never been approached directly or indirectly by hint or innuendo, by any Catholic, to induce him to criticise the Carlisle school. He had criticised that school because he had believed it proper to do se

After disposing of forty-six of the sixty pages of the bill the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Sayres of Texas the senate amendments to the census deficiency bill was nonconcurred in, and a committee composed of Messrs. Sayres, Holman and Ding-

ley was appointed.
The house then adjourned and the cterk announced that "a meeting of democratic members would be held tomorrow evening."

### IN THE SENATE.

"Green Goods" Men Will Be Legislated Against—Asked for Information. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.-Mr. Morrill, from the committee on finance, reported back adversely Mr. Coke's bill to amend the laws in relation to the circulation of banking associations and it was placed on the calendar. Mr. Sherman, from the committee on for-

eign relations, reported a bill to protect foreign exhibitors at the World's Columbian exposition from persecution for exhibiting wares prepared by American patents and trade marks, and it was passed.

Mr. Sherman also reported a resolution requesting the president (if not incompatible

with his interest) to inform the senate what proceedings were recently had with the representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the British government as to arrange-ments for reciprocity trade with Canada. It

was agreed to.

Mr. Manderson referred to what is known as the "green goods" business and said there was nothing on the statute books to reach that evil and he introduced three bills with a letter from the chief of the secret service division of the Treasury department, in-tended to remedy the evils. The bills were read by their titles and were referred to the judiciary committee.

Considered the Idaho Contest, The senate then resumed consideration of the Idaho election case and was addressed by Mr. Stewart in favor of the claim of Mr.

laggett. Mr. Stewart suspended his remarks at 3:10 to allow the president's special message on the Columbian exposition to be laid before the senate. It was read and referred to the

At the close of his speech Mr. Stewart offered a resolution that Mr. Ciaggett have leave to occupy a seat on the floor of the senate pending the discussion of the report and have leave to speak on the merits of his claim to the seat. Laid over until tomorrow. The consideration of the Idaho election case was resumed, and Mr. Turple addressed he senate in support of the majority reportthat Mr. Dubois is entitled to the seat.

At the close of Mr. Turple's speech the senate went into executive session and adjourned.

### WORLD'S FAIR MESSAGE.

President Harrison Sends It to Congress Without Recommendation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The presi dent today sent to congress his message, transmitting the report of the World's Columbian commission in regard to the work accomplished and the need of \$5,000,000 or \$8,000,000 more to further it. He made no recommendation as to the money asked for. He transmitted also the resolutions in regard to holding a military encampment at Chicago during the exposition. The president is highly gratified with the progress made.

The report speaks of the satisfactory advancement in every department of work and of assured success. The exposition site is described, the various buildings enumerated and the work of the administrative departments commended.

The following comment is made under the heading, "The Board of Lady Managers":
"This auxiliary body is actively and energetically engaged in the work within the sphere assigned to it by the commission, and its achievements already vindicate the prophecy of its creation and leave no room for doubt that it will be the means of enlarging the influence and usefulness of women of all participating nations as well as our

That Proposed Loan from Congress. Of the proposed loan of \$5,000,000 the report says: "During the lifth session of the national commission held in September, 1891, the World's Columbian exposition (the Illinois corporation), after having made a care-ful and accurate estimate of expenditures that would be required to prepare and equip the grounds and buildings in a manner reasonably adequate to meet the demands of the exposition, determined that it would be necessary for the corporation to secure a loan of \$5,000,000, and also that it intended to apply to congress for such a loan." The communications of President Baker to President Palmer asking the co-operation of the national commission in support of an effort to secure the loan proposed, together with the report of its judiciary committee, to

which the national commission referred the request, are given. "The action of the commission," the report says, "is based upon the finding by the di-rectory of the Illinois corporation of the neessity for the loan, and is supported by the cessity for the loan, and is supported by the further fact that, in the judgment of the commission, the Illinois corporation had made ample provision for acquiring the \$10,000,000 which it is required to raise and furnish by the act of congress, and had fully discharged its obligation in that capacity."

The commission recommends that provision be made for its necessary current expenses to order that it may be able to properly discharged its. in order that it may be able to properly dis-charge the duties and functions imposed upon congress. It also asks an appropriation to pay

awards. Washington Notes.

The senate judiciary committee resumed its hearings this morning on the bills to prevent dealings in options and futures.

Mr. Wilber F. Boyle of St. Louis favored the bills, which he said were originated solely for the protection of farmers.

Release through the first decrease in expension solely for the protection of farmers.

Retrenchment and rigid economy in expenditures for public buildings is to be the motto of the house at this session of congress. While the policy has not been absolutely outlined by a definite vote, it can be stated that few and perhaps no bills for the erection of new public buildings will be reported by the house committee on public buildings. buildings

Confirmations: Charles W. Erdman of Kentucky, consul at Breslaw; James Leitch of Louisiana, consul at Belize: Charles F. Roberts, collector of customs at Humboidt, The treasury department today purchased

430,500 ounces of silver at from \$0.9110 to \$0.9115. Mrs. Harrison was today elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolu-

# Business Men Interested.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.- Special to THE BEE. |- The Business Men's association held another meeting last night. The Bap tist college matter was earnestly discussed and it was decided to hold a mass meeting next Saturday night, when a final effort will be made to sell the remaining lots and thus secure the college. March I the extension of time expires and it will then be known whether this city gets the college or not.

Under a Load of Hay.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Feb. 24.—[Special to THE BEE ]—A 4-year-old child of Hugh Culver. living one mile south of town, fell under a wigon loaded with hey yesterday in such a wiy hat the wheel passed diagonally across his body. He was not seriously burt, to bones being broken.

# MILKING THE MARKET

Price of Wheat in Chicago Fixed at the Will of a Millionaire Clique.

TREMENDOUS DEALS NOW OUTSTANDING

Many Millions of Bushels Sold Short by Speculators in Futures.

FIGURES TAKEN FROM THE RECORDS Conservative and Popular Estimates of the

Volume of Business Compared. ROCKEFELLER UNDOUBTEDLY A LEADER

Knowing Ones Unanimously Admit the Standard Oil King's Presence.

HIS TWO PARTNERS ARE DESCRIBED

You May Guess Their Identity-How Deacon White and Field, Lindley & Co. Were Wrecked-Profits to Smart People Who "Tailed On."

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Everyone on the Board of Trade who knows anything knows that the wheat market is manipulated. The traders have said so time and again to each other and to outsiders, and the same people, who are satisfied that some one is "milking" the market, insist that the recent artice in THE BEE is without foundation. When pinned down for specifications as to the improbable part of the article they usually say that it would be impossible for any one to be long 20,000,000 bushels of wheat without having everybody know that a great deal was on. In order to arrive at a satisfactory and trustworthy estimate of the average "open interest" in wheat in this market a careful

canvass of the matter has been made. The membership of the Board of Trade is 1,900, but only 375 names of firms and members appear on the official clearing house shoet; that is to say, the trades of the entire membership and the outside world are concentrated upon the books of the smaller numper mentioned. No record is kept of the trades made in the wheat pit, sales and purchases being made viva voce between members and entered upon cards, which are the basis of all subsequent entries and the attendant bookkeeping.

Expert testimony of the best sort obtainable was sought. The clearing house sheets were gone over patiently with a half dozen of the best posted men around the Board of Trade, and estimates were made of what each firm and broker enumerated might reasonably be expected to carry on the books in a fairly busy market, such as there is at the present writing.

## Shown by the Figures.

It is impossible to give the entire list, but a list of seventy firms is presented with two sets of estimates, the first colum represent ing a close conservative trade estimate of the open trades on the books, the quantities bought and sold and the second column the usual "popular" estimate of what they carry:

FIRMS.

1. Z	vative	stimate
Schwartz, Dupce & McCor-	4,000,000	# 000 000
Counselman & Day	4,000,000	5,000,000
F. G. Logan & Co Kennett, Hopkins & Co Lamson Bros & Co Baldwin & Farnum	3,000,000	5.000,000
Kennett, Hopkins & Co	2,500,000	5,000,000
Baldwin & Farnum.	3,000,000 2,000,000	5,000,000
Wones Compileston Co	4,090,000 2,500,000	5,000,000
Norton & Worthington	2,500,000	5,000,000
Irvin Greene & Co	2,500,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	4,000,000 2,500.000
Poole & Sherman	2.000,000	5,(0),000
Boyden & Co	1,250,0001	8,000,000
Royden & Co	2,000,000	3,000,000
Hately Bros	2,000,000	5,000,000
C. B. Congdon & Co	2,000,000 1,500,000 1,250,000	2,000.000
T. M. Baxter & Co	1.250,030	5,000,000
F A Birclow & Co	1,250,000	2,000,000
H. V. Lester & Co	1,500,000	3,000,000
Rosenbaum Bros	1,250,000 1,500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	2,000,000
Walker & Co	1,503,000	3,000,000
William Dunn & Co	1.250.000	2.000,000
Geaues, Kirkwood & Co	1,250,030 1,250,090 1,500,000	1,500,000
A. J. Cutter & Co	2,000.000 1,000,000	3,0 0,000
C. E. Gifford & Co. Hately Bros. C. B. Congdon & Co. T. M. Baxter & Co. J. A. Edwards & Co. E. A. Bigelow & Co. E. A. Bigelow & Co. Walker & Co. H. V. Lester & Co. Kosenbaum Bros. Walker & Co. Trego & Montgomery. William Dunn & Co. Getaus. Kirkwood & Co. A. J. Cutter & Co. John Cudally. Brossenu & Co. E. W. Bailey & Co. E. W. Bailey & Co.	800,000	1,500,600
E. W. Bailey & Co	500,000	2,000,000
Coster & Martin	800,000	1:250:000
L. Everingham & Co	800,000	1,520,000
W P Harvey & Co	1,000,000	1,000,000
R. W. Dunham & Co	750.000)	1.0(0.000)
Jackson Bros & Co	753,000	2,0 50.000
W. R. Linn	759,000 1,000,000 750,000	1.103,000
George G. Barker & Co	750.0001	1.250.000
Thomas J. Ryan & Co	1,250,000 1,500,000	2,000,000
Thomas J. Nyan & Co. J. T. Snodgrass & Co. Walker & Wrenn Wright & Haughey William Young & Co. C. L. Raymond & Co. Adams & Samuel	1,500,000	2.500, 100
Wright & Haughey	1,250,000 1,000,000	1,500,000
William Young & Co	1,000,000	1,230,900
C. L. Raymond & Co	V 263 CM301	1,000,000
Lindblom & Co	750,000 750,000 500,000	1,000,000
Lindblom & Co. Elmendorf, Watte & Co. William P. Harvey & Co. M. C. Lightner & Co. M. C Mitchell & Co.	500,000	1,000,000
William P. Harvey & Co	1.009,000	1,500,000
M. C. Lightner & Co	500,000 500,000	1,000,000
Murray, Nelson & Co	750,000 500,000	1,000,000
Pope & Lewis	500,000	750,000
M. C. Lightner & Co. M. C. Mitchell & Co. Murray, Nelson & Co. Pope & Lewis. W. G. Press & Co. R. W. Clerk & Co. H. W. Rogers & Bro. Arthur Orr. Ramsey & Chandler Russell & Barrell. E. Seckel & Co. Young & Nichols Alex, McDougall McKherran & James	500,000	1,000,000
H. W. Hogers & Bro	500,000	1.000.000
Arthur Orr	500,000 500,000 500,000	1,000,000
Ramsey & Chandler	500,000	1,000,000
E Seckel & Co	500,000	750,000
Young & Nichols	500,000	750,000 750,000
Alex. McDougall	500,006	1.000.000
McPherran & James	500,000	1.000,000
Young & Nichols Alex McDougall McPherran & James. E. G. Leszytsky & Co. G. G. Moore & Co. W. S. McCrea & Co. A. C. Heinholz A. C. Buell & Co. Holden & Co.	600,000	750,000 1,000,000 750,000 500,000
W. S. McCrea & Co	507,000	500,030
A. C. Bright & Co	500,000	500,000
Holden & Co	500,000	500,000 750,000
A. Whyland & Co	500,000	750,000
Total	85,000,000	145,000,000
Other firms and members	25,000,000 25,000,000	25,000,000 40,000,000
Grand total	185,000,000	210,000,000

Analysis of the Table.

The two totals represent contracts of boht purchase and sale. The first column there-fore shows 67,500,000 bushels bought and 67,500,000 bushels sold, while the second colamp shows 105,000,000 bushels bought and an equal quantity sold. The actual facts are probably about midway between the two estimates, or somowhat in the neighborhood of 170,000,000 bushels in open contract, or 85.—000,000 bushels bought and 85,000,000 bushels sold. Cash or spot wheat to the amount of 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels and hedging sales against the property for future delivery may be said to represent the proportion of the open interest, based on warehouse stocks. The total now "in sight" in public and pri-

vate warenouses is about 60,000,000 bushels. vate warenouses is about 69,000,000 busnets, but there is hedging selling against probably 60 per cent of the property in other markets—viz: Minneapolis, Duiuth, St. Louis, Toledo and New York. The remainder, 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 busnels, may be said to be a speculative interest. A mass of business large enough to cover a good desi-big enough, in fact, for Rockefeller, Colonel North, John Mackay, or any other man or set of men. set of men.
One of the best posted men in the Chicago grain market thus expressed himself with re-

gard to the article published in THE BEE about the manipulation in wheat:

Whose Hand is Present,

"The facts were in the main correctly stated, though I do not know what authority you have for connecting the name of Colonel North with the combination, and I am not so certian that John W. Mackay has a hand in the deal, but there is every reason to believe that John D. Rockefeller is the ruling genius and it is also known to a good many people on the Chicago Board of Trade that a gentieman for many years prominently identified on the Chicago Board of Trade that a genti-man for many years prominently identified with the Delaware & Lackawanna railroad associated with him. This gentleman is reputed to be worth anywhere from \$40,000,-000 to \$60,000,000. He was for a long time, and is perhaps still, the largest holder of the securities in the railroad named. A flourishing town in New Jersey is named after him and he is a way of very great inafter him, and he is a man of very great im portance in the financial world. Of late be has not taken an active part in business affairs, having turned over the management of his vast interests largely to a son, who has developed considerable ambition to cut i

wide swath in a business way.

"He has important interests in Chicago, being a large owner of the securities of the Union stockyards combine, a \$3,000,000 holder of Chicago city 4 per cents—a recent acquisition—and is besides a large holder of other choice bonds based on Chicago values, besides showing a partiality for desirable real estate mortgages in this city. His interests center very largely in Chicago, as will be seen, and his attention is naturally directed in this way.

When Deacon White Was Pinched. "It is not known when, how, or under what circumstances and conditions these people were taken into the deal with the Standard Oil magnate, but everybody in New York knows that the relations between Mr. Rocke feller and the father and son who repre-sent this great fortune have long been most cordial, and that they have for many years had vest financial deals in common. The first that was known positively of heavy operations for the account of this combination in the Chicago grain market was last sum-mer when S. V. White & Co. ran a corn

deal for them, 'tailing on' with a heavy line "Not liking the manner in which the deacon was carrying on the deal, concluding per-haps that he was giving more attention to his own trade than he was to theirs, or becoming suspicious that he was not alto-gether true to their interests, it was determined to teach him a lesson. He was allowed to capture the entire deal, and was loaded up with more property than he could take care of. The support of the clique was withdrawn from him, and as everybody knows he 'weut broke,' losing over \$1,000,000.

"Field, Lindley & Co. had also done business for the same syndicate. And they, too, had been punished for suspected betrayal of confidence. That is a phase of unwritten history, but it is alleged to be a fact that the wrecking of that firm was due to the unsatisfactory manner in which syndicate deals were handled, and this may explain the mystery which has sur-rounded the disappearance of several million dollars of securities once in the hands of the Floid-Lindley concern. The property in all probability went to pay the losses of members of the firm who had undertaken to 'tail on' to what they believed to be the syndicate

### Roasting White Back.

"Repenting of having broken Deacon White, or perhaps, having been convinced that they were mistaken with regard to his management of their deal in corn, these same men have recently taken him up again and put him in a fair way to regain a large part of his fortune. They have been behind him in the deals of coal stocks in which the deacon has figured so conspicuously during the last month. The deacon will hereafter carry out instructions when he receives them from his powerful friends and will not be unduly ambitious to line his own pockets by 'tailing on.'

# Smart People Profit by It.

"You would be surprised to learn the number of men on the Board of Trade who know the main facts THE BEE article are true. Many of them have been working for menths on the information made public in that article and they have been making a great deal of money in a quiet way by saw-ing wood and muzzling their tongues. I know of one telegraph operator occupying a confi-dential position who has made \$12,000 by a judicious distribution of his tips to two or three close mouthed friends who are in a po-

sition to take deals on joint account, letting the operator in for a share of the profits.

"After the collapse of the Deacon White deal last fall this eastern clique took up the corn deal where he dropped it and made a large amount of money. John Bryant, Pat-ton and two or three others 'tailed on' to the deal and also made respectable fortunes . It is the common belief that this local crowd ran the deal, but that is a mistake. They were simply 'tailers.' It is known to very few persons, but it is nevertheless a fact that John D. Rockofeller was in Chicago last Thursday, the day of the wild jump in wheat that followed the publication in the first

DON'T ENDORSE GANNON. Lyman and Sutton Differ from Their Honored President's Views. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 24.-W. A. Lyman, treasurer, and John P. Sutton, secretary, of the trish National League of America, do not endorse the views expressed by President Gannon in his address of yesterday. Their names were signed in good faith by President Gannon, according to old precedents. They regret to be obliged to publicit dissent from the president's views, as they do not believe in raising funus for distinct factions of what ought to be the united body. They think that the approach of a general election will force a union and that the league ought to raise funds to meet the emergency of a general election, the funds to be used for the support of a thoroughly united party.

Funeral of Yocum's Victim. HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 24.- Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Myron Vanfleet, the victim of Monday's tragedy, was buried this afternoon. The services were conducted by Silas Strickland post Grand Army of the Republic. Presiding Elder William Jones of the Methodist church officiated. A large number of persons were in attendance. A number of the post did not go, but the majority were strongly in favor of attending, believing that while some might uphold the actions of Captain Yocum the sympathy of all was due the afflicted family. The family of the deceased has engaged C. H. Tanner, Batty, Casto & Dungan and W. P. McCuary to assist County Attorney Chris Hoeppner. Roeppner.
Captain Yocum on his side has retained General A. H. Bowen, General 6. J. Dil-worth and M. A. Hartigan. The approaching coroner's inquest is being

watched with a great deal of interest, and the probability is that before the case is settied a number of the metropolitan bar of the state may be engaged. Crippled by a Collision. BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 24 .- | Special to THE

BEE. |- Eugene Pitts against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company is the title of a suit that has just begun trial in the district court of this county. The suit is for the recovery of \$59,590 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by a to have been sustained by the plaintiff by a collision on the defendant's road somewhat over a year ago. Mr. Pitts was a traveling salesman, enjoying a lucrative position at the time, and the character of his injuries was such as to make him a permanent cripple. The principal injury was to his spine, and since the date of the accident Mr. Pitts has had to be helped around with the assistance

Bonds for Papillion. Papillion, Neb., Feb. 24 .- Special to THE BEE. |-An election will be held here on the 27th to vote bonds for a new \$12,000 school building. Sentiment is unaulmous in favor of the bonds.

# BEATRICE PEOPLE OBJECT

Changes in the City Street Car Lines Not Satisfactory.

SPECIAL LOCALITIES WILL BE FAVORED

the North End Rest Isd the Preference, But ferent Now.

BEE. |—A kick of portent developing among certain stockholders of the old Beatrice stree lway becaus of the sale of that property to the new Rapid Transit and Power company. The old line was built in the special interest of certain north of town additions, and has been operated in their special interest, at ar annual loss, for several years. The new arrangement whereby the new company proposes to operate the line on a different route by electric power is the cause of the kick. It is claimed by the objecting stockholders that the new company will operate the road in the special interests of the south Beatrice additions, to the great injury of the north end. About the only line now left, in fact the only line left to which the objecting stockholders can look to for any relief, is the stub Glenover street railway, and that will have to be operated by horse or mule power, if operated at all. This line connects with the new company's line at the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, and as the motor line proposes to electrically equip their line only to Garfield street, the terminal of the Glenover line will be two squares away from the electric lines which have the exclusive franchise to the streets leading down into the business heart of the city. The proposition to equip the Gienover line with electric power is not favorably considered by the new company, so the entire northern sections of the city are practically shut out from street car service under the new airangement. It is given out semi-confidentially that the electric power to operate the new lines will be generated at riong, five miles north of the city, on the Blue river, and where there is a splendid water power sufficient to supply electric power for a city of ten times the population of Beatrice.

### BARMONY IN THE THIRD,

Members of the Republican District Com-

mittee Meet at Norfolk. . Norrolk, Neb., Feb. 24.—|Special Tetegram to THE BEE. |-The republican central committee for the Third congressional district met in this city this evening, Chairman W. E. Peebles of Peader presiding. Atles Hart of Dakota City was chosen temporary Hart of Dakota City was chosen temporary secretary. The following communiteemen were present: Antelope, N. D. Jackson; Burt, P. L. Rork, by C. E. Bardwell, proxy; Cedar, L. H. Mansor; Cumming, C. U. McNish; Dakota, Atlee Hart; Dixon, C. W. Gurnay; Dodge, E. Schurman, by George W. Dot ey, proxy; Knox, E. A. Fry; Madison, J. R. Havs; Platte, Edward Arnold; Stanton John Eperity Thurston, A. C. About: ton, John Eberly; Thurston, A. C. Aobott; Wayne, John T. Bressler. The counties of Boone, Colfax, Merricki Nance and Pierce were unrepresented. The convention to elect two delegates to the na-

to meet at Norfolk on April 21 at 7:30 p. m., the basis of representation being one delegate from each county and one for every 150 yoles or major fraction thereof cast for Attorney General Hastings in 1890. By a unanimous vote of the committee Judge W. F. Norris was selected for temporary chairman of the convention. A lengthy discussion then ensued on a motion the convention to nominate a candidate fo congress, all the committeemen favoring an early convention, some being in favor of nominating at the delegate convention and others favoring a later date. It was finally decided to call the convention to meet at Fre-monton Wednesday, July 20, at 7:30 p. m. It was decided not to admit proxies to the con-

tional convention at Minneapolis was called

vention and request each county elect its al-loted delegates and an equal number of alternates. The meeting was marked by good nature

throughout and every one present was confident of success.

Sixth Annual Session. NORFOLK, Nob., Feb. 24 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-The sixth annual session of the North Nebraska Teachers' association was be held at Norfolk, March 30 and 31, and 5pril 1, 1892. The first meeting will be aeld Wednesday evening, March 30, and the last Friday afternoon, April 1. The High School oratorical contest will take place Friday evening following the adjournment of the association. On Wednesday evening the association will be addressed by Chancellor James H. Canfield of the University of Ne-braska. There will be one principal subject for discussion at each half-day session, as follows: Thursday forencon, "Physical Cul-ture:" Thursday afternoon, "Music in Public Schools:" Friday forenoon, "Drawing;" Friday afternoon, "Summer Schools." The discussion of each subject will be introduced by the reading of a paper, or papers, followed by a general discussion, in which all are in-vited to participate. The president's address will be given Thursday evening. It is expected that this will be the targest meeting in the history of the association. The papers are to be prepared by the ablest specialists to

be found in the territory of the association, and will be especially adapted to the needs of teachers who desire to introduce into their schools systematic instruction in drawing, physical culture or music. Nebraska Pill Makers to Meet.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 24.-Special to THE BEE. |- Last night the officers of the State Pharmaceutical association held a meeting in the Palmer house in conjunction with local druggists and prepared a program for the next annual convention of pill makers, to take place in this city June 7, 8 and 9. Those present were: Grif J. Evans, President Hastings, Mrs. Crissie, secretary, Omaha; James Reed, Nebraska City; L. P. Farasworth, H. D. Boyden and A. W. Buchbait of this city.

heit of this city.

The following is the program:

The following is the program:

Tuesday—7 p. m.. address of welcome by Mayor Boyden. Response. Address of president. General hundshaving. Informal ball. Wednesday—9 to 12. regular business. 2 p. m., contest at fair grounds, races games, etc. 8 p. m., grand ball.

Thursday—9 a. m., regular business, election of officers, selection of place for place of next meeting. 2 p. m., procession to so diers' home, sugar factory and ether points of interest, s. p. m., free entertainment to druggista at opera house; troupe to be hereafter decided.

The veiled pill makers of Missouri are expected to arrive on the evening of the 8th

pected to arrive on the evening of the 8th and will open the grand ball with grand with a grand march in unique uniforms. A distinctive part of this year's convention of the state's pharmacists will be the exhibit of pharmaceutical preparations made in Nepaska. Quille a preparations made in Nepaska. braska. Quite a number of manufacturers braska. Quite a number of manufacturers have already applie for space, and the principle of patronizing home industries will not be forgotten. The contest on the afternoon of June 5 will be made the more interesting by prizes to be given by Nobraska jobbers. The contest includes lady's egg races, fat men's races, etc., etc., including also an exhibition of fast Nebraska horse flesh by A. S. Patrick of this city.

S. Patrick of this city. Fire at Beatrice.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 24 .- [Special to Tus BEE. |-The Beatrice Paper Bag factory, small concern on Fourth street, between Court and Fila streets, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The building was owned by John Elli, and the factory was owned and operated by Fred King & Co. The total loss is about \$1,500; insurance, \$1,200. In a building just adjoining on the north several carloads of balled hay were stored. The fire communicated to this and the hay was ruined. by fire, smoke and water entailing a loss of about \$500 on building and contents.