## OMAHA BULLS AND BEARS.

The Board of Trade Holds Its First Open-Board Session.

CONSIDERABLE BUSINESS DONE.

Arrest of a Successful Victimizer on a Big Scale-Cowboy Johnson Pleads Death Ends a Law Suit.

#### The Open Board.

Yesterday morning the Omaha board of trade held its first session as an open board, the intention being to emulate the example in the legitimate style which now obtains in the best established commercial organizations in the The hall was cleared of the chairs

which have occupied the floor for some time past. In their stead in four sections of the apartment stood high tables excellently ornamented and surmounted by richly colored marble slabs. Members of the board and other citizens dropped in in twos and threes and when President Meyer called the board to order, among those present were: Messrs. Upton, Shriver, Brady, Wakafield Upton, Shriver, Brady, Wakefield, Sheely, Hellman, Troxell, Merriam, Peck, Cahn, Hartmann, Brunner, Hitchcock, Medway, Wakefield, Gibson, Martin, Griffitts, Broatch, Kosters, Evans Cottner, Specht, Mar-shall, Lobeck, Gibson, Clark, Taylor, McWhorter, White of Plattsmouth, and several others. Several of these had brought to the chamber samples of seed and grain. The first of these was Mr. White of Plattsmouth, who lugged in a good-sized bag of barley which he deposited in a drawer in one of the tables. Mr. Merriam of Himebaugh & Merriam, was next with seven bags of No. 2 yellow corn, No. 2 rye, No. 2 white oats and one of wheat, B. F. Troxell appeared with a quartette of tin boxes, containing samples of seeds the identity of which puzzled some of the dealers. By the experienced eye of the BEE man these were known to be millett, alfalfa, redtop and orchard grass. Examination of these samples consumed some time, and the regret was general that Joseph Garneau, who was expected, had not shown up with samples of flour. While standing around the tables some of the members who had seen how things were done in eastern boards, took a couple of handfuls of the samples and scattering them over the heads of a number of the lookers-on, among whom was President Meyer, suggested that it was about time to open the session. Mr. Meyer placed Mr. Nattinger in the calling board, and the work of the first session of the open board was commenced.

Mr. Nattinger commenced by modestly hinting to the members, some of whom supported themselves on the tables and others against the walls, that he thought they'd "better get another boy"-one who was up to the business. But he received all kinds of assistance from those who knew and those who did not know all about the matter. He first asked for October corn,

whether there was any to be put up for sale. But none was offered. He then asked, amidst breathless silence and the curiosity of the on-lookers, for offers of November corn. Mr Mer-riam offered 5,000 bushels at 35c, which were bid for by Mr. Troxell and captured by Mr. White, of Plattsmouth at 35‡ cents. Some more of the same corn was put and bought by McWhorter at 35 cents. Mr. Merriam then offered 5,000 bushels of December corn at 34 cents, and it was bought by Mr. White. There was then a call for October wheat, but none of it or that, either, of November or December was offered. Mr. Peck offered October oats at 27 cents, but no buyer could be found. The same was the case with oats for November. Of December oats Mr. Merriam offered twenty-five cars at 27 cents, and ten of these were bought by Mr. White at that price. May oats were passed and finally the board took a turn with provisions. The Anglo-American Provision company offered 500 barrels of pork at \$11.50 and these of pork at \$11.50 and these were instantly gobbled up by Mr. Meday, of the Hammand Packing company. Another offer of 250 barrels at the same price was accepted by the latter buyer. Mr. White then took a hand in offering, and put on the market ten cars of No. 2 corn at 33½ cents. There was a little bidding on this offer Mr. Peck offering 33 cents, Mr. Merriam 331, Mr. White expressing a will-ingness to accept 331c. The corn was knocked down to Mr. Merriam at 331c.

and though the president announced that they had been light, still they were quite satisfactory. He stated that to-day a ticker would be placed in the chamber, which would tell the rate of the markets in the east, although up to the opening of the board, these were marked on the black board provided for that

This brought the day's sales to a close.

The session will open at 11:30 sharp in the morning. It is expected that before the end of the week, the members will have become so familiarized with the workings of the new and exciting enter-prise that we shall have at home a men-agerie of our own of bulls and bears.

### CARLOAD LOTS.

Why the State Railway Commission

Say They Should Not be Abolished. Commissioner Griffitts, of the Freight Bureau of the Omaha board of trade, has received the following from the State Railway commission at Lincoln. It is the advance argument which that body will make in-Washington about the middle of next month, before the inter-state railway commission, in favor of a continuation of shipments to the west from the east of goods in carloads lots, for the abolition of which the commission has been petitioned by eastern jobbers.

Before the Inter-state Commerce Commission of the United States of America: If, by the change of classification or otherwise, the differences in charges made by the railway companies on car-loads, and less than car-loads of the same class of freight, is extinguished, the jobbing and manufacturing business of the country will surely be located in eastern cities.

It is not just or right, or to the interests of Nebraska, or any other western state that the net proceeds of all the labor and all the products should be sent outside of its borders products should be sent outside of its borders to build up other states and their cities. As great safeguards as possible should be thrown around the industries of each commonwealth so that each may enjoy the benefits of its own resources, that they may be built up and remain in a prosperous condition. This is the course pursued by our government as a nation, and by all other nations, and to a great extent, it should be followed by all states. The state of Nebraska is purely agricultural—more so than any other state in the union—there being no coal or mineral products of any kind—and no timber—in fact, nothing has been contributed by nature except the rich soil and warm sunshine workcept the rich soil and warm sunshine work-ing hand in hand with the husbandman. The earnings of the farm are expended for The earnings of the farm are expended for fuel brought from other states, wearing ap-parel, articles of consumption and agricul-tural implements. When it is considered that in the future, all these tributes must be paid to other states, the question arises, "On what must we depend to build up our indus-tice and retain the wealth created within

our borders?" Certainly cities must be built up as they are the safety deposits of wealth. They are the trade centers where the jobbers and manufacturers are located, and, without these enterprises, there will be no cities. How can jobbers be maintained and manufactories promoted within the state! It can only be done by a favorable condition of railway rates—there is no water or other transporta-tion facilities—therefore, on the railways alone depends the future of Nebraska.

alone depends the future of Nebraska.

How can jobbers and manufacturers be protected by railways! They can be protected by making the rate on car loads lower per hundred pounds than on goods in less than car loads. The jobber buys and ships sugar, syrup, canned goods, coffee, fruit, agricultural implements and all other articles in large quantities, handles them at his place of business and distributes them in small quantities to adjacent towns. The manufacturers is the state of t of business and distributes them at his place of business and distributes them in small quantities to adjacent towns. The manufac-turer brings his coal, lumber, iron, steel, paints, glass and other articles in car loads, employs thousands of men in manufacturing merchantable articles to supply the home de-

merchantable articles to supply the home demands throughout the state.

The railroad companies have, heretofore, made marked differences between car load and less than car load rates. These differences were the result of long years of experience and it was the result of fair business conclusions after long contact between the railroads and the public, being for the best interests of both. Based on this practice of railroads, jobbing and manufacturing interests have started up, and their promoters ratiroads, joboing and manufacturing inter-ests have started up, and their promoters have struggled for years to develop them; they hinged their faith on the protective rates they had enjoyed theretofore and it is not reasonable or just that they should be destroyed, and fall as victims to the selfish greed of Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other eastern cities.

Jobbing and manufacturing establishments are a necessity. Merchants in small towns in Nebraska cannot conveniently order goods from New York and eastern cities because the time consumed in filling the order (about two weeks) is too great, while an order sent to a local trade center is received within forty-eight hours. If the retailer was compelled, by the absence of home establishments, to order from distant cities, he would be compelled to carry larger stocks, or not have the goods to meet the wants of his customers. In most cases this would drive the present retailer out of exis-tence in a business way, because it would take much greater capital to conduct trade, and he would be unable to establish credit in distant cities. The local jobbers practically carry all the retail trade of the state. Again, the retailer would be controlled socoral the retailer would be compelled, several times during the year, to make long, tedious and expensive trips to purchase goods, conse quently the margins must be greater, the consumer must pay more, and the present consumer must pay more, and the present very satisfactory manner of transacting bus-iness would be completely upset, and with damaging results. The railroads have adopted the practice of making a differential per hundred pounds in favor of car-loads, as an economical measure—if their expense is increased (assuming that the present extern increased (assuming that the present system of rates is reasonable), the rates per hundred pounds must be advanced. Shipments made in car-loads are loaded at point of shipment directly into the car by shippers, and un-loaded from the same car at destination. The freight makes better time in transit, is not transferred, and is therefore in better condition. Thus, there is a saving to both trans-portation company and the shipper. Again, a car load of straight freight of single commodity will average 24,000 pounds, while car loads of mixed freight will only aver-age 16,000 pounds, the weight of the car be-ing fixed at 20,000 pounds, the difference in a train of straight and mixed freight is very train of straight and mixed freight is very striking. In the one the weight of the goods predominates, in the other the weight of the cars. While this great difference is not of so much importance on short hauls, it is a very large item of expense when it is considered that the haul from scaboard points to points in Nebraska average 1.500 miles, and from Chicago 600 miles. The present difference between fourth The present difference between fourth and fifth classes between Chicago and Ne braska points is but 6 cents per 100 pounds. While this ought to be just and fair to points in Illinois and eastern Iowa, it certainly should not be extended on the same basis to points in Nebraska, but should be increased to at least 10 cents per 100 pounds, rather than diminished from 6 cents to a lower figure.

Respectfully submitted,
[For the Board.] O. P. Mason,
Secretary Board of Transportation of Ne-

Board of Trade vs. Discrimination. The interstate commerce law in its third section provides: "That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to its proparticular locality, or to subject any particu-lar locality to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect

whatsoever. The policy of the common carriers between Chicago, Omaha and common Nebraska points, as illustrated by the freight tariffs now in use, appearing to us to be in violation of the inter-state commerce law, the rates established by the tariffs referred to clearly discriminating against the business interests of our city, whilst strongly favoring the further development of Chicago, as a distribut-ing centre for our own state, we hereby carnestly request our bankers, capitalists, mer-chan's manufacturers and citizens generally to assemble with our board of trade, in mass meeting, at the board of trade hall, on the evening of Thursday, 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, there to agree on measures necessary to obtain our rights under the national law and secure guarantees for proper protection in the future.

H. H. MEDAY,
JOHN A. WAKEFIELD,
EUCLID MARTIN,
Committee of Board of Directors, Omaha

Bpard of Trade. W. F. GRIFFITTS, Commissioner, Freight Bureau, Omaha Oct. 17, 1887.

## The Courts.

The case of Jim Stephenson against the cable railway, requesting an order restraining the defendant from laying track in front of the plaintiff's place of business, corner of Harney and Tenth street, was on trial before Judges Wakeley and Groff yesterday. Messrs. Doane and Pritchett appeared for the plaintiff and General Cowin for the company. It is said by the defendant that the Omaha Horse railway company is backing Mr. Stephenson inasmuch as its attorney represents the complainants and Mr. Marsh of the Horse railroad was a very prominent witness for the injunction. A PECULIAR WILL.

In the county court the will of Moses O. Talcott was refused probate on account of informality, the principal reason being that there was only one witness. It was a peculiar instrument, written on a small sheet of paper, and very crudely worded. The deceased formerly lived on a farm near Waterloo in this country. in this county.

Dr. S. R. Patten, dentist, Room 313, Ramge building, Omaha. Telephone 56.

Conductor and Policeman. Conductor F. H. Keeshen of the Union Pacific road, was returning home Sunday evening about 6 o'clock, after his day's run, when he was assaulted by a drunken plumber who mistook him for a policeman. Keeshen received several blows before he was able to retaliate, which he did greatly to the other's regret, knocking him down with a blow under the ear, when by-standers interferred. Mr. Keeshen then went to his home, 1018 south Twenty-second street, The would-be bruizer also went to his home, which is on the same street, and a few minutes later returned to the place of the encounter with his shoes in his hands looking for and offering \$5 to any person who would tell him where that — "policeman" went. But he couldn't find anybody who knew where

### the blue-coat had gone.

MOYNIHAN'S CHASE.

It Results in the Capture of a Slick Confidence Man.

Louis P. Berghoff came to this city

last August. He presented himself at

the wholesale boot and shoe house of

Kirkendall, Jones & Co., representing that he was about to launch out in the merchandise business in this vicinity, and inquired whether they could refer him to a favorable locality. He was recommended to Shelby, Iowa. He went there, came back here, and informed the firm that he had decided to establish himself there, and that outlook for a lucrative business was extremely flattering. He then ordered a bill of goods to the extent of \$500, submitting a written statement of his assets, and paying \$100 cash. Next he turned up at the Robinson Notion company. Here he wanted \$1,500 worth of goods, giving Kirkendall, Jones & Co. as reference. He obtained the goods. At Sloan, Johnson & Co., Gilmore & Ruhl, Max Meyer & Co. and M. E. Smith & Co., he also secured bills of goods by similar representations. Then he returned to Shelby and opened up his establishment with a great flourish of trumpets. Hfs business prospered in such a way that within a month he was enabled to return to this city and make a cash pay-ment on the goods he had purchased to each of his creditors. Then he ordered more goods and went back to his bonanza at Shelby. But instead of pro-ceeding right along with the amassing of a fortune, he quietly, yet expediti-ously, loaded up his entire establish-ment on wagons and disappeared with it. His action was reported to the Omaha firms and immediate steps taken for the rascal's arrest and recovery of the goods. He was traced to Centerville, D. T. Here he was arrested, but subsequently released by the stupid sheriff, who claimed that he had no legal grounds on which to hold Berghoff, his information having only been obtained through a private telegram. Of course he skipped the country. The services of Detective Moynihan, of Omaha, were here called into requisition, and he has had a long, arduous and exciting chase, all over the had a long, exciting chase, into Canada, south east, into Canada, south and then back into the west, and not until Monday last was he arrested. This took place at Chicago, by members of the Pinkerton force, into whose waiting arms he fell as he jumped off the sleeper on the Michigan Central. Berghoff is now safely ensconced in the county jail, and is evidently fated for a trip down the road. He is a handsome man, of fine address, and unquestioned business ability, yet noted as one of the shrewdest and most successful confidence men in the country. Detective Moyni-han has the credit of a fine piece of

THE FRONTIER SHAKE DOWN.

Preliminary Hearing of Johnson for

Impersonating a U. S. Marshal. T. C. Johnson, the big Broken Bow cowboy, who was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Showalter and brought into this city Saturday, charged with impersonating a United States officer and extorting money from Parker, the road agent who held up Major Bash, the United States paymaster, was arraigned before Commissioner Anderson yesterday morning. He was represented by Parke Godwin, and pleaded not guilty. A rigid investigation was entered into. Johnson, himself claims that the whole affair is a put up job on him; that he has some very bit-ter enemies in and about Broken Bow, and on divers occasions they have made dire threats against him. He further claims that several of these parties are in collusion with certain authorities, and that the robbery of Parker is a piece of their combined malicious work. However, there are witnesses who will testify that Johnson and another man, name unknown, did actu-ally go through the form of arresting Parker under the guise of United States mashals, but upon extracting something like \$1,500 from the robber, released him on condition that he would keep a close mouth and leave the coun-Parker, however, has testified that he gave up his money to Johnson, or his "pal," in fear of extreme bodily harm. They got the drop on him in an out-of-the-way place and made him a prisoner. He was onto their game, and knew that their sole purpose was to rob him, no matter how desperate the means they should be compelled to resort to, and he proposed to buy his liberty and named his terms—all the money he had with him and immediate departure from the country. This he had no intention of doing. He has an old head, if he is young in years, and he adopted this ruse in order to gain his release. But he never in tended to leave the country. He is one of those desperate characters whose life has been one continuous series of crime on the frontier, to whom revenge is always sweet. He "had it in" for Johnson and his pal, so he testified in his trial at Cheyenne, and resolved to get even if it cost him a long term,or even his life. He was arrested, though, by Marshal Cook, a bona fide officer fore an opportunity offered, and realizing that it was all up with him he peached, and Johnson was arrested, but his partner is still at large. Parker, it will be remembered, was convicted of highway robbery at Cheyenne for the paymaster job, and sent to the territorial prison. In consequence of the import-ance of his deposition and the evidence of several parties at Cheyenne and Broken Bow, Johnson's preliminary trial was continued until Saturday next.

### DEATH ENDS IT.

The Doren Habeas Corpus Brought to an Unexpected Termination.

An unexpected termination has been attained in the habeas corpus case of Doren in the district court, caused by the death of the little girl who was the occasion of the suit. The plaintiff was the father. The child was about two years of age. Since her birth, the father and mother had disagread, the former claiming improper conduct on the part of the mother. Yet, the mother placed of the mother. Yet, the mother placed the child with the sisters of charity, who are conducting the half-orphan asylum now temporarily loacted in what was formerly known as the Cosmopolitan on South Thirteenth street. After the child had been placed with the sisters the father been placed with the sisters, the father called and demanded that it be delivered to him. The sisters, having received the little girl from the mother, declined to comply with the demand, whereupon the father took the matter to the courts, the case being given a preliminary hearing by Judge Groff. The result of this hearing was that the sisters were ordered to retain possession of the child until a final order should be issued, the court Pleasant Party.

A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Zimmerman were present at their residence on Pierce between Tenth and Eleventh streets, Sunday, on the occasion of the sixteenth birthday of their daughter Louisa. The party was an exceedingly enjoyable one.

vexed question, the end of which otherwise would not soon have been reached.

The funeral took place from Barrett & Heafy's undertaking establishment yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, the leading the expension of the expension father and mother sustaining the expenses. It is said that this death has reconciled all difficulties heretofore existing between the parents.

#### TWO OF A KIND.

Cora Hartman and Nellie Roth Again Before the Police Court. Cora Hartman and Nellie Roth, the two little incorrigibles, were before Judge Berka yesterday morning. They are a couple of as complete specimens of total depravity as could be furnished by the Seven Dials of London. The girls, aged fourteen and fifteen respectively, for months have been the consorts of low and vicious men, sleeping in box-cars, sheds or the open air, as the case might be, and leading lives whose shameless-ness is really incredible. Despite their depraved condition, both retain much of their former comliness, for in fact both have been lovely children. Now they smoke, drink, chew and swear with the gusto of deck hands on a canal boat, and are evidently past all redemp-tion. This time they were up for street walking, and Cora Hartman was called up first. As she stepped forward, a lady, Mrs. H. M. Cook, of California street, made her appearance before the magistrate and told the judge that if he would give her one more chance she would take her, give her a home and employment and do everything within human power to reclaim and reform her. The court was reluctant, knowing that desperate cases required desperate remedies, and that Cora's is an extremely desperate case, but he finally yielded and turned the child over to Mrs. Cook, with the admonition that if she ever appeared before him again her destiny would be the reform school. The Roth girl was not so fortunate and the court remanded her to the female department, pending

her removal to the reformatory. The Barbers' Association.

The Barbers' association of this city now holds meetings every Monday night, though working under a temporary constitution. They intend to send a delegate to the national gathering of barbers which is to be held in Cleveland, in December, when a national association of tonsorial artists will be organized. The constitution will then be framed in conformity with that of the national

#### Stole His Hay.

Stephen Bowes, of the military heads quarters, resides on the corner of Thirtyfirst and Marcy streets. Sunday night some parties deliberately drove into his yard and stole several bales of hay. Mr. Bowes and several residents in the vicinity think the guilty parties are campers residing in Redick's grove.

A General Denial. OMAHA, Gct. 17 .- To the Editor of the BEE: The allegations set forth against me by John Reeves in your Sunday issue are false in every particular, as I will show at the proper time and place.

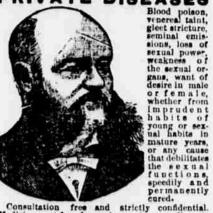
A. M. CLARK.

Dangerously Injured. James Richards, proprietor of the planing mills, corner of Eighteenth and Mason streets, was struck in the groin resterday morning by a heavy plank and



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\*\*Cames Means & Co., 4! Lincoln St., Boston, Mass-Full line of the above Shoes for sale in OMAHA by G. W. Cook, 1906 Parnam street; G. S. Miller, 6!2 North 16th street; Hayward Bros., 40? South 15th street. In Council, Blurry by Sargent & Evans, 4!2 Broadway.

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For \$2.25 we have a splendid fancy cheviot suit, elegantly made up, which would be cheap at \$4.50.

But the greatest of all bargains is our all wool cassimere suit at \$2.50. This is beyond a doubt as good a suit as was ever offered at double this price. We placed 250 of them on our counters last week and had to telegraph for more. We have again all sizes.

In finer grades we show a large variety of silk mixed cassimere cheviots and worsteds elegantly trimmed and made.

Boys' overcoats we offer from \$1.35 for as good a coat as you can buy elsewhere for \$3.00 up to the finest grades of chinchillas and cassimeres, which, in style and make, are the product of the most skillful and artistic cutters and tailors.

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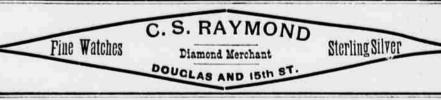
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