

THE SHORT SELLER.

He Gets a Turning Over from Miller Pillsbury.

BUYERS OVERWHELMED WITH WIND

How the "Young Man with His Office in His Hat" Has More Influence on Prices Than the Big Purchaser of Real Wheat—Cheap Dollars for Farmers to Pay Debts with—A Chicago Man Who Thinks Washburn's Bill Gives Millers a Monopoly—Official News Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Charles A. Pillsbury, the Minneapolis miller, told the Hatch committee yesterday what he knows about wheat, and while he was doing so, President Hamill, of the Chicago Board of Trade, was telling a senate sub-committee a story that might be interpreted as an intimation that Pillsbury had a method in his opposition to "future" dealings. Pillsbury said that the world's surplus supply of wheat was steadily dwindling, and was being drawn on each year to meet the increasing consumption of wheat. He said that if one man owned the wheat crop raised in the United States this year it would have been possible to get \$1.50 per bushel for it from Europe just as easy as 90 cents, because Europe had to have it. Russia had none to export, and India had shipped its surplus of previous years.

Brings Up the Money Question.
Lewis—Then the statistical position of wheat has been growing better for five years past, and the price (except for a spurt this year) has been growing weaker? Pillsbury—That is so.
Lewis—Doesn't the value of money have a great deal to do with it? Isn't money worth more than ever?

Pillsbury—I think as a whole the dollar will buy more goods now than ever.
Lewis—If we had \$1,500,000,000, instead of \$200,000,000, in circulation, would not the farmers get more for their wheat?
Lewis—Would pay as much debts.
Lewis—More nominal dollars, but perhaps they would not buy so much.

Pillsbury—More nominal dollars, but perhaps they would not buy so much.
Lewis—It would give the farmers more purchasing capacity.
Pillsbury—Oh, yes.
Lewis quickly retorted: "That is what is the trouble with wheat, is it not?" and there was general laughter in the committee.

In reply to further questions from Lewis, Pillsbury admitted that wheat selling alone would not account for the decline in wheat, which was too great to be chargeable to one cause alone.
Young Man with Office in His Hat.
Pillsbury favored the bill under consideration. He said that the owners of the immense wheat crop that is raised in this country had less to say about the price of wheat than some young men howling prices on the Chicago exchange, who, perhaps, could not tell the difference between a grain of wheat and a grain of barley. He (Pillsbury) was one of the largest importers of actual wheat, but his buying had less actual effect on prices than some one at the wheat pit whose office was in his hat. The only difference between the bucket shop and the Board of Trade was that on the board 10 per cent of trades were legitimate, while in the shop only 1 per cent was so.

No Need of "Short" Selling.
"Short" selling was not necessary. It was not practiced in the real estate or dairy business. It had been stated that the millers sold flour months ahead. That was true, but he would stake his reputation that 99 per cent of all flour sales were followed by deliveries. He had never known a speculative offering of flour. Formerly millers kept large supplies of wheat and flour on hand, but they now realize that it was hardly safe for a man to be "long" overnight of a round lot of wheat unless he had contracts already made, for he could no longer reckon on the law of supply and demand.

Pretty Hard on the Buyers.
Pillsbury said that buyers of wheat had to take care of all actual wheat, and in addition care for millions of bushels of wind. The wind was just as heavy as actual wheat, and was so much more of a load to be carried. He thought contracts should be negotiable, and that sales of contracts were legitimate, provided the first maker actually had the wheat. Where a contract was made and the wheat was not behind it the sale was a mere gamble. The burden of proof, in his opinion, should be put upon the seller to show that he had the wheat he sold.

A MONOPOLY FOR MILLERS.
That is what Hamill of Chicago thinks of Washburn's bill.
Along about the same time that Pillsbury was talking to the representatives, Hamill was talking to senators. Platt raised a laugh by telling Hamill (sighing as he did so) that if he (Hamill) was in congress he would find out that there was a feeling among the grangers that banks and bankers were their natural enemies. Then Hamill took up the argument against Washburn's anti-option bill which is the one the senate is considering. He said: "The proposed measure is intended to absolutely prohibit all merchants, great and small, from dealing in or handling in the legitimate channels of trade all of the products mentioned in the bill."
Discriminates for the Farmer.
"While it avowedly gives to the farmer the right to make contracts for the future delivery of the products of the farm it prohibits by the most despotic means, the merchants with whom the farmer makes his contracts for future delivery from disposing of his property until actual delivery is made by the farmer. What is the result? As to grain, simply this, that while the farmer has the naked right to dispose of his property, even before he has raised it, he can really dispose of his wheat to the miller alone.

Monopoly for Millers and Malsters.
"His grain must be sold, if for future delivery, to a dealer who, under the provisions of the bill, would be prohibited from disposing of it until its actual delivery. It entirely eliminates all legitimate competition in the purchase from the farmer of his products, for the reason that the miller and the malster alone remain unhindered as possible buyers from him. It discriminates solely in favor of the miller and the malster, and secures a monopoly for their advantage by driving out every dealer and warehouseman."

Traders Must Treaters the Wheat.
Platt—When Hutchinson sold millions of bushels of wheat did he have to make deliveries?
Hamill—Certainly.
Washburn—Do you suppose that Par-

tridge expected to deliver the large number of bushels he sold a few days ago?
Hamill—I don't know what he expects to do. I only know that he could be compelled to do so.

Washburn Explains His Bill.
Senator Washburn interrupted to declare that there was nothing in his bill to prevent legitimate dealing in futures or in turning over a contract a thousand or more times. The only thing it contemplated was to prevent a man selling what he did not have. If a man bought 5,000 bushels of grain for future delivery, and secured a receipt for the actual grain, he could sell the receipt to B, and B to C, and so on. But no man could sell in expectation of subsequently getting hold of that or some other receipt.

GLEANNINGS FROM THE CAPITAL.
The Delings of Congress—Wike Talks for a Tax on Futures.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate yesterday, as an act of friendship, passed the Plumb resolution to return to Mexico twenty-one battle flags captured during the war with that country, and indefinitely postponed Quay's resolution to ascertain whether we could acquire certain portions of the Mexican republic. The bill was passed to refund duties on wreckage of the warships Triton and Vandalta presented to Samoa and sent to San Francisco by that government for sale. A bill appropriating \$1,400,000 for a public building at St. Paul was passed. The Idaho contest election case was then resumed and debated until adjournment.

Livingstone of Georgia offered in the house a resolution sympathizing with "the masses of the people" on their condition and promising financial relief, but it was objected to as unbecoming by Taylor of Delaware. A resolution was introduced calling on the postmaster general for contracts made under the mail subsidy act. In committee the Indian appropriation bill was debated, during which Watson of Georgia took occasion to refer to the woes of the farmers in an extended speech. No action was taken on the bill.

Of Interest to Pension Attorneys.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—In reply to a letter from an attorney asking a receipt for an increase declaration and other papers, commissioner of Pensions Green B. Ramm sent the following receipt: "Receipt for benefit to attorneys practicing in that department: 'It is the practice of this bureau to acknowledge the receipt of every letter, but not to mention the latter's contents in detail, presuming the sender knows them. If, however, attorneys were to demand a receipt for each paper, and will prepare one ready for signature, mentioning the name and number of claim with which the paper is to be filed, and send it with the package, it will be returned properly signed.'"

Wike Advocates an Income Tax.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The ways and means committee held a brief meeting yesterday for the purpose of hearing Representative Wike, of Illinois, in advocacy of an income tax. Wike argued that the annual revenues of the government below the annual expenses of the government should not be the property of the government, but that the government should have a right to demand a receipt for each paper, and will prepare one ready for signature, mentioning the name and number of claim with which the paper is to be filed, and send it with the package, it will be returned properly signed.

Imitating Alice Mitchell.
A Young Cincinnati Woman Wants to Marry a Salesgirl.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A very decided sensation was caused here last evening by the public announcement that Annie Bryant, a rather prepossessing young woman residing on Eastern avenue, had threatened to kill Miss Mary Megruie, a pretty salesgirl in the fashionable jewelry store of Oskamp & Notling, unless the latter immediately married her. Miss Megruie is exceedingly popular, and has known the Bryant woman but for three weeks. They met in a store in the course of business.

Sent Her Intended Victim Warning.
The Bryant woman appeared infuriated immediately, and since has almost worried away the life of Miss Megruie. Finally the affair culminated in a letter from the Bryant woman, who threatened Miss Megruie with death if she did not at once marry her. Though thoroughly alarmed Miss Megruie placed the matter in the hands of her friends, who at once sought out the offender, and she promised if not arrested to cease annoying her intimates.

Talked About Typesetting Machines.
NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—About 100 members of the American Newspaper Publishers' association began the first session of their annual meeting yesterday at the Holland House. Typesetting machines were the burden of their debate. A year ago it was decided to make the experiment of allowing members of the National editorial association, composed chiefly of the editors of small rural publications, the privilege of associate membership. Yesterday this privilege was withdrawn. The New York Times, Chicago Times, Atlanta Constitution and Utica Press were admitted to the association.

Wind Blew the Wrong Way.
GARDEN CITY, Kan., Feb. 18.—A suit against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe for the loss of a barn by fire caused by sparks from an engine, as alleged, was decided here yesterday against the plaintiff, because it was proven that the wind blew a strong gale directly away from the barn the whole day on which the fire occurred. It was evident that sparks could not fly against the wind. But it took the jury three days to find it out.

Shoemakers Demand More Pay.
BEVERLY, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Boot and Shoe Workers' union has notified the manufacturers that an advance in wages will be demanded for the cutters as follows: Outside cutters \$10 per week, old rate \$15; lining and trimming cutters \$13.50, old rate \$12. It is also demanded that fifty-nine hours constitute a week's work, and that all work between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday afternoon be paid for extra.

Another Indictment Against Field.
NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The sixth indictment against Edward M. Field, of the defunct firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., was filed yesterday. It charges forgery in the second degree, and has two counts. It is based on the forging of a bill of lading upon which Field obtained considerable money. It purported to be for cargo of maize shipped on the steamship Cambria for London on Nov. 12.

Will Here on Blaine's Farm for Oil.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 18.—John A. Snee, a prominent petroleum producer, has leased the farm of Secretary of State James G. Blaine, in Forward township, this county, and will soon put down a test well for oil. The farm comprises 340 acres. It is part of a tract of 4,900 acres Mr. Snee has obtained control of for the purpose of developing what is believed to be a very valuable oil region.

A Letter from Tolstoy's Daughter.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The treasurer of the W. C. T. U. has received from the daughter of Count Tolstoy a letter acknowledging a contribution of \$300 for the victims of the Russian famine. The countess writes that her father has organized seventy free eating houses in the province of Rostov, where 500 people are fed twice daily.

Just Shoveling Out Silver.
DENVER, Feb. 18.—Another great strike was made in the Blue Bell at Cripple creek late Tuesday afternoon. The wildest excitement exists. The ore comes out in massive chunks weighing 300 pounds. The entire "matte" is almost solid silver. Stock goes up with a jump.

FIRE PLAYS HAVOC.
New Orleans Suffers from a Raging Conflagration.

FLAMES LICK UP BUSINESS HOUSES

Over a Million Dollars in Stocks of Goods Swept Away and Another Million in Buildings and Other Property Not Yet Accounted For—The Blaze Has Its Own Way for Over Three Hours—Partial List of Losses.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The most disastrous fire of a decade swept New Orleans last night. More than \$2,000,000 worth of property is in ruins. At 10:30 the alarm was sounded for a fire that was discovered in the immense dry goods house of A. S. Schwartz on Canal street. By the time the firemen arrived the flames were bursting through the roof. The Schwartz building was doomed, and all efforts were directed to save adjoining buildings.

Swept Away Like Tinder.
At one time the fire seemed to be under control and confined entirely to the building in which it started, but the flames burst through into the piano house of P. Werlein and then across to Bourbon street. Runkle's dry goods house was next, and was soon a roaring furnace. Wenger's beer garden and the variety theatre, adjoining Runkle's, were swept away as if a tinder box. The Bourbon street entrance of D. H. Holmes' large dry goods store caught fire and it was also soon in ruins. Krueger's dry goods house on Canal street burned next, a total loss.

A Heavy Loss to Come Later.
The losses on stocks appear as can be estimated now are as follows: A. S. Schwartz, dry goods, \$500,000; P. Werlein, pianos and musical instruments, \$80,000; Clevenerius, drugs, \$8,300; Runkle, dry goods, \$75,000; Wenger, beer garden, stock, and building, \$23,000; D. H. Holmes, dry goods, \$25,000; Kuehn, fancy goods, \$75,000; Hoffman Bros., \$18,000; Leopold Levy, carpets and matting, \$50,000; Krueger, dry goods, \$30,000; B. Fellman, dry goods, \$30,000.

ITIMATING ALICE MITCHELL.
A Young Cincinnati Woman Wants to Marry a Salesgirl.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—A very decided sensation was caused here last evening by the public announcement that Annie Bryant, a rather prepossessing young woman residing on Eastern avenue, had threatened to kill Miss Mary Megruie, a pretty salesgirl in the fashionable jewelry store of Oskamp & Notling, unless the latter immediately married her.

"Dwight's Prosperity."

THE LESLIE E. KEELEY CO.'S

Permanent Headquarters for the Sale, Manufacturing and Administration of the "Gold Remedies" to remain in Dwight.

CHAS. L. ROMBERGER,
PROPRIETOR OF THE

DWIGHT LAND AND LOAN OFFICE

Presents you with his list of desirable City and Farm Property for sale:

TOWN PROPERTY.

Fine residence, one lot on Seminole St., near Club House, cheap; \$3,100.
Grocery business for sale, best location, best city trade and clean stock. Will lease building at reasonable terms.
One of the finest residences on Mazon avenue at a bargain. Will be sold inside of thirty days.
New house and one lot on James street; a bargain; at only \$1,000.
Choice building lots, 125 feet frontage on Chicago street. \$750, if sold soon.
New one story house 20x24, 5 rooms, one lot near Danish church \$1,000.
Two lot house, 8 rooms on South st., near C. & A. R. R., \$3,000.
Fine business property on Franklin street, \$4,500.
One choice business or residence lot on Franklin st., near club house, only \$900.
One lot on West Mazon Ave., only \$900.
Large new dwelling and two lots 100x225 one block from depot. Possession given May 1st \$4,000.
Six lots on corner of North and Washington streets. A bargain. Call and investigate.
Two story house and one lot on corner South and Washington streets, only \$2,700.
Three lots on East Mazon Ave., southeast front; the finest location in the city, only \$2,000.
One story house and large barn, only one-half block from business center, lot 50x225 feet, only \$2,500.
25 feet on Mazon Ave.; good business property, \$2,500.
1-story cottage and two lots on Mazon Ave. A great bargain at \$1,600.
1-story house and lot on Mazon Ave., near business center. Cheap \$1,900.
1-story house and lot on Chippewa street near business center, only \$2,200.
Choice building lots in southeast part of city from \$175 to \$235 per lot 50x175 ft.
A good building location for a family residence or boarding house; 75x175 feet on South street, \$600.
Modern dwelling house and new improvements with fine shade trees, two blocks from water works on East Chippewa street, only \$3,500.
Two corner lots on East Chippewa, only \$500 each. Largest lots in City, 50x225 feet.
A new two story dwelling house with lot 60x150 on East Mazon Ave. A great bargain, \$2,500.

A good 1-1/2 story house with two lots on corner of Waupun and Washington streets. Cheap, \$2,600.
A desirable corner dwelling house with three lots, must be sold immediately, \$3,000.
Good business lot on Mazon Avenue 50x150, \$695, including water.
Good 1-1/2 story dwelling house with two lots; excellent location on Seminole street, \$3,500.
Sheldon tile factory and eight acres of fine clay ground. Good paying property; call and investigate.
Block of 14 lots in southeast part of city, only \$2,100.
One story house, one lot, on West Mazon avenue, only \$1,000.
Fine building lot 110x150 ft. on West Mazon only \$600.
4 lots 50x150 feet on William street, sold separately at \$200 each.
Beautiful corner on West Mazon Ave., 110x190 feet, \$1,000.
Business location on Mazon Ave, 100 feet frontage or less, \$25 per front foot.
One story house, one lot on Chippewa street near business center, \$2,500.
Six beautiful lots, two houses, west part of town, \$3,500.
New house and lot near Franklin street, \$3,000.
Block of 18 lots in southwest part of city; only \$3,500. Good chance for speculation.
1 lot on West Seminole, fine location for building, only \$500.
Modern house and two lots, East Mazon avenue, \$4,500.
One and one-half story dwelling house with one lot conveniently located, with in one block of business center. Possession given in thirty days, \$2,500.
One and one-half story house, barn, good well and 10 acres, five lots northwest part of Dwight, \$1,500.
Two elegant residences for sale to someone wanting fine homes. Good for hotel or boarding house.
Two lot and dwelling house on corner of Clinton and Williams. Possession given in thirty days \$1,000.

FARM PROPERTY.

160 acres, tilled, good improvements, 7 miles south of Dwight. Cheap, \$9,000.
135 acres 2-1/2 miles west of Dwight, well watered and tilled, \$70 per acre.

240 acre farm 2 miles north of Gardner; good stock farm, living water and vein of coal. This is a great bargain at \$50 per acre.
One story building twenty by eighty, with barn and other outbuildings and fifty feet frontage, good well, in Campus, Ill., \$1,200.
Modern dwelling, two blocks from business center. One of the finest homes in the city, only \$5,500.
160 acres tiled farm 9 miles southeast of Dwight, only \$80 per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres four miles northeast of Campus, partly tilled, good well, well fenced, 2 story house and large barn, 13 foot vein of coal; cheap for sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres, very fine farm, six hundred rods tile, new house, other good improvements, 3 miles north west of Campus, \$65 per acre; cheap.
One hundred and sixty acres, four miles northwest of Campus, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Drilled well, plenty of water.
155 acres within 5 miles southeast of Dwight, eleven thousand dollars. Well improved.
One hundred and sixty acres two miles southwest of Reddick, well improved. Cheap at \$55 per acre.
76 acres in Broughton township, thoroughly tilled, \$56 per acre.
Eighty acres near Essex, all in grass, \$45 per acre.
Eighty acres two miles from Reddick, well improved, \$75 per acre, tiled.
Eighty acres two miles west of Campus, well improved, sixty-two dollars and fifty cents per acre.
One hundred and sixty acres twelve miles south of Dwight, Sullivan township, fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents per acre. All new buildings.
Three hundred and twenty acres, a farm one mile north of Campus, \$52 per acre. Terms to suit.
A farm of 190 2-3 acres, six miles southeast of Dwight, four miles west of Campus, well improved, excellent land, well watered and tiled, eight thousand five hundred dollars.
Eighty acres four miles west of Campus, three thousand six hundred dollars.
Two hundred and forty acres joining corporation line of Eminston, 2 story house, 2 good barns, 13 miles tile. An excellent stock farm, seventeen thousand dollars.

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