JURY PANEL IS EXHAUSTED

South Dakota "Horse Rustling" Case is Unavoidably Delayed.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

Many Bills Introduced in the House, Including One for Reapportionment—Lee's Charges to Be Investigated.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 8.—(Special Telegram.)—Judge Bennett of Watertown is here to try the Blassingame horse rustling case from Stanley county. The result of today's work was to exhaust the jury panel with but five jurors accepted and the judge ordered a special venire of fifty to be ready for tomorrow. There is a large number of witnesses and the case will probably consume most of next week.

Prof. Hanson of the State Agricultural college lectured tonight at the state house on the grasses of the arid regions of Russia, he having been sent to that country as a special agent of the college to collect information on that subject.

Governor Herried will tomorrow send to the two houses of the legislature a communication calling attention to the situation at old Fort Sisseton. This property was donated to the state by the government when it was abandoned as a military post, to be used by the state for military purposes, and in case of failure to so use it the property was to revert to the government. At present the property is used for ranch purposes and the buildings are being used for stables. Attention will be called to some need of action on the part of the legislature.

The Watertown capital boomers are not making any great headway. Their proposed caucus last night did not develop for lack of support and any action in that line will now depend upon developments. Several additional boomers from Watertown came in last night.

The house live stock committee reported favorably today on the bill to create the office of state sheep inspector, and the ways and means committee reported unfavorably on the bill to tax corporations on their capital stock for the privilege of doing business in the state, and on the changing of the present method of a flat fee for filing articles of incorporation to a fee based on the capital stock of the company.

House Bills Introduced.

House bills introduced were: To grant city councils power to revoke saloon licenses; reapportioning the state's judicial districts to admit of forty-four senators and ninety-seven house members; to appropriate $1,376 for the deficiency at the Reform school; granting power to city councils to construct municipal water and light plants; to appropriate $1,319 for the fuel deficiency at the Normal school at Madison; regulating the practice of dentistry; appropriating $222 deficiency in salary of Byron E. Lovejoy as state surveyor for the years 1895 to 1897; providing for a chaplain at the penitentiary to be appointed by the governor, fixing the salary at $1,000; to establish county insane asylums, to be under the control of the Board of Charities and Corrections.

The house passed house bills providing for ballot reform; defining the manner of furnishing blanks to assessors; allowing the election of eight justices of the peace in counties of more than 20,000 population (a Lawrence county bill); requiring surety companies to file with registers of deeds notice of their authority to do business.

The bill to create a state libary board, consisting of three members, to be appointed by the governor, the state superintendent of instruction, the secretary of the State Historical society and the librarian of the State university, was killed by a vote of 46 to 26 after a tilt between Packard and Bras, in which the former moved to amend the title to "A bill to provide employment for idle people," which Bras responded to by saying that the only place from which such a motion could come would be from Redfield, where the Home for Feeble-Minded is located.

To Investigate Lee's Charges.

Senate bills were then taken up and the resolution providing for a committee to investigate the charges in the message of Governor Lee was passed with but one dissenting vote, Larson of Yankton. Price and Lawson voted against it, but changed before the vote was announced.

The bill to turn all liquor license money into the county fund and cut out the state portion of the revenue called out the fight of the day, Seward, Odland and Egge speaking in favor of the measure and Lawson, McDougall and Goddard against. The bill passed by a vote of 51 to 24.

A parliamentary wrangle resulted between those desiring to reconsider and those who desired to "cinch" the action of the house, which resulted in the "cinch" resolution carrying by 43 to 30, and the state will secure no more liquor revenue after the close of this fiscal year. The bill providing for a board of fence viewers—a fence law—was killed.

In the senate bills were introduced as follows: To create the county of Gridley in the northwest corner of the state out of what is now Butte county, this being the bill which is being pushed by Ostrander from that part of the state; appropriating $250 for the publication of the minutes of the State Horticultural society meeting, and a complete new method of issuing tax receipts. The appropriation committee introduced bills to provide that the Board of Charities and Corrections, railroad commissioners and Soldiers' Home board be required to give bond; providing that money received by state boards or heads of state institutions must be turned into the state treasury and drawn out by warrant, making it a misdemeanor to exceed any appropriation for a specific purpose, and requiring that money received from endowment bonds must be handled in the same manner as are other state funds.

The senate passed a few unimportant bills, concurred in the house amendment cutting the land appropriation for the Asylum for the Blind to 25,000 acres, and passed the wolf bounty repeal bill by a vote of 29 to 16.

The governor appointed and the senate confirmed H. C. Shober as insurance commissioner for two years from July 1 next.

LETTER BETRAYS LUVERNE

Prisoner Recaptured After a Year's Absence from South Dakota Penitentiary.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—After being at liberty nearly a year, Lester Luverne, an escaped prisoner from the Sioux Falls penitentiary, has been recaptured at Bessemer, Mich. Warden Bowler of the penitentiary, by means of a photograph, has positively identified a man under arrest there as Luverne, who with five other prisoners made a sensational escape from the Sioux Falls penitentiary April 19, 1900. Luverne was serving a term of four years for the robbery of the postoffice at Clark, S. D.

His detection was due to a woman residing at Madison, S. D. It was expected that Luverne would join her at Madison or elsewhere as soon as it was safe for him to do so after his escape, and she has been under constant surveillance. On one occasion she made a trip to the Pacific coast and, believing that she had gone there to join Luverne, her movements were watched. But the fugitive did not put in an appearance. She returned to Madison and a short time ago Luverne's whereabouts were ascertained by intercepting a letter from him to her, and his arrest speedily followed.

Of the six prisoners who escaped last April, Lou McCormick was recaptured after being at liberty only about an hour. Within twenty-four hours Peter Shea, another of the fugitives, was recaptured at Hills, Minn., and returned to the penitentiary. The other four, Harry E. Leroy, William Dockery, William Miller and Lester Luverne, escaped the officers who were on their trail until a few days ago, when the latter was captured, as stated, at Bessemer, Mich. It is believed that Dockery, Leroy and Miller, the escaped prisoners yet at large, will also be ultimately captured.

Carnegie's Gift Not the First.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—There is little doubt that means will be found whereby Sioux Falls can accept the $25,000 offered by Andrew Carnegie, through Senator Pettigrew, for the construction of a public library building in this city. The feature which somewhat complicates the matter is the fact that a year or more ago W. H. Lyon and wife, old residents of the city, donated to Sioux Falls a building for public library purposes. However, several plans have been suggested by which the city would not be prevented from accepting the gift of Mr. Carnegie, especially when Mr. Lyon himself has expressed himself in favor of accepting the gift.

Incorporate.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Dakota Telephone and Electric company at Geddes, with a capital of $150,000; incorporators, George E. Wickes, Edward C. Ward and Frank Exline. For the Solace Shoe company at Brookings, with a capital of $50,000; incorporators, Louis N. Fuller, George F. Hall and Albert Matson. For the Stanton-Nickett Jewelry company at Brookings, with a capital of $25,000; incorporators, Horace J. Nickett, Elton G. Stanton and George P. Hall. For the Mobile Tire company at Brookings, with a capital of $150,000; incorporators, Edward Nelson, Henry W. Boardman and George P. Hall.

Anti-Gambling Bill Introduced.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 8.—(Special.)—As a result of the anti-gambling crusade inaugurated last Sunday night by a number of local ministers and others a bill to prohibit gambling in the state was introduced in the senate late yesterday afternoon by McGill of Albany county.

Immediately after the introduction of the bill the senate voted to refer it to the committee of the whole. This was taken as a test vote and supporters of the bill say it indicates that the senate is in favor of passing the measure.

Homeseekers Arrive at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Feb. 8.—(Special.)—Tuesday evening's train over the Chicago & Northwestern railroad left Hawarden with two extra coaches crowded with homeseekers. Many left the train at intermediate points, but a large number came here, and since their arrival have been driving over the country looking at farm lands. Several have already made investments.

"MAKE YOURSELF AT HOME"

That's What the Host Said and the Guest Went the Full Limit.

Assistant Chief of Police Burns of Des Moines left here Friday night with George Russell, who was arrested here on information from Des Moines charging him with grand larceny. Officer Burns says that in some way Russell worked into the confidence of A. M. Drake of that city last December in such a manner that Drake took him to his house to stay all night and bade him "Make yourself at home." After the family had retired, it is asserted that Burns arose, appropriated $31 of his new-found friend's money and a coat and cap belonging to the same party and then departed from that abiding place. When arrested in this city Wednesday night Russell was wearing the cap and in his clothing was found a pawn ticket which he had received from the pawning of the coat for $1.

The local officers are glad to get rid of Russell, for they regard him as a bad man. Detective Mitchell brought him from St. Louis last July, the officers believing that he had a part in an assault which had been committed on an old man last summer who was so badly beaten that he subsequently died. Evidence could not be produced at the time of the trial, however, to prove Russell's connection with the crime.

SHE'S IN DES MOINES TODAY

Mrs. Nation Leaves Kansas and Takes to Platform Work.

KANSAS CITY HEARS HER FIRST

Declares She Will Not Smash There Because It is Too Large a City—Topeka Admirers Follow Her.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas joint-smasher, attended by a delegation of Topeka supporters and admirers, arrived here late this afternoon and tonight she addressed a fair-sized audience at the Academy of Music.

F. W. Emerson, pastor of the First Christian church of Topeka, introduced Mrs. Nation as "the bravest and noblest woman in Kansas," whereupon the audience gave three rousing cheers for her. Before beginning her address Mrs. Nation requested the audience to rise and sing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow." She made a characteristic talk and the audience enjoyed it and appeared to be in sympathy with her. She justified her crusade against the saloon by citing various passages from the bible, with which she evinced great familiarity. She did not hate the jointists, she said, she loved them, but she hated the business in which they were engaged and meant to destroy it. She gave a history of her successful fight against the joints of Barber county, Kansas, and concluded by saying:

"You have heard how the crusade against the 'hell holes' has been begun and you will hear how its going is to be continued."

She said that she had just as much right to destroy the joints of Missouri as she had to destroy those of Kansas. She based this assertion upon the clause in the constitution of the United States that insures to every citizen the right to "peace, progperity and the pursuit of happiness." She said that the liquor traffic was a menace to that right and that every joint in the United States would be smashed.

She declared that she would not molest the joints of Kansas City, Mo., because it is too large a city. "I don't propose to bite off more than I can chew," she said.

She made a bitter attack upon the landlords of the jointists, saying that they are as bad as the jointists.

Mrs. Nation was interrupted before she finished her talk by being told that it was time to go to her train.

At the conclusion of her speech many persons rushed forward to shake hands with her. Many of her photographs were sold at the door. At 9:45 she took a Burlington train for Des Moines, Ia. She is accompanied by the five women who helped her wreck the Senate saloon at Topeka. They are Mrs. J. R. White, Miss Madeline Southard, Mrs. M. E. Goodwin, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Rose Crist.

DISPLAYS WHITE FEATHER

Mrs. Nation Finally Backs Down on a Joint-Smashing Trip.

TOPEKA, Feb. 8.—Mrs. Nation last night, for the first time, displayed the white feather. It was at a meeting of thirty of her followers, who, armed with hatchets, had gathered in secret to arrange a night raid on Topeka joints. The women had been promised the aid of several male students at Washburn college, who were to come to town armed, after midnight, and personally take part in the raid, and also see that the crusaders were not molested. The excitement at the meeting was intense, the woman planning minutely for the raid. It was decided to saunter out at 3 o'clock in the morning and demolish every joint in town. Suddenly, when everything seemed satisfactorily arranged for a terrific onslaught, Mrs. Nation balked, began putting on her wraps and said she was going home. Instantly her followers were in an uproar. Mingled with expressions of surprise at her quick change of front soon came words of condemnation. Finally one woman, who had spent the greater part of the evening collecting hatchets and soliciting aid of the crusaders, rushed to where Mrs. Nation stood in the center of a group, and, shaking her fist in the Wichita woman's face, shouted excitedly: "You are a coward, Mrs. Nation; you are a coward."

For a moment Mrs. Nation lost control of herself, the first time since she had started out on her smashing tour.

"I am not a coward," said she, with emphasis. "I will go this minute with any one woman and smash a joint."

A dozen voices were raised: "I'll go; I'll go," and for a moment it looked as if an instant raid would result. But Mrs. Nation, soon collecting herself, turned to bantering her followers, told them she was tired, that the "Lord did not wish her to go tonight," and without further ado left the room.

While the women waited to wonder at their leader's latest move Mrs. Nation, accompanied alofie by a reporter, made the rounds of the joints to satisfy herself that all were closed. The jointists, apparently anticipating a raid, had closed and barricaded their doors, and at midnight Mrs. Nation went to her home.

During the evening Mrs. Nation was questioned about her Chicago trip, which has been planned for next week, but she could tell nothing definite about it. "I will go when the Lord directs me," she said. "At present he wants me to remain here."

She said, however, that she would go to Kansas City today to fill her date there. "Not to smash," she added, "but simply to lecture."

Charge Undue Influence.

Some of the volunteer members of Mrs. Nation's band of crusaders assert that their leader has been induced to give up the smashing of joints. They say that A. C. Rankin, a temperance lecturer of Pittsburg, Pa., has induced Mrs. Nation to give up smashing and go to lecturing. Mrs. Nation is expected to speak in Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, Des Moines and Chicago, and she refused many other offers. At a meeting Thursday afternoon at which about fifteen women and Mrs. Nation were present Mr. Rankin and several ministers appeared and said that the raid should not take place. The women asserted that Mr. Rankin induced Mrs. Nation to give up the smashing in order that he might derive benefit from the lectures she would give.

So far offers of money have not deterred Mrs. Nation from her determination to remain in Kansas and work for prohibition. Rankin is a temperance orator who is paid for his services and the crusaders assert that he is therefore not a proper person to look after Mrs. Nation.

Their Anger Was "Beautiful."

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8.—A special to the Star from Topeka, Kan., says:

Mrs. Nation, speaking today of the storm of reproaches that had been directed against her because of her refusal to lead last night's raid, said:

It was beautiful to see how angry they were. Why, do you know they wanted to scratch my eyes and pull my hair for not going out with them. It was a delicious half hour. I never was so happy in my life. I would rather die at the hands of those indignant women than from the saloon keepers.

Mrs. Nation burst into a hearty laugh. She held her sides and her body shook with merriment. Then she grew sober once more and said:

I don't lose anything by the indignation of these women, but Kansas gains a great deal. When I first came here I had to do all the talking, but you know last night I had to stand back and listen to them scolding me. Why, it was the greatest surprise I ever had. They were mad, clean mad all the way through, because I would not help them smash. That's turning the tables, isn't it? Don't blame them for calling me a coward. I confess I was almost a coward when I saw the indignation of those women. Verily, it was demonstrated that "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned."

And Mrs. Nation went off into another paroxysm of laughter.

But the stubborn refusal of Mrs. Nation to lead the women was no laughing matter to them last night, and it is not today. They are thoroughly indignant.

Had to Conquer or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life-saver in consumption, pneumonia la grippe and bronchitis; infallible for coughs, colds, asthma, hay fever, croup or whooping cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store.

South Omaha News.

A member of the legislature said yesterday that when the committee in charge of the South Omaha charter finished its work on the document the people of the Magic City would need an introduction to the document. One great complaint is that the charter as now drawn gives the chief executive entirely too much power. "One funny thing in Lincoln," said this member, "is the fact that many republicans who opposed the election of Mayor Kelly are now sounding his praises and are doing everything they can to prevent a spring election. Another point which looks suspicious to us republicans is the fact that the fusion forces are exceedingly anxious to prevent an election in South Omaha this spring." Continuing, the member named over half a dozen or more republicans who opposed Kelly at the time he was elected mayor. Now they want him to remain in office. Councilman Ed Johnston has returned from his trip to Lincoln and he says that the charter will be seriously considered next week. He advocates the various factions to get together and pull for the bill, entirely eliminating the spring election feature. Mr. Johnston asserts that if there is concerted action on the part of South Omaha citizens the charter can be passed, but as it is the committee on cities and towns is at sea, as so many varying interests have to be considered. Johnston thinks that if the charter as now prepared, with possibly one or two changes, can be agreed upon, the matter of an election can come up and a fight made for a single section and thus not jeopardize the entire charter.

Councilman Johnston Indignant.

Councilman Ed Johnston of the Fourth ward is indignant at the slurs cast upon his reputation by an uptown sheet yesterday in connection with an article of the poor service being given the city by the Thomson-Houston company. This sheet says that the council met in secret session and granted the franchise. In this connection Mr. Johnston said last evening: "This matter was brought up in open session of the council. The records show that the ordinance was introduced sometime in August, 1899, and was passed by the council on October 26, 1899. I have here a copy of The Bee of October 27, 1899, which gives on the first page a half-column or more account of the meeting, which was an adjourned one and not a secret session by any means. This matter of a franchise for the Magic City Electric Light and Power company was talked of for weeks and opponents of the measure even went into court and secured a restraining order. The city, however, won the case and then the franchise ordinance was taken up and passed. I am preparing a statement of the matter, which I shall have ready for the press within a few days."

Special Council Meeting.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that a special meeting of the city council would be called for noon today for the purpose of taking some action on the issue of $70,000 refunding bonds. Mayor Kelly's visit to Council Bluffs Thursday resulted in a letter from Mr. Hannan requesting that the city pay $200 for an attorney's opinion on the bond proposition. Mr. Hannan asserts that he has expended all the money he can afford on the matter, but opines that a certain law firm he has in mind will possibly given an opinion favorable to the city. If there is a special meeting it will be for the purpose of considering this letter of Hannan's.

Treasurer Koutsky Active.

City Treasurer Frank Koutsky is kept busy these days paying out money on the recent warrant call. On February 1 interest on about $50,000 of outstanding warrants ceased and these warrants are now being exchanged for cash at the treasurer's office. Taxes continue to come in continually, as property owners appear to be desirous of saving the delinquent interest. While the larger amounts due have been paid, many small property owners are a little slow, but as they are coming in gradually Treasurer Koutsky expects to make a good showing in his next monthly report.

Magic City Gossip.

Tonight the local Grand Army of the Republic post and the Woman's Relief corps will meet in the hall over the South Omaha National bank.

Labor temple ball tickets are selling quite rapidly.

The Eastern Star will hold an important meeting this evening.

The condition of J. J. Maly was somewhat improved yesterday.

Rev. Jamison says that it is just as big a sin to grumble as it is to swear.

C. E. Scarr is remodeling the interior of his store at Twenty-fourth and M streets.

John M. Lytle of Knox county is in the city, the guest of Councilman Ed Johnson.

The general teachers' meeting, which is usually held at the High school building Saturday mornings, has been postponed one week.

Great preparations are being made for the Harmony club concert, to be given next Tuesday night at the Methodist church.

Rev. Jamison, who conducted revival meetings here for a month, has gone to South Dakota.

It is reported that the Cudahy Packing company proposes to make a number of important improvements this spring.

Invitations are out for the third annual George Washington club ball, to be given at the Metropolitan club on February 22.

While the street crossings were cleaned of snow yesterday by the street department many business men neglected to conform to the ordinances governing the removal of snow.

Bonds for grading district No. 18 were being made out and signed in the city clerk's office yesterday. This district extends on K street from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-sixth streets and the work cost $350.

That hospital button proposition is coming on nicely and the officers of the association hope to be able to commence building in the spring.

During the month of January 38,296 head of cattle, 203,159 hogs and 54,292 head of sheep were slaughtered at the South Omaha packing houses.

Swift resumed cutting ice at Cut Off lake yesterday afternoon. At present the ice is ten inches thick. The cutting of ice at Ashland will commence in a day or two.

A ball will be given tonight by the St. Anthony society at Franek's hall for the purpose of raising funds for the Bohemian church to be erected in Sullivan's addition.

"New Orleans for the Tourist"

is the title of an illustrated booklet, issued by the Illinois Central railroad, describing the points of interest in New Orleans, La. For copy, address W. H. Brill, D. P. A., Omaha, Neb.

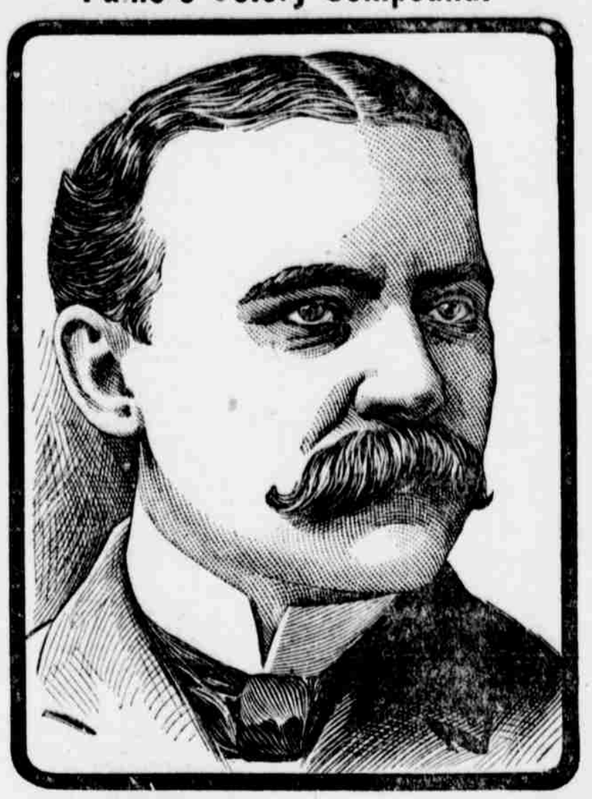
Improved Telephone Directory.

The new directory just issued by the Nebraska Telephone company is a great improvement over the former publications in that line in this city. In addition to the names and telephone numbers of the subscribers the new directory designates the nature of their business and gives their street addresses. Another valuable addition is a classified business directory of all local telephone subscribers.

For a Cold in the Head.
LAXATIVE BROMO-QNININE TABLETS.

THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ALWAYS CURES.

Senator Dwyer Gives Full Credit to Paine's Celery Compound.



Paine's celery compound has been for years, and is now, the general prescription of most eminent practitioners of medicine in this country. It is the result of the best scientific knowledge and research of the last quarter of a century. It is in no sense a patent medicine and for that reason more physicians of high standing are using, prescribing and recommending it than any other remedy.

Senator Dwyer had used verious medicines and they had done him no good. Just how Paine's celery compound was first brought to his attention he does not remember, but it has done so much for his health that it has no more enthusiastic advocate in the city of Chicago. He gives full credit to Paine's celery compound for the great improvement in his health.

"Senate Chamber, General Assembly, Springfield, Ill., Feb. 25, 1900.

"Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure that I furnish this testimonial to the superior merits of Paine's celery compound. I have found it an efficacious and agreeable remedy for various complaints which refused to yield to other forms of treatment and I can cheerfully recommend it.

"EDWARD M. DWYER."

Senator Dwyer has held many positions of trust, both in the city and state. Elected Southwest town clerk, before he had concluded his term Mayor Washburne appointed him superintendent of the city water office. Later he became West town assessor and in 1894 was elected to the Illinois state senate, in which body he took a prominent part during last winter's session.

Senator Dwyer has recommended Paine's celery compound to many of his friends and has yet to hear anything but the most favorable results from any one of them.

Busy men and women threatened with failure of nerve force and showing the effect of too prolonged, too hard or too anxious work by periods of languor, depression, nervousness, dyspepsia or other signs of nerve exhaustion will fine Paine's celery compound an invigorator as superior to all other remedies as modern scientific methods are superior to old-fashioned, inaccurate ones.

When Paine's celery compound is used other members of the family are quick to see the great gain in health.

Paine's celery compound is the one known nerve feeder and nerve restorative. By its means all the functions of the body receive a fresh supply of nerve food. It encourages the body to produce an abundant supply of this indispensable vital force, without which there can be no health, strength nor happiness in living. From the lack of nerve force men and women are driven to despondency, melancholy, insanity and suicide.

There will be no neuralgia, no persistent headaches, no dyspepsia, no haunting pain over the eyes, no nervous exhaustion, if Paine's celery compound is used.

King of Railroad Men

Character Sketch of E. H. Harriman.

Edward H. Harriman, the master spirit of the greatest railroad deal in the world's history, is now hailed as Edward the First of railroad monarchs. Western people are somewhat familiar with Mr. Harriman since his connection with the Union Pacific, but so quiet and unassuming in the discharge of his duties as chairman of the board of directors that comparatively few persons have been able to "size him up," as the saying goes, and to most people his career is a blank. Holland, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, thus sketches his life.

Mr. Harriman's rise has been rapid and his greater achievements have followed one another with the swiftness with which a successful general brings long matured plans to a climax. It was no longer ago than 1893 that Mr. Harriman was in anxiety if not in despair. He was by no means alone in his desperation then. C. P. Huntington was driven at bay in that memorable summer and only saved himself by threatening to pull down the whole structure even though in doing that he involved himself in the ruins. He said: "Lend me the money I want or I will dump all of my securities upon the market." Other wealthy men who were upholding great interests went about with pale faces until at last they were assured that the clearing house committee would come to the rescue of the market and for proof they saw J. Edward Simmons hastening to the ocean cable office late one evening with a telegram for London stating that the clearing house of New York, the next day, would issue certificates and stay the panic.

But the difference between Mr. Harriman and many of the others who were anxious at that time was that he was practically just beginning his greater career, while they had already achieved important things.

For him the republic has been opportunity. His father was a clergyman in New Jersey. He did not bequeath to his children any wealth or any opportunities, but they did inherit from him strong intellect. When he was a boy Harriman's constructive genius was continually giving hints of what his career was to be. Unlike Mr. Huntington, who possessed in his early youth the instinct of trading, the quality that would have made of him a great shop keeper, young Harriman seemed to have no taste for business of that kind. It is doubtful whether he would have ever accumulated a fortune through bargaining and saving. He was a planner, in the best sense of the word, a schemer. He saw opportunities, and when he did not see them he created them. Huntington was 40 years of age before he developed that quality.

Harriman came to New York when in his teens, went naturally enough to Wall street and began his active career there as broker. He mastered the broker's business, but its opportunities were not great enough for his active and creative intellect. He was not satisfied to make even the handsome gains which fat commissions furnished. Therefore, he took a new step. He became a private banker as well as a broker and organized a banking house which subsequently passed over to a brother and cousin with Nicholas Fish as a special partner.

It was as a banker that Mr. Harriman first became associated with Stuyvesant Fish, who has been so long identified with the Illinois Central railroad, and it is Mr. Fish's brother, Nicholas, who is now the special partner in the banking house organized by Mr. Harriman, but with which he is no longer associated, at least publicly. That banking house has had some happy experiences, chief among them being the clientage of William K. Vanderbilt.

Through Mr. Fish Mr. Harriman became identified with the Illinois Central and at one time his relation to that property caused criticism and accusation that would have worried a man of less self-reliance than Mr. Harriman. It did react in certain unexpected ways, as, for instance, the reluctance of the Union club to receive his brother, William Harriman, as a member was undoubtedly due to some unpleasant experiences members of the Union club had or thought they had with the Illinois Central. Incidentally it may be said that William Harriman was at one time the betrothed of Miss Anna Gould, who afterward married Count Boni de Castellane.

To consummate plans which his tireless energy and patience have been working out it was necessary for Mr. Harriman to bring himself into close relations with powerful banking interests. That was what James J. Hill did when the time had come for him to undertake the project which is now materialized into the Great Northern system. Mr. Hill obtained the confidence and the support of John S. Kennedy and through Mr. Kennedy of certain foreign interests, so that he knew upon what he could rely for the consummation of his plan. Mr. Harriman turned to a group that is of a younger generation than Mr. Kennedy. He got very near to Jacob Schiff, and especially to Mr. Speyer, a younger man still, who was first brought conspicuously before the public through his proposition to Mr. Vanderbilt to refund the entire bonded debt of the Lake Shore railway on a 3½ per cent basis.

Mr. Harriman must have been maturing his plans with the utmost patience since 1893, but it was not until his strategy was developed with respect to the Union Pacific property that his high place as a leader was acknowledged. Since then he has been moving with great swiftness, suggesting the military commander who works out with infinite detail the plans and the strategy of an extensive campaign and then of a sudden executes them with amazing, stupefying swiftness and success.

It is for this reason that Mr. Harriman's latest encounter with very powerful influences that also wanted the Southern Pacific is regarded after all as only a step in the direction of the consummation of plans yet to be revealed. Any one who takes a map that shows in detail the various railway systems of the United States will be sure to be impressed with one significant feature, and that is that the Southern Pacific system is naturally and geographically a nearer ally of the Southern Railway system than it is of the Union Pacific. At New Orleans the Southern Pacific and the Southern Railway meet. From that point westerly the Southern Pacific sweeps through Texas and southern California up to San Francisco. From New Orleans easterly the Southern Railway, with numerous fibers or tendrils that clutch at the greater part of the south, sweeps northeasterly toward Baltimore, and these two systems would seem, if governed by the laws that must be obeyed if there be perfect combination, to belong to one another.

Therefore, it is reasoned that by and by the Southern Railway interests, which undoubtedly were seeking the control of the Southern Pacific at the time Mr. Harriman was also playing his strategy for the same control will get possession of the Southern Pacific, excepting that part of the Pacific which was once the Central Pacific. That is certainly to go to the Union Pacific, probably in such manner that its identity will be absolutely absorbed by the Union Pacific.

No doubt a part of the greater plans of Mr. Harriman involved the purchase of the Chicago terminal, which seems to have been consummated at the very time that he was perfecting his strategy that had the control of the Southern Pacific in view.

Mr. Harriman has been spoken of in New York as a promoter on a grand scale and so in one sense he is, but it is a misleading description. A promoter pure and simple is no more than a middleman who assumes no responsibilities and who is merely paid for his ability in getting certain interests together. Mr. Harriman is in no sense a middleman, for he promotes as an originator and an owner. His mind works by patient, logical and conscious processes toward a given end, very much as Jay Gould's did or as does Charles R. Flint's, who is in the industrial world making a career somewhat similar to Mr. Harriman's in the railway world; whereas, Mr. Morgan's mind seems to operate almost intuitively. One is the genius of patience and the other the genius of inspiration.

The greater part of Mr. Harriman's vast fortune—and he is now esteemed one of the men of New York who count their wealth by many millions—has been accumulated since 1893. That is to say, he has since that time realized upon his great projects. He was well-to-do before 1893, and if he had been of the generation that was influential just before or during the war, possessing then the fortune that he had earned prior to 1893, he would have been esteemed one of New York's very rich men. But great wealth is estimated by comparative standards and the highest standard of that kind now applies successfully to very few men here, of whom Mr. Harriman is one.

In politics it frequently happens that half the battle is won by him who has impressive physical presence. That happily is not true in business. Or if it be true, then Mr. Harriman has been obliged to work harder than Commodore Vanderbilt or Pierpont Morgan was compelled to do. His greatness is in his brain, for he is physically of almost as diminutive stature as Jay Gould was, and he is not blessed with the most robust health. His town residence is one of the block built on Madison avenue by the late Henry Villard and his next neighbor in that block is Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune.

Mr. Harriman's tastes outside of his business life and his recreations are almost wholly confined to his stock farm, which is established near Tuxedo. He is as fond of raising handsome stock, of looking at his Jerseys, of studying the fine points of his horses, of which he owns some notable specimens, as Mr. Morgan is of yachting or Andrew Carnegie of coaching or golf, or James J. Hill of pictures. His wife, who was a Miss Averill, could command by reason of her own family associations a very high social place in New York, but for social delights of themselves Mr. Harriman himself cares nothing. As he is just in the prime of life and as he now possesses an enormous fortune and a restless intellect, it is presumed that his recent achievements are only the beginnings of even greater things.

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