B EVIENTS PRECEDING HIS TRIAL

In He was First Believed Guilty d Later Pursued By Enemies and Jew Haters.

terns, Department of Vaucluse ept. 22.—Former Captain Drey of here Thurpday morning and the home of M. Valabreugue, a

aria.-(Special.)-The Figure gives merning an account of the journey Carpenteras from its special corre-ment traveling with Captain Drey-It is dated Avignen, Thursday, after some description says: Sercier," I asked Dreyfus, "what ression did his depositions make on

Baid he sharply: "He is a malicious an and a dishonest man, but I do not that he is conscious of the extent of the evil he has done. He is too intelli-met for me to be able to may that he is not aware of it, but if he is mestally enclous he is merally unconscious. Is is a man without moral sense." He talked of the death of Scheurer-testner. He told us the infinite sor-w he had feit at the thought that he rould mever be allowed to thank him and he would never see the man who ad done so much for him and to whom he owed his liberty. He seemed in a frame for a moment. Then he said: "What fine characters have display-d themselves in this affair." "Have you written many letters since

lave you written many letters since returned?" I asked.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

LETTERS RECEIVED. "No, I haven't had time, but new I am going to write those that I ought to write. Think, I have received more than 5,000 since my return to France without counting those that my wife has received on her side-very humble testimonials, besides very high ones. Oh, it has done me good. Officers, even an active service, have written to me and signed their names. One of my comrades in promotion wrote me the simple words: 'Glad at your return; glad at your approaching rehabilitample words: 'Giad at your return, iad at your approaching rehabilita-on.' That consoles me for many de-ertions and for the unexpected bos-lity of many of my comrades. "Ah, what I suffered from those de-ositions in which they came spon-aneously to say things which had no onnection with the trial, but which has thought might inture me. And

y thought might injure me. And, ad you, I do not think it was out of please the chiefs."

How do you explain this animosity sinst you since 1894 in the offices of general staff?"

HIS CHARITABLE VIEW.

HIS CHARITABLE VIEW. "I think that the cause of it is rather complex. First, and above all, I was believed to be guilty. It could never have been subjected that they could have plunged so lightheartedly into er-ror. Then there was anti-semitis in inter stage. Lastly my manner may parhaps have had something to do with it. Yes, it was rather curt, but only with my chiefs, for, of course, they with my chiefs, for, of course, they with my chiefs, for, of course, they strove to show as much consideration as possible to my inferiors. I scarcely associated with any one when I en-tered the general staff. I paid no visits, contented myself with sending cards by my orderly to the chief and sub-thed, the general staff and the chief as sub-chief of my office and that was

### BECAUSE HE HAD IDEAS.

BECAUSE HE HAD IDEAS. "In my dealings with my chiefs I al-ways retained my outspokenness and independence. If a plan or any piece of work seemed to me to be badly con-ceived I did not hesitate to say so aloud instead of considering myself obliged to approve everything in advance, as I saw done all around me when it was a chief who spoke or acted. I know that people don't like that. Colonel Bertin Mourot said something with deep feel-ing at Rennes, speaking of that admir-able man, that hero, Colonel Picquart.

REYFUS TALKS. "And you have been a france a

You?' I asked. "Hover a word, not a single word. From"time to time the rigors were re-desibled. I know new that that coin-sided with the declarations of the min-isters of war. Every time one of them accended the restrum and declared that I had been justly and legally condemn-ed I feit the effects through the medium of my jailers. They cut off my food or my reading or my work or my walk or the sight of the see and finally mov. ing about by the aid of the deuble "beucle."

## PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

PRECAUTIONART MEASURES. "Tet one day," he went on, "the day when they put irons on my feet, I asked the reason of the barbarous treatment. They replied 'precautionary measure.' It was the day following that when a denial had been given of the bogus at-tempt to escape. Ah, I will remember that night. It was not \$ o'clock. I was in bed when I heard musketry fire and a great commotion around me. I sat up in bed and cried. What is it? Who is there? No one replied; my guard is si-lent. I de not stir, thanks to I know not what instinct. It was a good thing I did net, for I should have been in-stantly shot." "And so you imagined that General de Boisdeffre was looking?" "Tet, I see now that I was mistaken." "Would you re-enter the army if le-gally you had the right?" "No, I will resign the very evening of my rehabilitation." "In short do you think it has been an error or compiracy?"

"In short do you think it has been an error or conspiracy?" "I think that is the beginning up to the time of the court-martial in 1864--that is to say toward the end of this investigation, they believed-at least the majority of the persons connected wit hit-that I was guilty, but at the court-martial it was different. I am certain that from that moment, as they feit they had made a mistake, they were afraid of being accumed of care-lessness and they accumulated all kinds of machinations. The proof of this has been given by Captain Freystastter." He asks me point blank: "Do you wish to know my opinion of the af-fairs"

This, as we all laugh over this out-burst, he says to me half serious, half gay. "Well the fact is. I do not yet un-derstand how they could accuse me of such a crime."

## HAVANA'S STRIKES.

### There Are Twelve Thousand Men Out and More to Follew.

Havana.-(Special.)-The strike Havana —(Special.)—The strike has assumed serious proportions. It is now estimated that there are 13,000 striking imasons, painters, carpenters, icartmen and isundry workers, and if, as is threatened, the backmen, stevedores and cigarmakers strike within the next few days, there will be another 4,000. The cartmen went out today, thereby paralyzing the wholesale business. They give as a reason for their action the unfair treatment they have been re-ceiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards. ceiving at the hands of the police, a majority being Spaniards. Many reliable business men say that this strike of the carimen is the only legitimate strike. It is asserted that the police shamefully abuse their au-thority over carimen, endeavoring to get them to talk back, so as to have a pretext to take them to the Viva prison and to accuse them next day of insult-ing the police. General Rafael Carde-nas, chief of police, and Mayor Lacosie deny that the police are guilty of op-pressive conduct, but the mese fact that the carimen went out on that ground alone seems to indicate that there is more truth than fiction in their grievances.

grievances. The strike of the laundry workers is also a serious matter, owing to the large quantity of clothing that requires regular washing in a tropical climate. Considering the large number of men now out of employment it is remarkable that there are no disorders. Strikers and employers are apparently equally enother in grievances. apathetic. Governor General Brooke has issued

a circular order directing that the only legal holidays, so far as business docu-ments are concerned, shall be New Years, Christmas, Holy Thursday, Good

# FORAKER ON THE ISSUES. elivers Some Sentiments About Truets and the War.

Delivers Some Schiments About Tructs and the Way. Hamilton, O., Sept. M.—Smater J. B. Forater delivered an address here at the emancipation selebration on the Butler fair grounds. Among the foa-ures of his address were his declara-ions for expansion and an exhaustive traument on trusts. These are some utracts from his speech: "We hear it said that the tariff is he mother of trusts and that they are he cause of all sorts of evils. We do have trusts, and some of them as bid is they are represented, but they are hot the product of the tariff, and if hey were, the tariff with its attendant yrosperity and trusts is better than here trade and idleness, ruin, want, unger, souphouses and rags. "But we should distinguish. Not all combinations of capital and business re trusts. Not all of them have ille-citimate purposes, and not all are at-ended with disadvantages of its con-sequences. On the contrary, the graat majority of business combinations are egitimate and beneficial. But whether they are of the kind or another, they are not a republicang institution, en-loyed by republicang institution, en-loyed by republicang alone, but they are composed of democraits and repub-licans alike; men of both parties are engaged in them and interested in their promotion and their protection under ."By cossiduation of capital plants and

the law.

"By cosolidation of capital, plants and

"By cosolidation of capital, plants and man2gement, expenses of various kinds are eliminated, and it is made possible to continue the experiment of our cap-ital and the employment of our resources, and the development of our resources, and the multiplication of our resources, and the multiplication of our wealth by a resort to the economies that follow consolidation we are enabled to meet the prices of England, Germany and the older countries of Europe. "An unhappy war is now in progress. It is costing us many lives and many millions, but President McKinley has announced that he has no purpose in prosecuting it except only to restore order and prepare the way for the se-tablishment in due time of such civil government as the congress may pro-vide. When congress convenes all can be heard, and I have no doubt but that wise and just results will be reached.

wise and just results will be reached. In the meantime so long as the war continues, there can be but two sides to it, and only one the American' side. Wherever our flag floats and our sol-

it, and only one the American side. Wherever our flag floats and our sol-diers are, there must stand the whole American people. "When the end of the strife comes, if not sconer, it will be made manifest that our purposes are altogether benefi-rent. We do not want to oppress any-body or deprive anybody of self-govern-ment who is capable of it. On the con-irary, to the fullest extent consistent with the maintenance of law and order and the discharge of our internal obli-gations, and as rapidly as possible the Fagalos, the Vicolis, the Visayans, the Moros, the Negritos and all other peo-ples and tribes of that archipelago will be advanced in the enjoyment of free-dom, liberty, independence and self-government under the protection of the American flag."

## GEN. LEE WAS HEARD.

### Ex-Confederate Addresses lows Soldiers' Reunion.

Soldiers' Reunion. Jowa City, Ia.-(Special.)-Confeder-ite General Stephen D. Lee, former president of the Mississippi State Ag-ricultural college, at the invitation of President MacLean, addressed 3,000 stu-lents and citizens from the steps of the central building of the university. The three regiments holding a reunion here marched from the armory at 9:30 and at 10 o'clock President MacLean presented the guest of honor with a iniversity catalogue tied with eld gold. Beneral Lee spoke, thanking him for the honor, and paid a warm tribute to the university. He spoke of the new inton, saying. "I am thankful for the new war, for today we see north and worth battling under the same flag and marching shoulder to shoulder." At the campfire of the Twenty-fourth towa in the afternoon General Lee spoke as follows: "From my home a thousand miles away your courteous and cordial invi-tetion has brought in the share in

## DEFICIENCY JUDGMENT | dobt secured by the morta WAT TO ESCAPE THE FOUND

AW TO COLLECT THE POUND OF FLESH IS STILL IN FORCE.

Cov. Holcombs Record on the Much Talked About Deficiency Judgment Law.

OF FLEEN. OF FLEEN. "Senate file 105 wipes out 'deficiency judgments' so far as concerns their rendition in an action at law for the siso prevents an action at law for the recovery of any balance. AFTER fore-closure proceedings have been begun. But as it left the code of civil proced-ure, there is nothing to prevent the mortgages from FIRST obtaining a judgment for the full amount of the debt in an action at law, and then, in an action of 'strict foreclosura,' have the mortgaged premised foreclosed, sold and the proceeds will not suffice to cancel the judgment in full, then the judgment creditor surely has a 'defi-ciency judgment' for whatever part of his debt remains unpaid. There is no scape from payment of the debt in to pay; no escape from some sort of a 'deficiency judgment' if the creditor is deficiency judgments more circuitous, but it did not abolish them by any means. A LITTLE HISTORY ON THE SUB-Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 24.—(Special Cor-respondence.)—Headquarters of the people's independent state central com-mittee, at the Windsor hotel, continues to be a center of attraction. Despite re-unions, encampments and street fairs, a steady stream of visitors from all parts of the state flows toward Elev-enth and Q streets all hours of the day and evening. Chairman Edmisten and Becretary Nelson are two of the busiest men in Nebrakka, and their work is now being feit in all parts of the state. A big force of clerks is kept busy writ-ing letters and arranging records of various kinds for use later in the cam-paign. A LITTLE HISTORY ON THE SUB

algn. OUR KIND OF PEOPLE.

A LITTLE HISTORY ON THE SUB- DUR KIND OF PEOPLE.
 Nol many of the men who visit head uarters wear ails hats and the best tracidelot, but all have a generous uppi of gray matter concelde be- nearti outs hats, and big, warm term the earliest times there has the the obstant of the earliest times there has the term the earliest times there has the term the earliest times there has the term the earliest times there has the the obstant has hadden the form term the the earliest times there has the term the there assumed there has the has the the obstant has the here has the debt. The earliest times the the paint there could upon the here the paint there could upon the here the paint there could upon the here the paint the series the the there would upon the there the paint the series the the there ware and there would upon the there the there here here the there would there

during its existence as law, it gave the rial court, sitting as a court of equity, ower to 'decree and direct the payment power to 'decree and direct the payment by the mortgager of any balance of the mortgage debt that may remain unsat-isfied after a sale of the mortgaged premises.' The unsatisfied balance is popularly known as a 'deficiency,' and a judgment for such balance would be a deficiency judgment. Section 847 gave the court power to render and enforce a deficiency informatic and the anscia deficiency judgment; and the enact-ment of senate file 108 took away that power. Isn't it plain enough?

# A CAMPANDE FUR

Entirely New Way to Rales 40

The campaign fund of the people of Webraska, for 1990, being raised under the auspices of the national ways and means committee, by counties, as reported through the Packers' National sank of South Omaha, to which all noney and pledges are sent is, up to

		2.3
	55 °3	£ 1.
	87 3B	
COUNTT.		2 80
		1 64
		4 4
	10 E E	ă ŝ'
Antelope 136	A COLORADOR OF THE OWNER	\$ 17.00 11
Adams 200	17.00 4	401.00 25
Boone 187		430.00 58
Buffalo ME		100.00 8
Burt 118		436,50 28
Butler 225	13.50 1% 94.00 4	721.00 25
Case 345		LAK. 60 35
Cedar 151		43.00 24
Clay 172 Colfax 141		87.00 6
Cuming 175	40.00 1 1-1	
Dakota 13		184.00 20
Dixon 129		238.00 25
Dodge 206		143.00 7
Douglas	Contract of the Added of the other	1238.00 11
Gage 270	And the second se	144.00 8
Breeley 77	Statistics and a	585.00 74
Hall 186		368.75 20
Hamilton 156	47.00 3	233.00 21
Howard 13	40.50 3	348.00 19
Jefferson 151	6.00	
fohnson 134	11.00 1	188.00 15
Knox 158	9 90.00 6	531.00 38
Lancaster 567	87.00 1%	734.00 14
Lincoln 185	5 3.00	
Madison 171		651.00 28
Merrick 100	P Distance States	151.50 15
Nance 16		210.00 21
Nemaha 192		005.00 25
Otoe 251	12.00 %	204,00 8
Platte 216		387.00 18
Red Willow 100		18.00 19
Richardson 253		5.00
Saline 207 Saunders 271		388.00 134
leward 271		205.00 \$
Sherman Ki	I PERSONAL PROPERTY AND INCOME.	18.00
Stanton 83		238.00 40
Thurston 714		246.00 34
Washington 142		309.00 23
Wayne 110	31.00 2%	349.00 32
Webster 134		25.00 1
fork 178		271.00 15

Total cash to date, \$2,068.50.

Total subscriptions, \$14,535.75.

bits of 1897), repealed sections \$45 and \$460 of civil procedure and \$460 of the code of a construction as in other cases, are not without merit—but the remedy statist other property of the mortage debt be set in any well be likened to poulticing a pimple in order to cure gross impurities of the body. Its advocates deciare that through no fault of theirs their property and the court may decree pay ends such person a party to the third of the value of the land; that while their time was a surprise to political unrest. But to one who has studied the alling unsatisfied after a sale of the property has steadily and swiftly decrees as in other cases.'
A REFUBLICAN EDITOR OUGHT TO SEE IT.
"After reading pection 847 as it existence as law it ends.' After reagains to the set in land values is not, in some interested. In a small way financially to the mortage of the bot set in a small way financially to the rease in land values is not, in some interested. In a smanner, each one became the mortage of the prior to its repeal by senate File 106, even a republican editor ough to see that, there the intring its existence as law it to see that, the property and the mortage of the property and the property and the mortage of the to take the property and canting the attribute in the mortage of the set in land values is not, in some interested. In a smanner, each one became the mortage of the property in the mortage of the property and the mortage of the property and the property and canting the attribute to the mortage of the property and the property and canting the property in the property and the property and canting the attribute to the mortage of the property and the property and the property and the property and canting the property and canting the property and the property and the property and canting the property and the pr

4

OF FLESH.

JECT.

We man, that hero, Colonel Picquart. I was feit that this officer did not walk whind the chiefs. That is their psy-hology and all their morality." "Walk behind the chiefs as if it were

"Walk behind the chiefs as if it were "Yes, certainly, but when it is a ques-tion of honor and duty, is there any sed to walk behind anyone? Has one set one's own conscience?" The conversation now rattled on any-hing at haphasard.

TERHAZY A SWINDLER. nd Esterhasy-what do you think 7 him

of him?" In quiet, measured accents, slightly soubtful, ever like a savant propound-ing a hypothesis, he replied: "I think be is a swindler, a Cheva-ber d'Industrie, who has swindled his country--it is not even his country-hest as he swindled his cousin and his tradesmen, but without the least real-bing that he did so. He wanted mon-g. That was his motive, for," he con-tinued with an intimation, "svery crime there must be a motive."

here must be a motive." "What could it have been in my case? To one ever saw me touch a card, so I was not a gambler. It was said that I and led a fast life. How can you e-tain that when I took the ninth place a leaving the college? Don't people mow what arduous work these exam-mations mean? How can hard work be liked with debauch? General Mercler aid that the search for a motive for a rime belonged to the domain of psy-thelogy and that we were on the judi-tal 'domain.' What doth that mean? I was never in the law, but it seems to the the first thing to be done when domain.' What doth that mean? a never in the law, but it seems to init the first thing to be done when respects a criminal is to discover of the crime. That is what sound sense." shranged his shoulders and his velow rose high in the silence of topped train. Then lowering his he reposted several times, accent-peach word: "Sound sense; simple sense."

in started and the captain "As to the theory of the relating on the attenuating cir-res, it is just like this: Treason the country is the greatest busine being ean commit. A , a thief, may find some ex-binnest—bis crime is one an individual. Treason is a time a collectivity. There are sating conventances. It is a s. It is a

at did the verdict hav

1

## -1 B)

found necessary owing to the large number of saints days and the fre-quent attempts to defraud by docu-ments issued on those days. It will not, nd B

quent attempts to derraud by docu-ments issued on those days. It will not, however, interfere with people observ-ing any days they desire. The Discussion mays: "Martines, a guerrilla, went to Neuvita Pas, where he had committed many outrages. The people attempted to lynch him, and would have done so but for the inter-vention of the police, who sent him to Havana. Before leaving Neuvitas Pas he confessed to having committed the crime in obedience to superior author-ity and in order to serve certain local inferents. He placed in the hands of the police documents bearing out his statement; and these reveal the names of many who had been heretofore re-garded as good patriots, but are now known to be traitors and accomplices in the infamy perpetrated by Martines."

Chicago, III.--(Special.)-Fire did \$275,-000 damage to buildings in the stock yards district. There were 1,400 horses in the stables at the time the fire broke out, but none of them were injured. The pavilion where the fire originated was a large stable with an amphithe-ater where exhibitions of thoroughbreds and sales of fancy stock were held. It was valued at \$150,000 and is a total loss, together with its contents, which amounted to \$6,000. The Transit house, the largest hotel in the stock yards district, was dam-aged to the extent of \$75,000. Other loss-es are as follows: The Dexter Park sta-bles and contents, \$21,000, Other loss-es are as follows: State and Elder & Co., horse deslers, \$15,000. The Dexter Park anction stables and the stables around it were not dam-aged and sales will be continued with-out interruption.

out interruption.

## TAKEN BY ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 26.-The Post says the sale of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific railroad empany has been made and that the ock has been absorbed by an English indicate. The Post statement is in mate friend."

syndicate. The Post statement is in timate friend." "The form of an interview with "an in-"The value of the Crocker interests in the Southern Pacific company." contin-ued the Post's informant, "is closely setimated at Sis,sec.ee, but the figure paid by the purchasers will be a little over that amount. George Crocker's share in the proceeds will no nearly settines. Of this rum he has expressed the determination to invest the major perion in real estate in New York. Chicago and San Francisco."

brothes can be rapidly ma achine, which has der cloud at both ends, but ope a cyl on one side for the insertion of the pa-per and telescore, one odge of the paper being held in a demon totil the other odge has canned the telescore, where the

tation has brought me the share in the gladness of this reunion, where we han fight our battles over again in a way very much more agreeable than we iid over thirty-three years ago. Since reaching Iowa City I have been made to know what an Iowa welcome means. The fame of this cultivates community and its spiendid seat of learning had reached me before, but I have now earned more of the warm hearts and penerous hospitality to be found in rour midst. Above all, you have given ne a soldier's welcome. Sometimes I think that the men who were first in the charge were also the first in the forgivings afterwards. Brave men earn to honor courage and principle yeen in their enemies, and when the battle is over are as quick to bind up the wounds as they were to make them. "We eid fellows with the grey hairs are not going to let the sun of life go fown on our wrath. If there is any-thing in your hearts, my countrymen, a shred of bitterness toward your brethren of the south, a feeling of wrong which still lingers, a loss whose horrow the merciful years have never healed, I implore you, let them not go iown with you to the grave, but here and now let them be lost in our coun-try's reconciliation—in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." id over thirty-three years ago. Sin eaching Iowa City I have been ma

CANNOT BUY FILIPINOS OFF. Otis Reports Failure to Get Arms of

Insurgents at \$40 per Gun.

Insurgents at \$40 per Gun. New York, Sept, 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Word reaches the war department showing that General Otis has sought to imi-tate the policy employed in Cuba of buying Filipino arms, and that his ef-forts have been unsuccessful. The natives were given to understand that upon the surrender of a gun the military authorities would pay the per-son surrendering it 540 and guarastee him immunity from arrest for previous armed opposition to the United States and protection for the future. Not-withstanding this tempting offer, not one bons fide surrender of a gun is re-ported.

one bons fide surrender of a sum ported. One native, it is said, appeared with gun in hand, and the military officers began congratulating themselves that the end was in sight, and that the rest of Animaldo's troops would follow his example when they learned of the good treatment given this man. A requisi-tion was made on the treasury for 545, but before the money was received in-vestigation uncovered the fact that the mative was acting as an agent for an American soldier, who had captured the gun in action, and wanted to dispose of it at government figures to the military ambridge the military of the sectors of

run is action, and fourse to the military as asthorities. In view of the dashedinasion to sell in their guins, it is orident that the revolu-tion is not so make configuration the opper is and the property with their su-neiders not is organized to the opper is a fine to a property with their su-neiders not is organized by the army officers the last angle of the army officers is the theory and by the army officers is and heat small numbers, as in the base sample opportunity to mach

A STRICT FORDCLOSURE. "Section 850 of the civil procedure (which was not affected by senate file No. 108) provides that when a petition in forecloserue is filed the complain-ant shall state whether any proceed-ings have been had at law for the re-covery of the debt, secured by such mortaage. And section 851 provides that if any judgment has been obtained in a suit at law, no proceedings shall be had in the foreclosure suit unless it be shown that an execution has been is-sued against the defendant's property and returned either wholly or partial-ity unmainsfed, and that the defendant has no other property to matinfy such

Bioux Palls, S. D., Sept. 26.—The es-tablishment at Alexandria of a grain elevator by a stock company composed largely of farmers living in that vi-cinity has resulted in open warfare be-tween some of the merchants who pur-chased stock in the elevator company and the regular grain buyers. In re-taliation for the assistance given by the merchants in establishing the new elevator the grain buyers have rented a store building and will put in a com-plete stock of merchandise, which will be sold at cost. The farmers in that lo-cality will not loss anything by this move of the regular grain buyers, but on the other hand are certain of obtain ing good prices for their grain as w as securing the necessaries of life a. spot. and returned either whoily or partial-iy unnatisfied, and that the defendant has no other property to astiny such execution, "azcept the mortgaged prem-ises. Such a proceeding is usually termed a 'atrial forsciosure,' inasmuch is a 'atrial forsciosure,' inasmuch to be complainant. All he desires is to have the mortgaged premises sold and the proceeds applied to the pay-ment of a judgment be had procured before in an action at law upon the

year bindly vote the republican ticket and how! themselves hoarse over 'hon-est money.' they want a money 'good in the markets of the world,' when in fact a money good to pay debts in the United States would serve them bet-ter; they scorn 'cheap money,' but fail to see that money constantly increasing is well means property just as conin value means property just as con-stantly decreasing in value; they fall to see that property constantly decreas-ing in value means deficiency judg-ments if mortgages cover it, and loss to the owner in any event.

"No, Judge Dickinson could hardly do otherwise than hold as he did. The papers that are now making such a in the sum of 1,000, and B further se-rured A by giving a mortgage upon cer-tain real estate; then, in case of default in papers that are now making such a fuss over his holding are the very ones y that howled about senate file 106 and predicted dire things to happen if it became a law; capital weuld pull up stakes and leave Nebraska permanent-ity; it would be repudiation, anarchy and all that. Personally, I do not be-lieve the law is of much good to debi-ridden farmers, because in the very na-ture of things all that it does is to make a change in the law is in no manner vicious. It merely asys to the creditor: 'You may have judgment in full for your debt, but in order to ob-tain is yow must proceed in a certain way and no other.' GOVERNOR HOLCOMB'S POSITION.

read as follows: "Bis. After such petition shall be filed, while the same is pending, and after a decree rendered thereon, no proceedings whatever shall be had at iaw for the recovery of the debt se-cured by the mortgage, or any part thereof, unless authorized by the court.' "Beante file 106 amended this section by striking out the last five words, 'un-less authorized by the court.' The effect of this amendment is to deprive the court of any power to authorize an action at law for the recovery of any portion of a debt secured by mortgage state a petition for the foreclosure of such mortgage shall be filed, or while the same is pending, or after a decree has been rendered thereon. A STRECT FORECLOSURE. "Section 850 of the civil procedure No. 106) provides that when a petition to solve they will drop it soon." CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.

a political movement, he does not have to have a buggy sent to his house on the day of the election to bring him out to vote. There is a wide difference between an almstaker in politics and a proprie-tor in politics. The difference between the old alliance movement and the present is that while the former included farmers only, the latter includes people of all classes of business and profes-sions. In Dakota county, in a meeting of neighbors recently, who were dis-cussing the propriety of entering the present national movement, a tail man with gray hair and over 70 years of age, rose in the meeting and said: "I am 72

years of age, and make my living by pounding iron all day on the anvil, but pounding iron all day on the anvil, but I am willing to contribute a dollar a month to this movement for the eman-cipation of mankind." And thereupon he subscribed the sum of \$1 a month till November, 1900. In the utterance of this blacksmith there is deep mean-ing and portends much for this new movement of the people. It means that the mechanic, the laboring man, the farmer, the lawyer, the doctor and the merchant are all joining in one com-mon effort, in a practical way, to rid themselves of the privileged few who by class legislation are preying upon the people.

people. looks as if Nebraska would do her It part in the impending struggle. The start thus far made is a very creditable one, and a friendly rivalry between the counties will spur many a person to beone, and a friendly rivalry between the counties will spur many a person to be-come one of this movement of emanci-pation. We will publish a corrected list by counties every few weeks, show-ing the changes as the new counties make their report, and the old counties add to the sum already raised.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Washington Post: It looks as if Dr. Briggs would not be allowed to enjoy a peaceful seclusion even after his ordination by the Protestant Episcopal church. While it cannot be said that he has freshly aroused the clergy or the laity of the denomination, it is well worm espousal of his cause by Bishop Potter he would have been rejected. The present interest in the case is stir-red by the coming diocesan convention in New York on September 57. A close contest is looked for, and if the oppo-ments of Bishop Potter are victorious, it is said they will make thinas de-cidedly uncomfortable for Dr. Briggs. This standing committee wields a great deal of power within the Protestant Episcopai church. It is composed of an equal number of clergymen and lay-men, but the clerical members have al-wave been granted exclusive suthority on theological matters. When the ques-tion of admitting Dr. Briggs came up hefore the present standing committee vise dampions won, but they also re-vised to ordain John Tilley, jr., whe trader of the anti-Briggs faction. church. While it cannot be said that

CHARLES Q. DE FRANCE.