The Familiar Cry of "the Enemy's Country" No Longer Heard in the Land.

BETTER FEELING IN THE MIDDLE WEST

Improved Conditions Banish the Fog and Froth of Political Clamor ... Kansas Conditions as ar Example.

The second paper of Franklin Matthews In Harper's Weekly, under the above caption, deals with the political battle cry. "The Enemy's Country," its disappearence and the causes thereof. It should be welcome news, writes Mr. Matthews, to those who live in the eastern part of the United States, and, indeed, to all the people, that 'the enemy's country," famous in the campaign of 1896, is passing away, and is practically a thing of the past. In Kansas and the middle west one rarely hears or sees the expression nowadays. An era of better feeling has set in. Tals change may be noticed not only in the nwespapers and in the conversation of the plain people, but is also observable in the words and acts of

It is no part of the purpose of these ar-ticles on Kansas and the middle west to revive political strife, nor, indeed, even to recall it, except to Sustrate marked changes in public sentiment of is, ing benefit to our common country. One of these changes relates to the spirit that lay behind the expression "the enemy's country." It was Mr. Bryan who gave the phrase prominence. He used it in his peech while on his way east

not, furnishes probably the most conspicuous instance of the change of feeling. This is shows in his official utterances. In his message to the legislature of Kansas on January 12, 1897, Governor Leedy railed bit-terly at the east. It was one of the most remarkable messages ever sent to a legislature in this country. In his Thanksgiving proclamation of November 11, ten months later, the hitterness had ceased entirely and the governor also rejoiced openly because the attacks on Kansas had ceased. Truly there was a change! Two things of unusual importance had occurred in those to months. One was the revival of prosperit in Kansas, because of nature's bountifu crops and the other was that in August after the crops had been harvested practically, Governor Leedy came to New York, for the first time in his life, to see what kin of a place it was.

LEEDY'S WARWHOOP. Here is what Governor Leedy sald in th introductory part of his message on Januar

While, according to the press of the na tion's most populous metropolis, her children linger in the streets untaught excep-In the lore of the pavement, unfed except at the hand of charity, unhoused except is the keenels they dispute with erecture scarcely less mecrable, the commonwealth of Kansas, rejoicing in a public-school system which is the most grateful heritige w receive from our fathers and the best legac we can leave to our children, finds ample house room and school room for every Kansas child, and for such straggling walfs mony stalk side by side. There are no tramps in Kansas, except those birds of pas who flit by us, grim reminders of the conditions in older communities.

"With a cheerful audacity that almost challeages admiration, Grub Street scribblers on a yould press which panders to the mos victors instincts of semi-civilized foreign colonies like New York and Chicago wit barbaric equalor at the base of their social life, have offered their puny and presumpto ous criticism of those whose shoestrings the are not worthy to unloose. The dorahave barked at the pyramids answered for fifty centuries. Let Grul Street rail on. When the accused Doge stop pefore the Venetian Council he said, "My defence is your accusation," They well frow that Kansas was a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night before a rand people in the pation's darker We shall keep those fires alight i our camps, and that smoke ascending from our hilltops, till this is indeed a government of the people, and for the people, and by

"She falled you not in the early day, and she falled you not in the late,
Nor forgot you how the balance was poised on our youngest state.
And how with the fate of Kansas was linked the nation's fate."

Governor Leedy's familiarity with things Egyptian was a great surprise to his friends they soon remembered that his privat secretary was formerly consul general at Cairo, and that accounted for it. Those pri-vate secretaries are usually clever fellows and if Governor Leedy did not write that part of the message relating to Egypt himself he allowed it to remain in the docu ment and became responsible for it, which is the same thing. Governor Leedy's denunciation of the system that had brough such frightful ignorance, hunger, equalo and filthy abiding places to New York Cit savored largely of assiduous reading of wha is known as "yellow journalism," the kine journalism that for the sake of the ad vertisement gets up bread funds and the like whenever there is an east side strike, and the people of that district, with much wailing, have to draw a few dollars out of the bink from their savings to support them-selves until work is resumed. Still there can be no doubt that the governor means what he said, although pompous phrases and exaggerated language were used.

A CHANGE OF TUNE. To show the change that came over Gov ernor Leedy let us refer to his This ksgiv-ing proclamation. After speaking of the bountiful harvest and better prices, and after mentioning that the attacks on Kansas has cessed, and calling attention to the fact that "the reputation of Kansas is again as good as its character always has b

makes this sole reference to the condition of e poor in big cities: 'In the day of our rejoicing let our people not forget the poor and needy of the great cities and of foreign countries." It may be said that it would not have

proper for Governor Leedy to say things in a Thanksgiving proclamation. To that, one may reply that a gov-ernor who could send such an unusual message to the legislature would scarcely have restrained himself from making a sly dig at least in his Thanksgiving proclamation when he was talking on the same topic, the poor of our great cities.

The fact is that Governor Leedy was and is, a fair type of hundreds of thousands unfortunate notions about of the east. that there was no healthy middle class, as it is called, in the east; that there were a large number of very rich persons, and upon hordes of poor living in squalor here; that there was no brotherly love or christian feeting and republican state ticket at the last election that the lot of the masses in the east was end to the subject (I am not at I berty to practically one of slavery to money barons. give his namel:
This is no exaggeration, as I shall show, and it is also true that the phrase "the York is not a truly American city. We do

In Apparet last Covernor Landy want hardwhile there it is said, suggested to his wife that as they were so near New York it would be a good idea to run east and look with they started. I am told that it has country as we do, or as we think true tion up here this week,

BRIGHT SKIES IN THE WEST come to the metropolis, and that he spent came to the metropolis, and that he spent four days in town incognito. One of his friends, to whom the governor spoke freely of his visit, fold me that the first thing the governor did after he crossed the Hudson iver was to call a hackman, to whom he

"Drive me to Wall street."

BEARDING THE PLUTOCRATS. The governor went to Wall street, traveltained as he was, and his cab went slowly rom Trinity church to the East river, the overnor peering eagerly from side to side to people and at buildings. My informant ays that on his return home the governor aid that Wall street was nothing but a sort ot down to the East river he saw the Brook-yn bridge and ordered his driver to go up here. After looking at the bridge the governor reached Broadway by devious paths through Cherry Hill. He spent four days looking about the town, having taken escenial pains that none of the reporters should find im out by means of his signature, which he ourposely made blind, on the hotel register.

I was curious to learn what Governor eedy saw in New York, and during an interlew which he gave me, and most courteously olaced all sorts of information in this office at my disposal, I asked him about his New York visit. Now Governor Leedy has plenty of mary message to the legislature in the came subject. The governor was noncommittal at nce and he realled:

"Oh, it was just such a place as I expected hearted.

und as well clothed as in any other place in the world. He saw hundreds of thouused it in his peech while on his way east and as well clothed as in any other black.

As accept formally the nomination for the in the world. He saw hundreds of thuspresidency. It is altogether probable that sands of prespectual persons of what is called the middle class. He saw that New York buildings farmers, everywhere I went, and while I am sloved speech that was him the nomination. To the of any of our large cities—Chicago, Siprevail as I have indicated in many cases, in which he said, while referring to the of any of our large cities Chicago, Sicust, "We entreat no more," the phrase was Louis, or even Kansos City, the nearest caught up by both sides, and it became the prome center of sectional bitterness.

Governor Leedy, whether he knows it of long for bread. He saw no squalor or althoughts for the saw no squalor or althoughts. New York's health board under Mayor Strong having stopped all that. He saw no In his golden chariots rolling about with the fam-nism on lied bit-he most us round not identify them. He saw no us round not identify them. No. Governor leedy went home with a breader, kindli view, a feeling that he was a proud citize of a great country which even include 'semi barbaric' New York within its borders, and down underneath the surface he was probably glad of it. He had nothing to say of "Grub street writers on a venal press when I saw him, and I should be surprise he ever referred to the matter again.

OUTLAWING A WORD. More striking even than the governor hange of mental attitude is a movemen that was started about a year ago by Bank Commissioner Breidenthal of Kanssa, the sead and front for many years of the popudist party there, and until within a few incuths its state chairman. Mr. Breidenthal told me—and this is probably the first him that has been made of it in print—that within a year he had written from fifty to e hundred letters to men of influence in he populist and democratic parties -editor

political managers, high office holders—in fact, every man of great influence in the fee silver movement—asking them hence orth not to use the word plutocrat in their writing and their speaking. He said that he pointed out to them that the word really to make political warfare was not by use of opithets. This is what Mr. Breidenthal said to me about it:

"We should not make war in politics on individuals, but on the system that has the people to secure their attention brought about certain results. Nothing can hold not less than second place in e gained by calling a man or a set of men dutocrats. It is the system that we oppose We ought not to hate the banker, the indiidual. We do object to trusts and monopolies; the individuals who profit by them are about the east, but that bitterness is suf ething to us. It is wrong to attack banker, as a class. You can't blame men for makng money when they have legal opportunity It is the illegal opportunity, the morall crong system, that we are after! Mr. Breidenthal asked his correspondents

substitute the word corporation for plute rut hereafter. That, he said, would mak the war impersonal, and would not arous ctionalism. He received prompt response to his letters, and, almost to a man, his correspondents agreed with him. He read ne some of the letters. I am not at libert to give the names of the writers, nor to te the exact language that they used; but I ca say that the spirit of depunciation of th east, the spirit that found common expression in the phrase "the enemy's country" W 15 not to be found in them. Practically all th writers agreed not only to drop the word plutocrat but to use their influence to have

eneral use of it abandoned DAWN OF BETTER FEELING.

I do not know how this may impres thers, but it seems to me to be a matter of such great significance as to merit calling the widest attention to it. We of the east nery say what we please of populists and their theories, but is it not a matter for cilculation that a movement toward a better understanding of each other has been in existence quietly for more than a year, that it was started in the very cit del of ponulism by a populist leader and already has had good results? Mr. Breidenthal is the intimate friend and close politically ally of Mr. Bryan. They are about the same age an have known each other and worked togethe for nearly ten years. It is known, however that Mr. Breidenthal is not wedded to the "1s to 1" Mea, believing rather in flat money and that he deprecates the use of such pleace s "the enemy's country."

In order to lorre prevalent ideas in Kan-sas, Nebraska and other western states as to New York and its people, I made it a point to ask merchants, farmers, editors, travelers, in those states what they though New York was like and how they looke upon its people. Almost invariably I foun that the campaign of 1896 had left som curious actions among the masses and almost as invariably I found that whatever feeling of emnity b.d existed was gradually passing away. Although the feeling is becoming kirdlier, nevertheless many queer ideas as to the place still prevail among the masses, I asked Governor Leedy what he thought

was the general opinion among the masses of Kansas of New York. He said: "Our people think it is essentially a for-eign city; that it is filled with men lacking patriotism; that they are mercenary and thousands of them, as soon as they have made sufficient money, go back to Europe live on their fortunes. It is not the gen-eral relief that there is a great mass of plain people in New York, a healthy middle class that we know is most desirable in any common wealth.

VAGUE IDEAS.

Here is what Mr. Breidenthal caye of the popular impression regarding New York: "People out here have a rather segue idea of persons in the middle west who have had about New York and its people. Many think ate notions about the there is a big moneyed machine out there— They have imagined a machine or a system that is not conducive to ideas of liberty or of freedom. I do not think you can my truthfully that our peo-ple hate New York. Rather they feel sorry for the impress there."
Here is what one of the candidates on the

> not regard it as representative of our corn-try. We look at it as a place where men clutch at their bonds and papers and set up a cry that they will lose a dollar if should assert the Monroe doctrine threaten to go to war to stop the terrible state of affairs in Cuba. We do not be-lieve that the masses in New York love our

American citizens should love the country. COLTRIN GIVES TESTIMONY very hand a friendlier feeling toward the

Another representative man stood by this speaker, and he became aroused. He broke Not Satisfied with the Conditions Im-

"I'll tell you," he said, "what people out here think about New York: They think it is a great big sponge—a sponge that in the greel for money absorbs all the life, manhood, and patriotism of its citizens."

Here is what one of the proprietors of one of the largest retail stores in Kansas

said its answer to my question:
"I find that many people in Kansas look
toon New York as the home and business
place of a rich set of Yankee-like men with of "dinky little alley, anyway." but that he was sure he saw the names of Morgon and Belment on the signs. When the governor the signs when the governor that he was sure be saw the names of Morgon and Belment on the signs. When the governor the signs about the poor there was a sure of the signs. lead exaggerated stories about the poor there and the starving and, being of a sympathetic wholesculed nature, believe these stories and think there are hundreds dying of starvation, while the Goulds and Vanderbilts and other millionaires by the score and hundred coll about the streets in gorgeous turnouts, lavbread. Now it would seem stronge that such the day. an absurd idea should be prevalent. It is not general among our educated people, but I

find that the ideas I have indicated are more widespread than one would thick." Here is what one of the foremost candi-dates for governor at the coming repub-lican convention had to say on the mat-

are a great many more millionaires than really exist there, and they have thought that the rich people of the east were hard-hearted. They are beginning to realize. to see. I was there so short a time that it wouldn't be right for me to talk knowing's short it. I had a good time."

No more would the governor say, but I can tell him what he really saw. He saw people on the streets looking as well fed in political hostility." in political hostility."

not once-not even when speaking with po litical managers who naturally would hope to thrive on stirring up discord—dil I heaa word of enmity toward the east as a dis tinet part of our country. There was muc. said about corporations and monopolies; there was a belief that parrotism was rather change by negative quantity in the cast; thit the in the way masses were down-trolden; but there was no stockholders, speech or thought that found expression in a sa matter of such a phrase as "the enemy's country," : indicating feeling or opinions about the cust. Almost in every instance in talking with the plain people I met with the statement;

"If there has been hatred toward the ear and that probably was overdone-you will find very little of it now. We recognize that New York is as essential to us as we are to New York. We all belong to one

country. And indeed this should be so, naturally, More farmers send their sons to college, it is asserted in Kansas, from the middle west than from any other agricultural part of our country. Scores of them come east to the large universities, and numbreds and thousands go to their own state universities If one wants a college education in the middle west, it costs very little. Tuition prespers there, and that a highly intelligent people lives there

The fact is, Kansas people refer to them selves as "a peculiar people," They are in-tersely high-spirited, and even more intensely patriotic. The John Brown spirit he pointed out to them that the word the pointed out to them that the word are roused easily when their sympathics mean against another, and that the best way affected. At such times they do not space those against whom they thunder. They those against whom they thunder. in earnest about liberty and the rights of hold not less than second place in the d states in the matter of education of th people. In their anger about misrepresents tion in the east and under the seourge hard times, some of them said harsh thins silling. The horn of plenty has rolled out is loy and peace over the state. Kansas at New York are in the same country again where they always have been, and where

they always will be. Why should not the efforts of men like Breidenthal, asking the people on one side to refrain from using such a word as pluto erat, be met by a similar repuest by son an of commanding influence on the side, asking that the people of the no longer refer to the people of Kansas a cranks? If such efforts were met in the proper spirit, henceforth we should hen very little of "the enemy's country.

DENIES STANDARD OIL STORIES Company Simply Getting in Old Liqui

dating Certificates.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Standard oil solo n the curb today at \$425, on the strangth of a story that it was proposed to exchange present certificates for shares'n a new com pany on the basis of four to one. S. C. F. Dodd, general selicitor for the Standard Oil company contradicted the truth of to report. A statement is authorized that Houl dating trustees are simply going also getting in present liquidation certificates and other trust stock and issuing therefore certificate assigning legal title to

proportionate assigning local line to proportionate share in the corporate atock of the individual companies. It is said further that there are still outstanding \$37,500,000 of liquidal ing certificates and over \$20,000,000 of the old trust certificates. Until the above amounts are transferred into the new certificates nothing will be done in regard exchanging the corporate stocks for any ne Recurities.

GUARDIAN FOR ADOLPH SUTRO

California Millionaire Adjudged Men tally irresponsible. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 .-- Adolph Sutre ex-mayor of San Francisco and builder of the famous Sutro tunnel, has been adjudged mentally incompetent by Superior Judge Beicher. His daughter, Dr. Emma Sutro Merriot, who has been in constant profes sional attendance on her father for many months past, has been appointed guardian of his person and estate, her bonds being fixed at \$100,000. Mr. Sutro is over 80 year old and the loss of mental faculties is at tributed to the weight of years, combined with the effects of two strokes of apoplexy which he has suffered within the past few months. The petition to have his daughter appointed his guardian was made by Colone Little, manager of the Sutro properties, after the members of their family and attorneys had decided that such a step was necessary

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.-Five work-men who had started to walk across the from the new water works crib, miles out in the lake, were rescued last evening by the fireboat Clevelander from evening by the fireboat Clevelander from an ice floe after an exciting experience. The men had started to walk ashore and when a mile out discovered that they were on a detached ice floe and rapidly maying away. After prolonged cries and waying of their coats they finally attracted the attention of a skater near the shore, who telephoned to the fireboat After a hard battle with the ice the Clevelander succeeded in crushing its way through the heavy ice and rescuing the men

Ship Yards Start Up.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 7.—The Wheeler & Co, ship yard, which had been shut down for two weeks on account of a strike of riveters, resumed operations today. A few non-union riveters were put to work. The striking riveters will stay out at least until after a meeting of the state court of me-diation, which is expected to take the ques-

pesed.

METHODS OF THE LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

Rules Passed for the Purpose of Freezing Out Commission Company that Was Competing for a Share of the Business.

Lafavette Coltrin, president and treasurer of the Omaha Live Stock Commission company, resumed his direct testimony in the

bers of some other similar organization which was a member of the National Live Stock exchange. This rule provided that in any case at least five members of concerns delig business at the South Omah, yards would have to be members of the least of the least five members of the least of the least five members of the least five field. Others have met with a simputing a handkerchief down his throat.

Well-says he thinks the attempt was made, would have to be members of the local exchanged, and that it was a mistake to set change. Only six stockholders of the Omaha off one part of this country against another. Live Stock Commission company had been nembers of any exchange rad they were at-ached to the South Omaha eranization. Mr. Coltrin stated that while the Omaha

Live Stock Commission company was in which profits had been apportlaned among the stockholders. Witness had repeatedly made efforts to compromise the company's differences with the exchange and get into membership the corporation's country stock-holders, but the exchange had refused to consider the overtures, alleging that company had violated rules of the hange by dividing its commissions in the way of paying dividends to tookholders, when witness testified. stockholders, when witness testified, s a matter of fact the company had never declared a dividend until after it had wound up its business, about September 1, 1897.

WOULD SHUT OUT COLTRIN. At the time the exchange adopted its ner ules, Mr. Coltrin said, when the section re-sting to all members of commission concerns cas under discussion at a meeting. Forderick Smith, a stockholder in the Omaha Live Stock Johnnission company, had offered an amend-ment to the preconed section to require only ve members of any company or comparation become identified with the exchange. D. Parkhurst, a commission man and a memr of the exchange, had addressed the mee-In coposition to the amendment and had that attenuted to invide the commission business at the market. - Mr. Parkhurst had said is free, and one can live cheaply. The re-sult is that higher education thrives and that such concerns should be driven from but such concerns should be driven from the field, because they were doing husiness J. F. Lally.

In violation of the rules of the exchange and Program—Ed Wrish, chairman; P. J. Bar-In violation of the rules of the exchange and that they were being run by a lot of farmers. Levi Cox, another member of the exchange, and others who belonged to that organized than the subject. Witness testified that the first mouth the Omaha Live Stock Commission company did business at the yards it nede a good showing and that all the time it was in business it was among the concerns at the part of the list for the volume of business. t the head of the list for the volume of bus

On cross-examination, Attorney Switzler asked Mr. Coltrin if he wished to go on record as raying that the exchange passed its alleged arbitrary memberahip rule for the purpose of freezing our of business the Omnha Live Stock Commonstrate company.

"I do." replied Mr. Coltrin.
"Is it not a fact that jou made over \$5,000 individually while the company was in 'No," replied the witness, "as treasurer o

the company I received comething like \$4,ill divided among the stockholders, or paid other ways for the benefit of the propration.

"Was there any dissension among the tockholders of the company?" "Only one man among the stockholders sade any trouble. That was D. Olney, a attle salesman who received a salary from the concern and whose holdings in the or canization were only four shares of stock There were 102 shares of stock outstanding when the company guit business."
"Did not Mallery Son & Zimmerman, the

firm that aucceeded to the company's busiess, pay a bonus for that business? "It did not: it bought the furniture of the

ompany for \$50 less than was paid for it. nd paid into the treasury about \$1.100 to offset money which the company had ex-Olsev & Co., for the firm's list of customers and its good will "

WOULD BENEFIT PATRONS. At the ofternoon session the witness said nat if the South Omaha exchange was abolished the commission business at the yards could be done for about one-balf the the total from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a year. Returning to the organization of the Omaha ive Steek Commission company, witness aid that when the corporation was first ormed there were 102 shares of stock based o about forty persons. After the rule re-mirkog every member of a commission coern to become a member of the exchange t a cost of \$1,000 each was passed, stockolders of the company who could not af-ord to comply with this regulation dispered f their stock. Witness bought up this stock. aying as high as \$100 per share for it, until then the company ceased doing business at oldings were divided among about nine ther steckholders. Witness said that when company begin business, it occupied the old stand of Speltz Olney & Co., whose bus ness it had practically succeeded to and that about the only visible change in the business of the old concern was in the em-ployment of office help, etc. The company imply had succeeded to a well-established ommission business at the yards.

Allen Root, a former commission mer-chant of the yards, was the next witness called by the government. Witness said that in 1891 he owned stock in the Ameri-Live Stock Commission company, which was doing business at the yards then had also been stock agent of the No braska State alikince, an organization of farmers, with a membership of about 27,000. These farmers would ship stock to him as agent at the yards. One of the rules of the alliance was that after he had sold this atock and paid the expenses of such sales, the money saved on commissions and all other profits were to be pro-rated into a rebate to shippers. Witness had by this means saved the shippers from 50 to 60 per cent of the established commissions at the markets. One of the members of the American company, who was also a member of the exchange, h d been George Brown and had been witness' custom to handle alliance's stock through this concern. Be-cause of this, the exchange brought charges against Brown to the effect that he was violating a rule of the organization in that he was dividing commissions and paying rebates. One morning witness had received a large consignment of stock from members

ness been able to sell off the consignment. Ever after that time, however, the American company had been so hampered by the exchange that it was finally compelled to not know why he poisoned his Brother and Sister.

quit business.

ROOT COULD NOT SELL STOCK. Witness had himself tried to sell stock belonging to the alliance as agent of that organization, but he could do nothing himif. Seeing that the exchange was bent on freezing out the agency, as well as the American company, witness afterward arranged with a commission firm to handle hipments from alliance members and pay to them through witness as their agent to cent commission for the privilege of this paper.

pers the saved commissions. Finally, after the alliance arrangement of the Omaha Live Stock Commission company, resumed his direct testimony in the pany, resumed his direct testimony in the company had been compelled to quit business, witness had attempted to run this brother in his cell, but the prisoner seemed stolld. millionaires by the score and hundred toll about the streets in gorgeous turnouts, levishing displaying jewels as the poor stand on the streets with outstret-used arms asking for cery. He was on the stand a greater part of the partners being George Brown. But it was not long ere the exchange had forced Witness testified that the Omaha Live Stock Commission company comprised forty stockholders; that it began business October 1, 1896, at the Union stock yards, and re
this concerning Brown's methods of deing business and his standing among buyers at the yards, which were in
1, 1896, at the Union stock yards, and re
tended to prejudice shippers against the plead guilty, but rather hesitated about this ing, \$800, no insurance; J. C. Melcese, 1890, no insurance; J. this concern out of the field by causing re-

Here the government reated its case and Attorney Mahoney, for the defendants, an-nounced that when the testimony had been extended and counsel had read it over the lefense would announce when it would be

ready to present its evidence. United States District Attorney Sawyer replying to this served notice to opposing counsel that just so soon as the testimony the government's witnesses was extende prosecution would carry the case to the federal court, regardless of whether the de-fense had presented evidence, and ask for a temperary restraining order against the ex-change, prohibiting it from interfering with the commission business at the South Omaha

PLANS OF THE DAILEY RECEPTION Irish-Americans Meet and Appoint

Their Committees. Sunday afternoon there was a very en husiastic meeting of the various commit tees having charge of the entertainmen and reception to be tendered the Irish patriot, John Dailey, on March 17.

It was the first meeting of all committees ince the affair was started some two weeks ago. The committees are all working harshow Mr. Dailey their oppreciation of can who can give the best part of his life n suffering for the Irish cause.
Attorney General Smyth will provide of

the occasion, and the reception committee will broude some of the best as well as most and that it was the object of the section to dust out from the business of the yards Mr. Omala. The committees on which will fall collering company and all other such cancerns the work of preparing the coming entertain ment are as follows:
Arrangements—T. L. McDonnell, chairman; Joan Rush, John Powers, M. Hogan and

Proce-T. J. Fitzmorris, chairman; Frank Gallagher, J. B. Ryan, John Quiter and Next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock al

committees will meet in Elke' hall, 13: Farnam street, to which all the Irlsh an Irish-American people of Omaha are invited and more especially the women who are tak ing so much interest in the coming ments that all of the various cor

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS MEET

Contract for Supplying Prescriptions is Approved.
On account of the absence of Chairma

Klerstead, Commissioner Ostrom presided at the regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday aftercoon. The proceedings were entirely of a routine character.

The report of the finance committee on the stinual report of Judge Baxter ogreed with the figures submitted by Judge Baxter. latter were accepted and placed on file. Sim ilar setion was taken on the last semi-annu-statement of County Treacurer Heimrod. The contract and bond of Otto Selfert for ural hing prescriptions during 1898 was approved. The bonds of John Lewis, George Stryker, Dell A. Pierce and George D Sand as deputy sheriffs were also approved A communication from John J. Willis pr tested awaited the custom that has prevailed of allowing officers of the banks interested to be suretles on bonds given by county depositories. Referred to finance committee

with power to act. A lot of additional applications for pos tions in connection with the coverty exhibit at the expection were placed on file. The resignation of George W. Hawkins as rold supervisor for the north West Oniaha precinct was Christ Nevcos was appointed to fill the

A resolution by Harte instructed the su perintersent of the court house to collect all keys to county offices held by person other thing county officials, in order to correct a prevalent impression that various coofficial individuals had access to the office light or day. Adopted. This was due to the fact that certain persons when dicharged had falled to deliver their keys,

CAPTAIN WARD REACHES OMAHA. Comes to Install War Department's

Exhibits at the Exposition Captain Henry C. Ward of the Sixteenth United States infantry, the officer who will have charge of the War department exhibit at the exposition, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Millard hotel. The captain will make Omaha and will devote his time to making arrange ments for the installation of the exhibit and conferring with the exposition officials regarding other matters in connection with

the affair.
To a Bee representative Captain Ward stated that the exhibit to be made by the War department at the Transmississippi Exposition would be much larger and mor extensive in every way than the exhibit made at Nashville. "All of the materia comprising the exhibit at Nashville," said he, "was returned to Washington after the exposition closed and the material to be exhibited at Omaha will be new. It will comprise a large amount of material which be prepared especially for this exposi-and will be one of the best exhibits ever made by the department. This mater a completed cod ready to receive it.

accompanied by Joseph Captain Ward is Hittinger, quartermaster sergeant, who was on duty with the captain at Nashville and former expositions.

Bruises a Drunken Man.

Brother and Sister. SUISUN, Cal., Feb. 7.—Frank Bellew has sion of the murder of his brother and sister He has made only a few new statements He said that before he left the ranch on the afternoon of the day he put the poison in the kettle, he emptied the powder ou of its original package and folded it in newspaper, throwing away the box in front of the ranch bouse. He thinks he burned He also said: "When I held per cent commission for the privilege of this paper. He also said handling the stock. In this way witness Susie's hand, while she was dying, I did not handling the stock. In this way witness Susie's hand, while she was dying, I did not handling the stock. had succeeded for the time in getting stock of the alliance into the market according to the original plans and rebating to shippers the saved commissions.

Finally, after the alliance arrangement was knocked out by the exchange and the

one of "Tell me with your own lips, Frank," said frame. Losses as follows: C. H. Wullforced sion. I can hardly believe it."

Signers stock millingry total loss \$700. 1

"horse sense." He paused a moment after 1 ceked my question, his eyes twinkied and he evidently fathdmed my ourpose, which was in New York side by side with his extraorChary message to the law statement after a visit from about the fath our people it a first a visit from his attorney, Ress Clark, our people at the danger of the rule passed by the exchange which provided that members of all commission concerns at the South Omala market would be required to done at present.

The attorney askel permission of Sheriff the exchange were abolished the commission business at the yards could be done for him, and there is little doubt that this refuse to the law statement a visit from his either a visit from his either a visit from his attorney, Rees Clark.

On cross-examination witness said that if the exchange were abolished the commission of the passed by the exchange were abolished the commission ne at present.

"Unless you are a member of the exange," said the witness, "you cannot do jury on Tuesday. Under Sheriff Robinson

> HAS TWEED'S PRIVATE PAPERS. W. E. D. Stokes Proposes to Publish Some of Them.

> NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- There is at least one man in Geester New York today who holds the happiness, honor and fortune of a great many people in the hollow of his hand. This man is W. E. D. Stekes. Mr. Stekes came into possession of all the private copers of William M. Tweed several years ago. Hhas made a thorough study of them with the idea of writing a book on the subject. According to his story, more than \$11,000,000 was paid by the "Boss" for bribes and buyng up individuals that other people to this ay know nothing about. The evidences of ese payments are still in existence, with e endorsement of the carries directly con erned. The surrender of Tweed by the panish government after his escape from udlow street jail is described by the caperpassession of Mr. Stokes as political wast secure the election of a republican presi Mc. Stokes says also that there is eal confession of Tweed in existence, whice likely to be published and which is boun create the liveliest kind of a stir. He say, cen's diary is the most interesting of al the prisons. It contains references to everyone that called on him and his business showing that nearly every one could be treated with on a cash bas's. The paper were delivered to Mr. Stokes by a man whom e had befriended.

NO PROGRESS TOWARD SETTLEMENT Cotton Mill Strike Starts in on the

Fourth Week, NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 7.-The beginning of the fourth week of the cotten mi'l operatives' strike showed nothing bu the same apparent determination on both sides to stick to their respective positions until the other yields. Secretary Cunnane of the joint strike committee has issued statement saying that the total amount of noney received up to Saturday, February 5

"In looking over the amounts received mys Secretary Cunnane, "there is every I lication that New England is beginning and Boston, in particular, give encouraging

BIDDEFORD, Me., Feb. 7 .- The arbitratio immittee of the Board of Trade has as ye pade no progress in the proposed efforts emedy the strike situation here. A commu ileation has been sent by the committee the Dressers' union, which hangurated the strike, expressing the willingness of the committee to try to open negotiations betwee the mill management and the operatives, i the strikers so desire. No answer to the hren corporations remain closed.

PATRONIZES AMERICAN INDUSTRY Spanish Woman of Title Secures Dakota Divorce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 7 .- A report to the Journal from Fargo, N. D., says; Saturday night State's Attorney Fred Morrilla scured a divorce for a distinguished Span's women. Cruelty was the ground upon which the decree was secured and there was n fight made on the suit by her husband. The night hade on the ent by her husband. The plaintiff was Counters Marie de la Concepio, de la Cantera y Clark de Gobel y Fernan dez. The defendant was Juan C. Gobel y Fernandez. They were married at Modris Morch, 1892. The woman belongs to on of the oldest and wealthicat families in Spair and owns large estates in both Cuba as: Spake. Minister Weodford of the United States resides in one of her houses at Mad rid and the woman is second in rink an wealth easy to the family of the premier She came here several monhts ago panied by a maid, and seems to have a mortal fear of publicity. She has scarcely let her hotel since coming here except to go to her attorney's office. After her separation from her husband two years ago she spent some time in Florida.

POSTAL EMPLOYES IN POLITICS No General Rule as a Guide for Their Action. CHICAGO, Peb. 7.—Postmaeter Gordon to

day received a letter from First Assistant Postmaster General Heath in regard to what action employes of the postal service would be allowed to take on political questions The communication state; that the depart ment had no special rule in such matter and that they preferred not to make any Mr. Heath said, however, that there would be no objection to the employes asserting their political rights, but that there migh be objection to the manner in which these rights were asserted. He stated that it was the object of the department to do every thing possible for the good of the depart nent and that nothing would be done hinder the carrying out of that object Semetime ago John L. Manning, presiden of the Union Veteran club, addressed a con munication to Postmaster Gordon askin, what liberties the employes would be allowe in political affairs. The postmaster referre-the matter to the department at Washing

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7,-The property of the Anchor line, which recently falled, was pur on sale at Cairo, Ill., today by the Uni on sale at Cairo, Ill., today by the United States marshal. The steamer Fill City was sold to Captain Sims of St. Louis for \$5150 The appraised value of the vessel was \$32,000 George S. Edgill of New York, C. Carew of Springfied, Ill., Captain T. B. Sims of St. Louis and Captain B. B. Bradlet of Cairo were the only bidders, It is generally undersood that Captain Sims purchased the boat in the interest of the Tennessee River Packet company.

Hearing Suddenly Ends.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—The unexpected withdrawal of the petition of Henry M. Whitney, president of the Massachuset American company for sale. Brown attempted to dispose of the stock, but could not and witness was compelled to hold it in the market for two days. In the meantime the American comprisy secured a temporary injunction against the exchange restraining it from interfering with the sale of the stock and only in this way had wit-

repeated to the district attorney his confes- Nebraska Town Suffers from an Early Morning Fire.

FOURTEEN BUSINESS HOUSES CONSUMED

All but Two Buildings on the West Side of the Town Destroyed

-Loss Very Henry.

EXETER, Neb., Feb. 7 .- (Special Telegram.)-A bad fire occurred here early this morning. The west side of the business portion of town is burned excepting Wallace & Co.'s bank, a brick building, and Dinneen's restaurant, a brandt, frame building, \$100; Beardsley Sisters, stock millinery, total loss, \$700; J. ing, \$800, no insurance; J. C. McLeese, auction stock, total, \$400; J. P. Wilson, restaurant, stock and household goods, \$800, Insurance \$250; O. P. Baker, dental outfit and building, total, no insurance; F. M. Ziska, general merchandise and building, \$11,000, insurance \$5,500; T. H. L. Lee & Son, hardware and building, \$2,200, insurance \$1,700; Mrs. Leffer, building, \$500. total loss, insurance \$300, Miller Heller, groceries, \$550, insurance \$300; Kelly Bros., meat market, \$200; Ucton Stock Yards National bank building, total loss, \$500; W. Taylor, general merchandise and building, \$10,000, insurance, building and stock.

ATLANTIC CITY SCORCHED.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 7.—A fire which originated in the Academy of Music this morning destroyed a half block of buildings, entailing a loss of about \$65,000 before being got under control. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Officer Robinson discovered grade. covered smoke issuing from under the board walk in front of the Academy of Music. A general alarm was sent in, but before the engines arrived the Academy of Music was enveloped in flames. The fire spread to Lapre's confectionery store and there communicated to the rear of the Bryn Mawr hotel. The flames quickly spread to Bachar's furniture store. Rutter's school of phren logy, Myer's photograph gallery, the Gold Mine Bath houses, Smith's roiling chair establishment and a portion of the vitascope

parlors on the board walk. For a time it leoked as though the Berkeley hotel, the largest hostslry on Kentucky avenue, would surely be destroyed. The rear of the hotel adjoined the burned buildings and the stiff westward wind fanned the flames toward the big house. Several lines of hose were run out of the hotel windows and the side of the building and surrounding property was thoroughly drenched. The guests in the Berkeley hotel hurriedly packed guests in the Berkeley hotel burriselly packed their clothing and prepared for a basty exit, but the wind shifted at this time and this alone saved the hotel. The floor of the big beard walk for a distance of half a square was so badly damaged by the flames that it will have to be rebailt.

will have to be rebailt.

The heaviest lesers are: Academy of Music, \$30,000; insurance small, owned by Joseph Fralinger; Lapre's confectionery store, \$5,000; Gold Mine baths, \$4,000, owned by S. S. Mervine: Stewart McShea's household goods, \$2,000; Bryn Mawr hotel \$10,000; Bachar's furniture store, \$1,000. Owing to the fact that the property de-stroyed was all beach front buildings there

s very little insurance the insurance com

panics refusing to take the risks except at rates. The Academy of Music was ostroyed by fire in 1833.
ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 7.—The fire which breatened last cight to destroy the busi-ess portion of Albany was subdued after ours of hard fighting and the flames

tos less than \$25,000; well haured.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Dispatches just reelved from Manila, capital of the Philippine slands announce that 900 buildings some of em of importance, have been destroyed by

DAYTON, O. Feb. 7.—The works of the Gradley Twine and Cordone company were loss of \$75,900; cause unknown. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 7.—A special to the Star from Harrison, Ark., says: The Hill Fontaine Cotton Co's, large brick block was entirely destroyed by fire today. Total ovs. \$50,000; insurance, small. Principal overs are: Harrison Supply company.

Fire undoubtedly incondingy. Evangelist Smith's Work.

Hodges Bros. Racket store, Citizens' bank,

The evangelistic meetings at the First Julted Presbyterian church continue to row in interest. Auditorium and Sunday chool rooms were cacked Sunday night to hear Mr. Smith's sermon on "Repentance and Conversion." Tonight the evangelist will preach to men only, taking up three things which have troubled many. "The Land of Nod, Where Calo Found His Wife;" "The Slaughter of the Cancanitish Nations;" and "If Christ Was Born of a Women, Why Was He Not a Sinner." All men and boys over 14 years of age are invited. Tomorrow night Mr. Smith will tell the story of his life and conversion. There will be meat-ings each evening during the weak, except-ng Saturday, at 8 o'clock. Afternoon meetings at 3 o'clock Tuerday and Friday in-clusive. Prof. A. Delmore Chency will sing

each evening. Government to Boy Mules.

Captain Jones, chief quarrermaster of the Department of the Platte, has received aubority from Washington to a vertise for thornly from Washington to advertise for bids for 16 pack and riding nules to replace those which were recently sent from the de-partment on the relief exposition to Alaska and which are new on their way to the frozen north. The nules were taken from Forts Russell, Washakle and Robinson and the ones to be purchased will be distributed among these three posts.

Panie Interrupts a Funeral.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 7.-Several thousand negroes congregated at the Audithousand negroes congregated at the Auditorium '.day, where the funeral of the negro Baptist preacher Stanford J. Howard, was to be preached The wooden steps to the Auditorium, 'aden with three score women, broke down, Four women suffered broken legs and many others were more or less severely bruised. A panie ensued and the funeral was preached in a little church, During the panic the Broadway Protestant Episcopal church eaught fire and half an hour later the Centerary Methodist church was on fire, Both fires were quickly extinguished.

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 7.—The steamship Drumeister sailed today from Sabine Pass, Drumelsier sailed today from Sabine Pass, the new harbor on the southeast coast, for Liverpool, It is the first European steamer to sail from that port. While there has been twenty-four feet of water on the bar for two years, nothing has hitherto been shipped except lumber, of which \$700,000 worth was sont out last year. The Drumelsier carried out a general cargo. The one cargo is worth more than all of last year's lumber shipments, being valued at \$60,000. The Hadden Hall will begin landing tomorrow at Sabine Pass with 22,600 bales of cotion for Liverpool. for Liverpool.

Miners Start a New Movement, MORGANTOWN, W. Vo., Feb. 7.-The novement among the coal miners of West Virginia to separate themselves from the Virginia to separate themselves from the United Mine Workers association and form an independent organization is residiving aning ground. More than 3.00 miners and eightly operators have folined the independent movement up to date and these are bringing every influence to hear upon the miners and operators who are still in the older organization to have them come in the new. The Kanawha and New river that a baye taken the lead in the fight against the United Mine Workers.