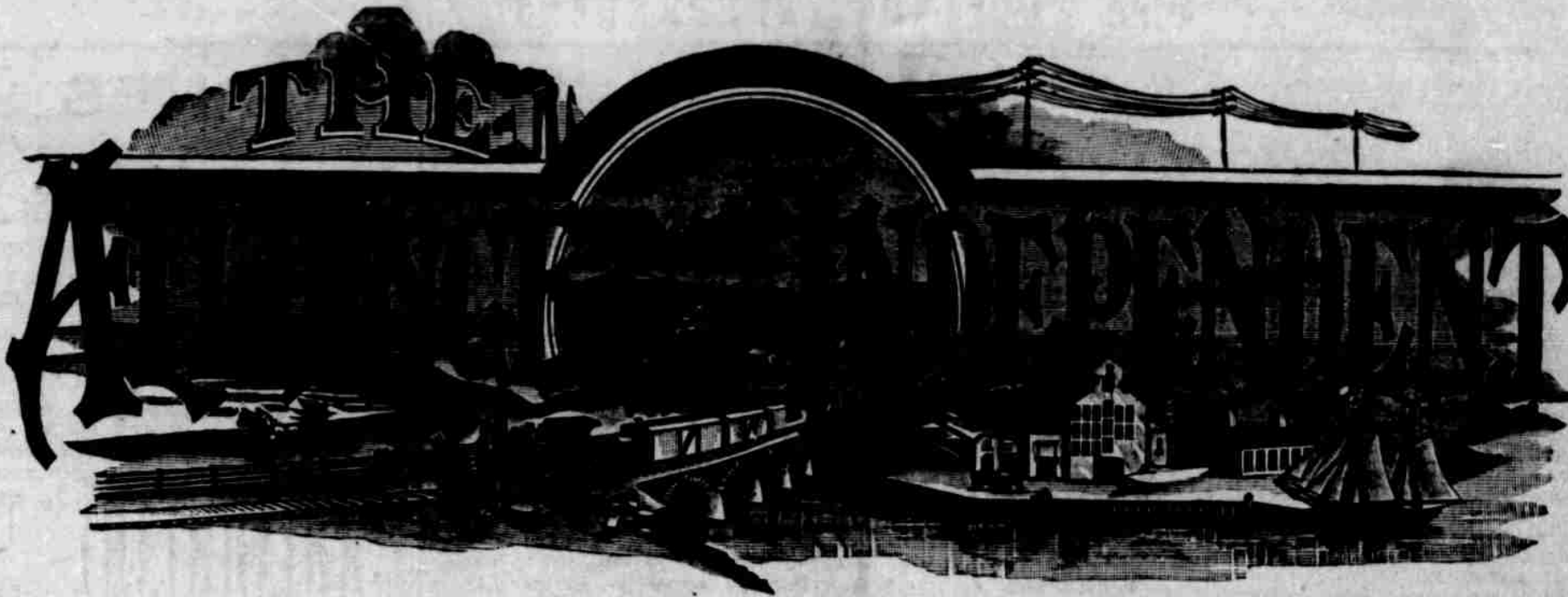


The Alliance-Independent

Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.



The Alliance-Independent

Advocates: The government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. That freight rates in Nebraska be reduced to a level with those in force in Iowa. The building by the national government of a great trunk line from North Dakota to the Gulf of Mexico.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Sergeant-at-Arms Dungan Raises a Storm He Makes Charges of Attempted Bribery.

IT WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Independent Members Will Appear Before the Committee and Expose the Attempt to Elect Thurston by the Use of Money.

Rich Developments Coming.

"There's something rotten in the state of Denmark."—Shakspere.

The years 1892, and '93 will go down in Nebraska history as the era of exposure. For years it has been a prevailing belief among the people that the republican machine was a corrupt and corrupting institution. But a few months ago, no one would have believed that this corruption could be effectually exposed. Yet it has been shown up beyond what seemed remotely possible.

A committee has just reported to the house exposing the crookedness in the disposal of school lands, and another is at work unearthing the utter rottenness of the penitentiary management.

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

On Tuesday evening, February, 7th the independents held their grand ratification meeting in representative hall. Among the speakers was Capt. Dick Trevellick. The grand old war-horse couldn't resist the temptation to go on the war path even at the risk of disturbing the general good feeling that prevailed.

Immediately upon this announcement some republicans created an uproar crying out "name 'im, name 'im." One obstreperous fellow was put out without ceremony.

Wednesday morning found some of the republicans on the war-path. McKesson of Lancaster introduced a resolution reciting Trevellick's action, and providing for a committee of three, one from each party, to investigate the charges made by Trevellick, and all charges of bribery and corruption in the senatorial contest.

On Thursday there was a new outbreak, and some members permitted angry passions to rise. The war arose over the appointment of the committee. McKesson, who offered the resolution, is not a prime favorite with the independents, and Speaker Gaffin didn't appoint him for chairman.

Schappell didn't want the job, and McKesson did. So the republicans made an effort to substitute McKesson which they finally accomplished, several independents being absent when the vote was taken.

During the debate Keckley of York "roasted" Capt. Trevellick applying to him such pot names as "tramp politician," and "brazen faced blower." If Captain Dick ever gets a chance to come back at him—well, he has our sympathies in advance. But finally the matter was disposed of and the legislative grind proceeded till Friday morning.

MR DUNGAN'S STATEMENT.

He said it was an unpleasant task. He would much rather show up the good than the bad in his fellow men. But he considered it his duty to tell what he knew in this case. He referred to the time when he used to fight the rebels, for which he was paid in 40 cent dollars. In those days he used to go out and hang up his coat on his ramrod to draw the fire of the enemy. He had been using the same tactics to entrap the boodlers who desired to corrupt members of the legislature.

As to his knowledge of attempts to corrupt members it was as follows:

He was approached in the rotunda of the Lindell hotel by a man who asked if he were not pretty well acquainted with the independent members. He replied that he was, the man then asked if he thought any of them could be bribed. He said some had been bought up two years ago, and what had been done once might be done again.

When Mr. Dungan finished his story, a motion was made that members have the right to ask him questions. Then ensued a long parliamentary battle. One republican member sent up a resolution to remove the Sergeant from his office. McKesson expressed himself in favor of putting the sergeant under arrest.

The independents were indignant at this. They saw that the republicans were bent on smirching Dungan's character in order if possible to weaken the force of his testimony. It had been the general understanding that an adjournment for a week would be taken on Friday morning, and a large number of independents had been excused and had gone home.

It was nearly one o'clock when a compromise was effected between the leaders of the opposing parties to the effect that Dungan was to be questioned but that no resolution for his removal, arrest or censure was to be adopted.

He didn't want to give the names of the two independent members, nor the details of what he knew till he appeared before the committee when he said he would tell all he knew. Church Howe took a turn at asking questions, but brought out nothing new. The republicans were determined to have the names of the two members claiming that it was a part of the agreement.

Finally Dungan gave the names, stating that they were as honorable, and as free from any wrong in the matter as any member in the house. They were Soderman of Phelps and Kriek of Kearney county. The house then adjourned till next Thursday.

The republicans were somewhat taken back when the names of Soderman and Kriek were given, for these gentlemen are above suspicion. They know that these men are no triflers and that they will have a story to tell before the committee that may cause some men to emigrate.

OTHER CHARGES.

The independents are determined to meet the attempted bluffs of the republicans with solid facts and give them enough of this business. There are other members who can talk about offers of bribery and attempts at corruption. Felton of Nuckolls was heard to remark after Dungan had finished his story that he had been approached with bribes and that he would testify before the committee. Senator Stewart is another man who can tell a story that will make some republicans tremble.

SLANDERING DUNGAN.

One of the first effects of Dungan's exposure was the beginning of a campaign of slander against him by the Lincoln dailies. On Saturday evening the News contained an article under large head lines which was wholly made up of slanderous insinuations, and rumors made-to-order. It was rumored that Dungan had been guilty of this and that disreputable act. He would probably never return to Lincoln, but would leave the state as Taylor had done, etc. The Call ridiculed Dungan and his charges, and threw out insinuations against his character.

On Sunday evening Dungan returned to Lincoln after a short visit to his home. He will face his slanders before the committee and as he remarked in his statement before the house, there is likely "to be several dead, and crippled ducks before they get through with him."

Walsh, the man who approached Dungan is a life insurance agent who has been at the Lindell as a lobbyist since the session opened. He ridicules Dungan's charges, and says he will deny them if brought before the committee.

Backset on the Omnibus Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There was a backset on the bill to admit the four territories to statehood yesterday, but Mr. Carey, who has the matter in charge, says it is but a temporary defeat. During the morning hour, Mr. Carey called up the bill for the purpose of getting it before the senate and ordering it printed.

Mr. Platt, chairman of the committee on territories who is opposed to the admission of any more states at present, objected and Mr. Carey forced the question by moving that the bill be taken up, and on a yeas and nays vote his motion was defeated by a somewhat decisive vote of 30 yeas and 14 nays. There appears to have been a fear on the part of some senators that Mr. Carey sought to displace the Nicaragua bill and this is to some extent accounted for the vote.

Struck a Kickapoo Snag.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The conference between the house and senate members of the committee which is considering the Kickapoo treaty has come to a standstill over the clause allowing one \$115,000 in fees for inducing the Indians to enter into a treaty for the sale of their lands. The objection comes from the senate conferees, and the question will be referred to the secretary of the interior for a decision.

Republicans Win by Filibustering.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—At its opening to-day the house engaged in filibustering over the limiting of debate on the invalid pension bill. Again the Democrats were obliged to yield to the Republicans' demand that six hours debate be accorded to the minority and it was agreed that the general debate should close to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The house then resumed consideration of the bill.

WILL BE ANNEXED.

ABSORPTION OF HAWAII ALMOST SURE.

IT MAY BE TAKEN IN THIS WEEK.

President Harrison said to have Authorized the Conclusion of Negotiations.—The Senate Expected to Promptly Confirm the Treaty as Soon as Sent In—Other Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—There is excellent reason for the belief that as far as the executive branch of the government is concerned the negotiations for the annexation of Hawaii are about to be, if indeed they have not already been, concluded.

The proposed meeting yesterday of the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners did not take place, owing to the fact that Secretary Foster desired to attend the meeting of the American members of the monetary conference at Senator Allison's house. But this morning the treaty for annexation, this being the form in which it is believed the final result of the negotiations will find expression, was to have been signed and transmitted to the president.

The probability therefore is that in a day or two, at any rate before the close of the week, the matter will come before the senate in the shape of a treaty to be read, amended or rejected.

In the present temper of the senate and in view of the almost unanimous public sentiment in favor of annexation, there is little or no doubt but that that body will give its assent promptly to the arrangement concluded by the administration. There may be some amendments suggested in minor and non-essential details, but broadly speaking, there seems to be no serious opposition to the principle of annexation.

The Hawaiian annexation commissioners visited the secretary of state to-day, and it is understood that they urged him not to send the annexation treaty to congress to-day, their reason being that its text or substance might become public before the sailing of the steamer from San Francisco to-morrow for Honolulu and might be received by the Hawaiian people in incorrect form. The commissioners wished to take the treaty to Honolulu themselves so they may be on the ground to defend its provisions and to assist in its adoption by the new government. Their fears that it would go to congress to-day, however, were set at rest by the information imparted to them officially that the treaty would not be transmitted before the sailing of the steamer.

CHEROKEES MAY RESIST.

The Clause to Fay Intruders for Improvements May Cause Grave Delays.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Cherokee strip bill cannot be further considered until such time as the house committee on rules may give it a day. Then it can be thrown into conference and, so becoming a privileged question, can be disposed of at any time.

Meanwhile the Cherokees have added a special delegation to their representation here and that provision of the bill requiring the Cherokees to pay out of the money received for the strip such sums as may be adjudged to be due intruders will be vigorously fought. It is well for intending settlers to remember that a proclamation opening the strip cannot be issued until the Cherokees have consented to the changes proposed to be made in the agreement.

Nicaragua Canal Plans Explained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the senate this afternoon the Nicaragua canal bill was taken and a statement was made by Mr. Sherman. Under the bill all contracts now subsisting between the Maritime canal company and the Construction company were abrogated; that the government of the United States would start into work with a "clean table;" that it would own \$80,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of stock and would have ten directors—the Maritime company becoming the mere agent of the government.

Stewart offered an amendment that all money raised by the sale of bonds in its construction shall be expended by the secretary of war the same as any other public work.

Kew a Trust Operates.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 15.—The Michigan Wheel company, which was organized in this city one year ago, has entered into an agreement with the Wheel Trust not to manufacture wheels for one year. For this concession the company will receive a bonus of \$5,000.

NATIONALISTS WELL PLEASED.

Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien Express Satisfaction Over Gladstone's Proposals.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following statement in regard to the home rule bill has been officially made by Nationalist leaders:

The bill offers Ireland a legislature, a fair deal in all Irish affairs and an executive government responsible to that legislature. In all the main principles, and in the political machinery it is provided much better than the bill of 1886. The Irish parliamentary party at a meeting specially summoned, after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's great speech, cordially accepted the new home rule constitution as a satisfactory scheme of Irish national self-government subject to endeavors in committee to improve the proposed financial arrangements and to have the time shortened wherein the land question is to be withheld from the purview of the Irish national legislature. We are authorized by the party to transmit this resolution to the friends and supporters of Irish liberty in the United States and Canada.

William P. O'Brien, M. P., said in an interview:

"It seems to me that the main principles of the bill provide a better settlement of the home rule question than that of 1886. Our chief reservation is on the financial proposals. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gladstone's surplus of \$500,000 is real. Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blake and others of our friends fear that the full extent of Irish local charges have not been taken into account. The proposed contribution for the support of the police will involve a formidable drain for the first few years. Irishmen will hold their opinions on such matters at present and do the threshing out when the figures are fully examined and understood. Nevertheless the main lines of the bill are a noble and sufficient settlement of the national claims. We are about to heartily recommend Irish acceptance of the measure. It gives substantial control over our domestic affairs."

DUBLIN, Feb. 14.—The offices of the evening papers were besieged all yesterday with crowds of citizens eager to hear about the introduction of the new home rule bill. Every mention of Gladstone's name was the signal for enthusiastic cheers. Artisans, clergymen and citizens of every class vied with each other in their anxiety to secure copies of the newspapers.

The Express, Conservative, says that the new bill is mostly a mere repetition of the former bill. Where it differs it is more complex and impracticable and the suggested safeguards are most illusory.

The Irish Independent says: "No definite opinion can be expressed until the text of the bill is before the public, especially as Mr. Gladstone's method is unequally involved. On the points of police and finance the bill seems especially bad and justifies Mr. Parnell's account of his interview with Mr. Gladstone."

The comments of a score of leading provincial dailies show that the Unionists have no disposition to give the bill any quarter.

BLUE LAWS AT LEAVENWORTH

No Sunday Theatrical Performances or Billiard Playing to Be Allowed.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 15.—Mayor Hacker has ordered Manager Elliott Alton to hereafter keep the Crawford opera house closed on Sundays. For the past two years the house has been open to Sunday night performances and the city administration interposed no objection. In no other city in the state was this permitted. George M. Johnson, manager of "Mr. Potter of Texas," whose attraction is billed for next Sunday night, threatens to bring suit for damages if not allowed to fill the engagement. The mayor has so ordered all pool and billiard halls closed on Sunday, ministers of the city having complained to him. Last Sunday every pool room was closed for the first time in many years.

Missouri's Adjutant General Scandal.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—The sudden and farcical close of the Snell-Wickham investigation last night when the regular committee of the house decided that it had no power to continue and abruptly dropped the matter, was rebuked by the house to-day, which promptly adopted a resolution calling for a committee of five and empowering it to send for witnesses and administer oaths. This committee will make a thorough investigation as soon as appointed.

Mr. Martin of St. Louis introduced in the house to-day a bill providing for the cremation of the bodies of all persons who may die of cholera or other contagious diseases in any public or private institution in any city of the state with 10,000 population or more, in any insane asylum, work house or house of refuge. It is made obligatory upon the boards of health of the cities to comply with the provisions of this act.

Cherokees Ask for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A delegation of Cherokees headed by Chief Adair will ask an early hearing from congress on their application to admit the Cherokee nation as a state without incorporating it with Oklahoma.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL IN THE SENATE.

BACKSET FOR THE STATEHOOD BILL.

Missouri River Appropriations Cut Down \$100,000—Still Scheming to Get the Silver Issue Before the House Again—The Status of the Cherokee Outlet Bill—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The bill which is intended to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal occupied the attention of the senate yesterday.

It provides that three per cent bonds of the company, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000,000, shall be guaranteed, "principal and interest," by the government of the United States—these bonds to be issued according as money is actually paid out and expended by the company in the construction of the canal. The government is then to own the capital stock of the company, with the exception of \$12,000,000 of it, which is to be retained by the company, except the shares to be delivered to the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The importance of this guarantee by the government was demonstrated in a speech by Mr. Frye, who undertook to show that the work would, with the guarantee, be fully completed at a cost of \$100,000,000, and that its fixed charges would be only \$5,000,000 a year, outside of a sinking fund, whereas, without the guarantee, the cost would be not less than \$200,000,000 and its fixed charges \$14,000,000 a year. Mr. Morgan discussed the diplomatic features of the measure.

In the house the senate bill was passed authorizing the Union railway company of Pennsylvania to construct a bridge across the Monongahela river in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. The District of Columbia committee, notwithstanding the protest of the committee on appropriations, held the floor the rest of the day. Half a dozen measures of entirely local importance were passed and the house adjourned.

THE STRIP BILL UNCHANGED.

All That Is Wanted Is to Get It Into a Conference.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The situation touching the Cherokee outlet is unchanged and so far as the southwest generally was concerned, it has been a day of waiting. Peel, in speaking of his bill yesterday, said he was only waiting for the appropriation bills to clear the track in the house to get a day and bring the bill up. Peel intends to give Holman his way in the house and let him tinker with the bill to suit himself. Peel's purpose is to get the bill into conference as soon and as quietly as possible. Nor does he care much what its terms are when it goes to conference only so it goes. Once there, Platt and Peel will agree on the bill as they think it should be and then when it is a privileged matter, return it to the house and senate and put it through in spite of Holman.

This plan will work, too, and that briefly put will be the bill's history. When it comes back, it will provide for paying almost all and possibly the entire amount to the Indians, and will contain an intruder clause which will make the Cherokees foot that bill. Of course it will provide for opening the strip.

TO BRING UP SILVER AGAIN.

Representative Tracy Suggests a Way to Bring It to a Vote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Representative Tracy of New York has suggested to Representative Bacon of the Banking committee a means by which to get another vote on the Sherman repeal bill. There is a conference set between the house and the senate on a bill "for the better control of and to promote the safety of national banks," the senate having added a new section to the bill as passed by the house. Senators Sherman and Allison, two of the three senate conferees, favor the repeal of the Sherman act, as do two out of the three house conferees, and Mr. Tracy suggests that in conference, a clause repealing the Sherman act be incorporated in the bill, with such silver legislation as may be thought advisable, and that a fight be made to get it through congress in this way.

George McIntyre Very Ill.

SEWANA, Minn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Gertrude, only child of Gen. E. M. McIntyre, is very sick and the chances are much against her recovery. Yesterday it was thought doubtful if she survived the day, but this morning the symptoms were a little more favorable.