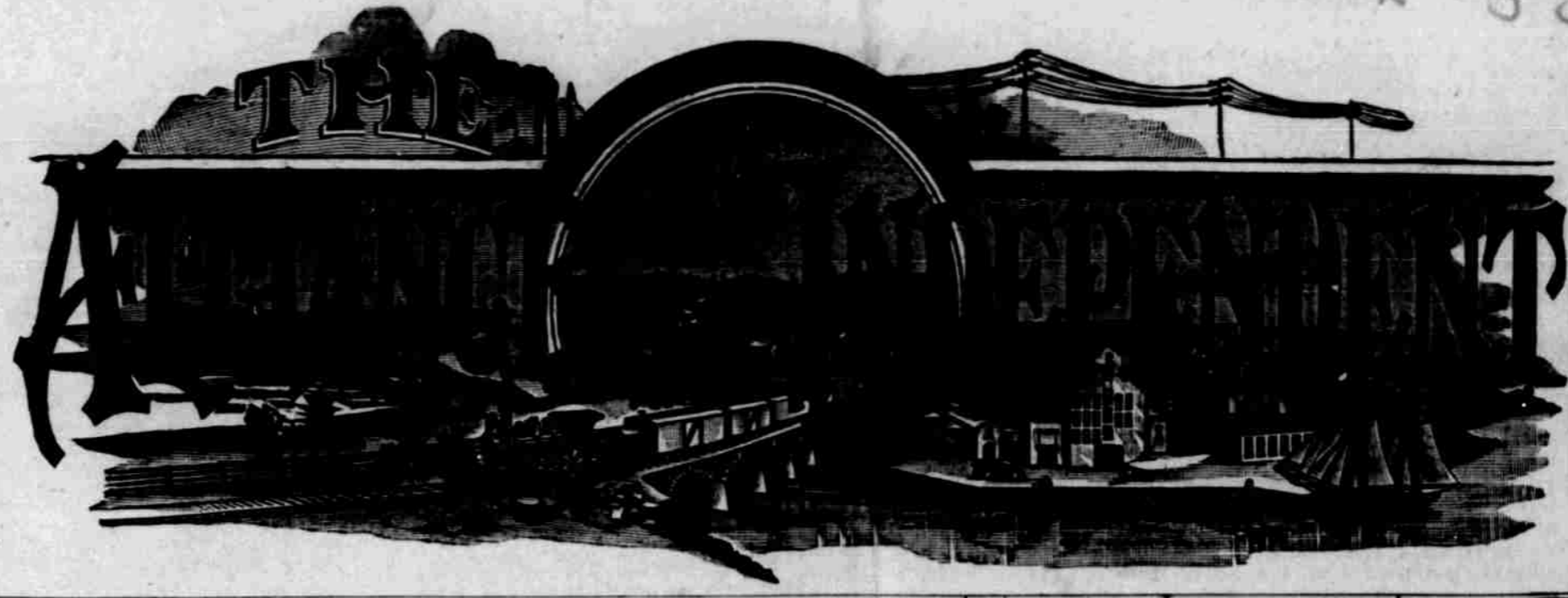


Advertising medium in the west. It is especially valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the circulation of all the "farm journals" combined.



Advocates The government ownership of railroads and telegraphs. That freight rates in Nebraska be reduced to a level with those in force in Iowa.

A SHORT CHAPTER

From the History of "The Best Banking System the World Ever Knew."

FAILURES OF A SINGLE WEEK.

Almost a "Black Friday" in Wall Street. Three Great National Banks and Dozens of Lesser Ones Close Their Doors.

Where We are at Financially.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

The national banking system has long been held up by old party demagogues as "the best banking system the world ever knew."

If that claim be correct, the experience of the past few days proves that the world's acquaintance with good banking systems has been very limited.

One after another the great national banks of the country fall with a crash dragging down with them dozens of lesser banks, and leaving the farmers, laboring men, and merchants to mourn the loss of their savings.

The doors are closed the people are assured by the subsidized press that "the suspension is only temporary."

The Geneva bank of Geneva, Ind., Z. Dwiggins, president, liabilities unknown.

The Brookston bank of Brookston, Ind., controlled by the Columbia National; liabilities unknown.

The Bank of Morriston, Ind., under the control of the Columbia National; liabilities, \$75,000.

The Bank of Greenwood, Ind., under the same control; liabilities unknown.

The Ottawa County bank at Elmore, Ind., a branch of the Columbia, closed its doors; the bank officials not to be found.

The private banking firm of Dwiggins Starbuck & Co., of Williamsburg, O., assigned. Laurence P. Good, expert accountant, arrested for embezzlement.

Citizen's Bank of Edwardsburg, Mich. People of the town involved to the tune of \$25,000.

Farmers' and Merchants of Casey, Ill. liabilities \$25,000.

Bank of Brookville, Ohio, farmers and merchants the principal losers.

Broker A. Kline of Chicago was forced to suspend operations, owing to money matters affected by the closing of the Columbia bank.

Besides these banks which failed yesterday are several under the Columbia National management scattered throughout Indiana and Illinois whose suspension is looked for at any hour.

The collapse of the Columbia National has wrought ruin to depositors and stockholders in three states.

Other country bank failures not connected with the Columbia National are reported as follows:

Charlevoix, (Mich) bank; liabilities \$10,000.

Bank of Rockford, Mich.

Bank of Orleans, Ind.

May 13.—The Plankinton Bank of Milwaukee saved from wreck only by bringing a large sum of money from Chicago on a special train.

See the Zehring Glass and Paint Co for paint, glass and glazed wash. S. E. corner of 12th and M, streets, Lincoln Neb.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Our seeds are tested carefully before leaving the store. Griswold, 140 South Eleventh street.

Barber & Fowler have a stock of general merchandise in Iowa, now running and doing big cash business; old settled country. Party wishes to move to Lincoln and will take a part clear property and balance cash. See or write, BARBER & FOWLER, Room 19, 1041 O Street.

all of which are so connected with the Columbia that they are likely to be ruined.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., May 11.—The failure of the Bank of Santa Clara is now believed to be complete, all the assets having been wiped out. There are well-grounded reports of fraud, involving men of reputed wealth and much prominence in the county and throughout the state.

May 12.—The Chicago Times says: In its fall the Columbia has brought down nearly a dozen so-called "branch" banks throughout Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, of which Zimri Dwiggins, president of the Columbia, was also president.

The wires were kept hot yesterday afternoon with announcements of the failures of these country institutions that had been organized by president Dwiggins and Director Starbuck.

Among the country banks which toppled over yesterday were: The Dunkirk bank of Portland, Ind., Z. Dwiggins, president, failed for \$70,000.

The Commercial State bank of Russiaville, Ind., and the Farmers' bank of Greentown, Ind., Z. Dwiggins, president failed for \$60,000.

The Geneva bank of Geneva, Ind., Z. Dwiggins, president, liabilities unknown.

The Brookston bank of Brookston, Ind., controlled by the Columbia National; liabilities unknown.

The Bank of Morriston, Ind., under the control of the Columbia National; liabilities, \$75,000.

The Bank of Greenwood, Ind., under the same control; liabilities unknown.

The Ottawa County bank at Elmore, Ind., a branch of the Columbia, closed its doors; the bank officials not to be found.

The private banking firm of Dwiggins Starbuck & Co., of Williamsburg, O., assigned. Laurence P. Good, expert accountant, arrested for embezzlement.

Citizen's Bank of Edwardsburg, Mich. People of the town involved to the tune of \$25,000.

Farmers' and Merchants of Casey, Ill. liabilities \$25,000.

Bank of Brookville, Ohio, farmers and merchants the principal losers.

Broker A. Kline of Chicago was forced to suspend operations, owing to money matters affected by the closing of the Columbia bank.

Besides these banks which failed yesterday are several under the Columbia National management scattered throughout Indiana and Illinois whose suspension is looked for at any hour.

The collapse of the Columbia National has wrought ruin to depositors and stockholders in three states.

Other country bank failures not connected with the Columbia National are reported as follows:

Charlevoix, (Mich) bank; liabilities \$10,000.

Bank of Rockford, Mich.

Bank of Orleans, Ind.

May 13.—The Plankinton Bank of Milwaukee saved from wreck only by bringing a large sum of money from Chicago on a special train.

See the Zehring Glass and Paint Co for paint, glass and glazed wash. S. E. corner of 12th and M, streets, Lincoln Neb.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

Our seeds are tested carefully before leaving the store. Griswold, 140 South Eleventh street.

Barber & Fowler have a stock of general merchandise in Iowa, now running and doing big cash business; old settled country. Party wishes to move to Lincoln and will take a part clear property and balance cash. See or write, BARBER & FOWLER, Room 19, 1041 O Street.

THE GRAND OLD MAN,

Condemns the Single Gold Standard, and Declares for Bimetallism.

THE WORLDS FOREMOST STATESMAN

Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Demands That Money be Made Cheaper and More Plentiful.

Remarkable Utterances.

LONDON, May 2.—The Currency Reformers reprint the following editorial from a recent issue of the Scotsman. The whole matter is so fully set forth in the Scotsman's editorial that no further comment is necessary. It is as follows:

MR. GLADSTONE ON BIMETALLISM. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting of his constituents in the Free Assembly Hall, Edinburgh.

At an earlier hour a deputation from the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the right honorable gentleman, and represented to him that there had been during the past few months a remarkable growth of public opinion in favor of currency reform; that the miners and other workmen in Mid-Lothian were now convinced that bimetallism was the only remedy for low wages, and the farmers that nothing else could save their industry from ruin, and that similar views were now prevalent all over the country, and would undoubtedly exercise a strong influence on votes during the approaching general election.

Such an authoritative expression of the state of public opinion is never lost on the responsive sympathies of the prime minister, and in the course of his afternoon's speech he referred to the subject in the following terms:

MEANS BIMETALLISM. "Now, I am sure we all have a most profound veneration for the currency, and there are at least three aspects in which the subject might be regarded, but as time is at present of great value— you are familiar with the popular and highly expressive saying that time is money, and it has a currency of its own which we cannot, and at the time of life at which I have now arrived, I especially must not disregard—I shall content myself with saying in a single word that currency reform means bimetallism.

(Loud and prolonged cheering.) I might refer you to my former utterances on this question, but though I am not aware that any of the principles which I have on previous occasions enunciated are obsolete or inapplicable to existing conditions, I am now in a position to say that I regard bimetallism as a question which is fully ripe for discussion, and that we are rapidly approaching the time when it must become ripe for settlement on a broad and final basis.

Gentlemen, we are bound to take into our consideration not only the limited class of creditors for whom an appreciating standard of value has naturally a strong and irresistible attraction; but we must acknowledge it as the duty of a democratic legislature to supply the much larger class of people who require money for the payment of their debts with a currency to which they may have access on easier terms. (Loud applause.)

GOLD APPRECIATED. It is essential, at the same time, to provide a standard of value which shall be as little fluctuating as the variable conditions regulating the supply and the demand for the precious metals will permit. Now, it has been demonstrated by Mr. Giffen and other high authorities that within the last few years gold has varied from 20 to 25 per cent, and from 30 to 40 per cent, in relation to other commodities. The people, whose judgment on all such questions must be final, guided by that divine intuition which distinguishes those whom I may call the masses from the more artificially moulded components of society designated the classes, have arrived at the conclusion that to correct the variable tendency of gold, it must, as a standard of value and as a legal medium for the interchange of commodities, be linked indissolubly with silver. It has been said that it passed the wit of man to devise a scheme by which a variable standard of value shall be made less fluctuating by linking it with another metal which is much more variable.

MANY WAYS TO ACCOMPLISH IT. "But I say there are at least twenty ways in which the desired end may be attained, or at least approached in such a degree as may appreciably alleviate the present unfavorable conditions, and it will be the duty of any government which you may choose to administer the affairs of this country to find a plan and to provide for the debtors and the

wage earners of the country that plentiful supply of current coin which they most reasonably demand as an elementary right, and at the same time secure for farmers and other producers those higher prices for their commodities which they have an equal right to insist upon. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

WING SHOTS,

Truly we have the best banking system in the world—for robbing depositors of their hard earned savings.

Ingersoll says: "Happiness is the interest which a good action draws." That is a species of interest which old Shylock never heard of.

Nebraska has certainly been a bootlers' paradise, but it is so no longer. The exposed thieves should engage Post-Lariat Griggsby to write a new Epic under the old title "Paradise Lost" with Mosher for Satan.

No patriotic American citizen will ever advise any man or class of men to keep out of politics. It is the sacred duty of every citizen to go actively into politics. He who will not go into politics is unworthy of citizenship.

For the benefit of the State Journal we move to amend the last year's campaign cry of the property shriekers so as to read as follows: "Stand up for Nebraska bootlers." Thus amended it will do admirably for the coming campaign.

Some enterprising doctor should start a gold-cure for the forgetting habit. Several witnesses in the impeachment trial are sadly in need of treatment, Bill Dorgan will require about twelve "shots" an hour for several days to bring him around.

If the Christian ministers of today would emulate the example of Christ in driving the money changers out of the temple, the people might hear them gladly as they did Christ. But as long as ministers cater to the men who rob the people, the masses will remain outside the churches.

Col. Calhoun says the enemies of Col. Roosevelt, led on by Col. Gere have formed a plot to have President Cleveland send Col. R. as consul to the Congo Free State. No U. S. consul has ever returned from that country alive although twelve have been sent. The plotters are simply working for harmony.

The worst thing the republicans can say about the democrats just now is that they haven't repealed the last great financial measure of the g. o. p. "the Sherman act". They say if the democrats don't do it at once, the country will "go to the demnation bow-wows." What queer results politics do bring forth!

If the impeached state officers really desire to be vindicated, why do they and their attorneys and friends do all in their power to suppress the truth and conceal and distort the facts? Such efforts may possibly secure an acquittal in the supreme court, but assure a conviction in the court of public opinion. If they were honest men, they would not need to cover up anything.

Editor Gere of the State Journal has shed several barrels of tears over the sad fate of poor old ex-Governor Butler who was so cruelly and unjustly impeached twenty years ago. He is afraid the same criminal blunder will be repeated in the case of the present state officers. If it is, arrangements should be made to turn the lachrymal outpouring from the State Journal office into Salt creek to assist its sluggish current in washing out the new channel which is now being dug.

Every time a bank fails the people are treated by the subsidized press to the same nauseous dose: "Depositors will be paid in full." "No need for excitement." "General business unaffected." "Other banks all right." "The worst is now thought to be over" etc. After several weeks of suspense and "hope deferred that maketh the heart sick" the depositors learn the truth which they suspected at the time viz: that the bank won't pay over ten cents on the dollar.

Age in Prose. A Boston small boy's grandmother was teaching him a new prayer the other night. It was in verse and ran thus:

"Jesus, gentle Shepherd, lead me; Keep thy little lamb tonight."

"Grandma," said the boy, "do you say that prayer?" "Well, not exactly," she answered. "Why?" "Cause if you said it you'd have to let the little lamb go and say Keep the old sheep!"—Boston Transcript.

STILL GRINDING AWAY.

The State's Evidence all in, and the Defense now at Work.

A STRONG CASE MADE OUT.

Outrageous Methods Employed to Shield the Impeached Officials—Coaching Witnesses.

More About the Cell House.

An interesting point brought out Wednesday was that Bill Dorgan kept no books while he superintended the cell house work. Hopkins his successor, testifies that he opened the first set of books kept in connection with the job.

John Latenser, one of the leading architects of Omaha estimated the cost of the cell house at \$24,484 allowing \$500 for possible errors.

On Thursday the attorneys for the impeachment offered the record of the evidence taken before the legislative committee which investigated the cell house affair. The correctness of the record was established by the stenographers who took down the proceedings. Of course Webster objected strenuously but the court said it was all right.

THE ASYLUM FRAUDS. The introduction testimony concerning the asylum frauds was continued until Friday afternoon when the state rested its case.

The following is the summary of the most interesting developments. John Dorgan, a member of the Whitebreast Coal Co., was put on the stand, but refused to testify. He said he was under indictment by the Lancaster county grand jury, and could not testify without criminating himself. After considering his case the court excused him.

The impeached officers had hoped to profit by the disappearance of the B. & M. freight records, but in this they were sadly disappointed. Fred Race one of the experts employed by the legislature last winter had copies of all the important records. He had secured them from the railroad officials. A small army of railway officials were put on the stand to identify these copies and prove their correctness, all of which was done to the satisfaction of the court, and the copies were accepted instead of the missing records to the great chagrin of John L. and his clients. Thus a complete and satisfactory record of the coal actually shipped to the asylum was made out.

THE COAL STRAITS. Fred Race was one of the state's best witnesses. He was thoroughly familiar with asylum coal matters, and had his evidence in excellent shape for presentation. The attorneys tried hard to break the force of his testimony but failed completely. From the records of the railroad company on the one hand, and the vouchers on file at the state house on the other, he made a statement of the coal (in tons) actually delivered to the asylum, and of the amount charged to the state by the Whitebreast Coal Co. The following is his statement in tabulated form:

Table with columns: Month, Charged, Delivered, Over-charge. Rows include months from October 1890 to February 1892, with a total for 16 mo. 8831 tons charged, 2832 tons delivered, 6000 tons over-charge.

THE STATE'S CASE CLOSED.

On Friday the prosecution completed the introduction of testimony. The impeachment committee and all others who are interested in the success of the prosecution are well satisfied with the work done. The case made out is stronger than the committee anticipated.

THE DEFENSE BEGINS.

John R. Webster of Lincoln spoke for over two hours outlining the plan of defense. It is the same as already indicated by the answers of the impeached state officers. The defense will show as far as they can that there was no crookedness at the penitentiary or the asylum. Then they will claim that the state officers are not to blame for what crookedness there may have been. They will justify the state officers in using the \$500 on that junketing trip. They will try to show that it was impossible for the members of the board to look into the details of everything on account of the many duties they have to perform etc. It is the same old story the State Journal has been singing.

COACHING WITNESSES.

The manner in which the lawyers for the defense "coach" their witnesses is simply outrageous. Before going on the stand, the witnesses for the defense (and some of the witnesses for the prosecution too) are put through a regular rehearsal.

A number of witnesses have been examined but nothing important or startling has been brought out. The asylum book-keeper and baker have been put on the stand to prove that the flour purchases were all correct, but their testimony is weak. The baker's testimony daily contradicts his testimony before the legislative committee. The end of the trial may be looked for by the last of next week.

STEALS IN FLOUR.

The impeachment committee also made out a very neat case in the matter of flour charged to the state but never delivered at the asylum. S. M. Mills, manager for the flour firm of S. F. Johnson & Co. testified that the firm of W. D. Sewell (which had the contract for furnishing flour to the asylum) bought the flour of Johnson & Co. The amounts bought of Johnson & Co. were compared with amounts charged to the state, and the discrepancy was found to be almost as great as that shown by the figures on coal. But these figures do not show the size of the steal, for large quantities were stolen after leaving Johnson & Co.'s store.

C. W. Kendall, the drayman who hauled the flour to the asylum testified as follows:

"I usually took about one ton a load. I always get the flour at Johnson's store."

"Who received it at the asylum?" "Nobody during 1891; it was not weighed—just dumped into the flour box."

"Did you always deliver all that you received?" "Not always. I was allowed one sack of fifty pounds for each load."

"During November and December, 1891, did you leave flour at any other place than at the asylum?" "Yes, sir; acting under instructions of Sewell, during November and December of 1891 I would load up for the asylum and on the way out I would unload a part at a store on South Tenth street; sometimes I would leave 400 and sometimes 1,000 pounds."

"How about January, 1892?" "On January 5 I started out with 2,500 pounds, and left two sacks at my house. The load was weighed out, but the wagon was not weighed back. On January 11 I took another load out to the asylum and delivered all that I had started with. Beginning on January 5, 1892 the people at the asylum commenced to count the sacks, but prior to that time there was no account kept of the delivery."

"After January 1, 1892 do you remember of leaving any portions of the loads at other places?" "There was several times; I should say four or five times at the Tenth street store. Sometimes I would leave eight sacks and sometimes twenty or even more. I always did this under instructions from Sewell."

"Was there any other time when you did not deliver the amount of flour which you started?" "On December 28, 1891, I took out a load and Sewell told me to put thirty sacks in my barn."

"Did you do this?" "Yes, sir, I put the flour in my barn and a few days later I hauled ten sacks to the store on Tenth street, ten sacks to Breckenridge, a saloon man at Tenth and N streets and the balance to Hill, a man living on N street."

"How did you get your pay?" "In flour; that was the agreement."

PREFERRED THE ALLIANCE INDEPENDENT.

On Thursday copies of Bewick's famous speech delivered last September were offered in evidence. Copies of the Bee, World-Herald and ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT containing the speech were offered. The court took them under advisement. On Friday Judge Maxwell ruled out all the reports except that published in the ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT which was accepted.