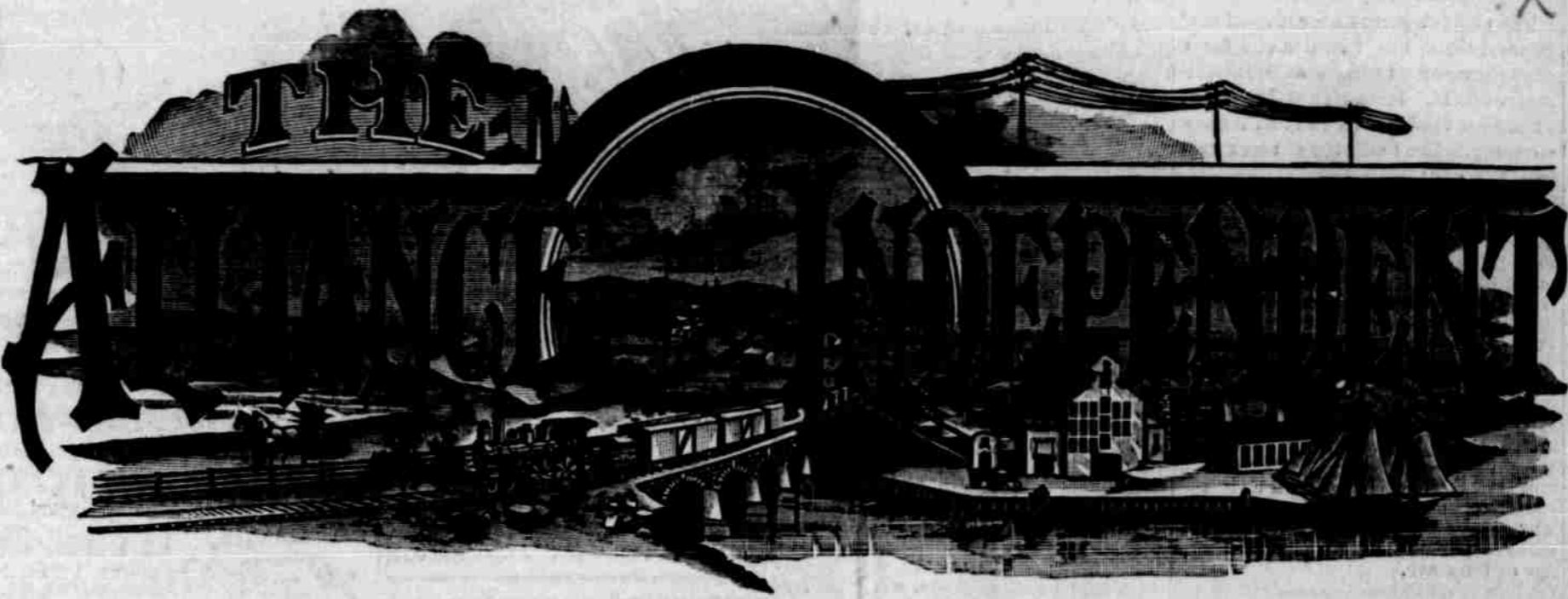


State of Nebraska
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THE TRIAL ENDED.

The Impeachment of Allen, Humphrey and Hastings Given to the Court for Decision.

EXTRACTS FROM DOANE'S SPEECH.

A Review of the Testimony Given in Defense of the State Officer.—Nothing but Flimsy Pretexes.

Predictions as to the Result.

The trial of Allen Humphrey and Hastings under articles of impeachment adopted by the legislature ended Wednesday afternoon. There was scarcely anything new in the developments of the last week, and very little popular interest has been shown.

DEFENDING THE WHOLE GANG.

In defending the impeached state officers, their attorneys have also undertaken the stupendous task of defending the whole gang of bootleggers who are now under indictment for robbing the state. They have tried to show that there has been nothing crooked in Bill Dorgan's methods in connection with the cell-house, that Betts and Weaver, John Dorgan, Sewell & Co., have all acted honestly, and never robbed the state in coal and flour deals. No doubt if the cattle steals had been brought into the case they would be defending Hubbard, and very likely if the Capital National Bank failure had been brought in (as it should have been) they would have offered satisfactory explanations for everything Mosher did.

FLIMSY EXCUSES.

The impeached officers and their deputies have gone on the stand and done their best to show that Allen, Humphrey and Hastings had so much to do as members of the various boards that they could not possibly have time to investigate such things as vouchers for coal, flour etc. But the following facts brought out in evidence knock all the force out of this defense:
1. There are from twenty-five to thirty deputies and clerks employed all the time to assist these officers, who in fact do nearly all the actual work of the offices. In fact they have had more assistance in proportion to the amount of work than any of their predecessors.
2. Their office hours are from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 1 to 4 in the afternoon—or six hours per day while the farmers, laborers and business men of the state who pay the taxes which have been squandered work from ten to six hours per day.
3. These officers have found time to do a great deal of private business, and often been away from the state house for days at a time.
In view of such facts the plea of overwork falls to the ground as absolutely worthless.
They have also tried to show that they have only followed the precedents set by other state officers who served before them. This plea is worthless, because the fact that their predecessors failed to do their duty is no excuse for the present state officers.
They also claim that just before they went into their offices Governor Thayer in his message highly commended the men who had been bootlegging the state at the asylum, and they took his word for it that the members of the "Lincoln gang" were all models of honesty and efficiency.

FIGURES OF EXPERTS.

The defense put on the stand four expert architects named Bindorf, Grant, Fisher and Coats who gave estimates of the cost of the cell-house that were almost identical the highest being \$38,551 and the lowest \$37,809. Their testimony showed that in making these estimates they had all worked on the same theory and figured from the same basis. They figured the cost of stone and other material at two or three times what it actually cost, made a liberal allowance for plans and specifications which cost Dorgan almost nothing and allowed a big salary for the superintendent, while Dorgan in fact only got \$50 per month. They figured everything at the top-notch, and took the claims of Dorgan and others interested in the defense for a basis.
For example: They figured dimension stone at 25 and 30 cents which only cost ten cents; rubble stone at 10 to 12 cents which only cost 3 to 4 cents; labor at 50 cents an hour which only cost \$1.00 per day; and everything else in proportion.
These facts were brought out in the cross examination and made their testimony practically worthless.

STATE OFFICERS ON THE STAND.

Humphrey, Allen and Hastings went on the stand in their own defense. They all gave substantially the same testimony. They said they employed Dor-

gan because they knew him to be a good business man, and because he understood how to work the convicts thus confessing that they endorsed the violation of the spirit of the law which required the employment of free labor. They acknowledged that they approved of Dorgan paying \$1.00 for convicts while other employers only paid 40 cents. They took Dorgan's word for almost everything and advanced money to him long before it was needed for actual expenditure. They acknowledged that each of them used \$125.00 out of the cell-house fund on a trip to inspect prisons, notwithstanding the fact that there is a regular appropriation for traveling expenditures for state officers; that they kept no account of their expenses on the trip; that they gave the warden \$200 to pay his expenses to a prison congress; that they had approved all the vouchers for coal and flour for the asylum without ever making any investigation or having their suspicions aroused. For all these things and a great many others they tried to justify their conduct on a variety of pretexes. They even went so far as to claim credit for having ordered an investigation last fall after Revick's exposure and having called for the grand jury investigation, when it is a well known fact that they were virtually forced to do both by Governor Boyd.

ARGUMENTS.

Finally on Thursday at 3 p. m. the testimony was all in. The court had already announced that the lawyers on each side would be allowed four hours. The time allotted to the prosecution was divided between Judge Doane and Mr. Lambertson. Attorney Greene filed a brief of thirty pages which is a very able and exhaustive review of the case. Doane made the opening speech, and it was a very able presentation of the case. He handled the impeached officers without gloves. The following is a partial report of his speech:
At 3 o'clock Judge Doane opened the argument for the state. He divided the charges into four bundles. First, want of diligence in disbursing the cell house fund; second, wilful appropriation of \$500 of that fund by respondents to their own use; third, appropriating \$200 of the same fund to the use of the warden and chaplain; fourth, want of care in disbursing asylum funds.
An officer taking the oath of office cannot plead pressure of business, but he must perform duties prescribed by the constitution.
The duties of the board of public lands and buildings as defined in the statute were read in full to show that members thereof are responsible for proper disbursement of funds, and that if accounts are exorbitant or incorrect they shall not be approved.
The board is created for the specific purpose of examining and auditing accounts, and if it neglects its duty, and the responsibility is thrown on some one else, there is no other body or person who can be made to answer. If respondents can throw themselves back on their good faith then the state can be defrauded with impunity and all appropriations diverted.
If they neglect their duty they are liable to impeachment.
Judge Doane proceeded to touch on the sacredness of the public treasury, and declared the American people were becoming entirely too lax, and the feeling that one can steal from the state and go unpunished was too common. What have the respondents done? They have depended on some one else in every instance, they have depended on the superintendent, the superintendent depended on others and so on down the line. They have not performed their duties and in every case they say, "oh, we intended it all in good faith."
It is not pleasant to speak of their acts and is not a duty one would voluntarily perform, but what is left but to condemn them in unmeasured terms.
Dorgan's very first act was to write to Zook and receive prices on stone, 10 cents being the largest, although the other side may deny this and say it has not been proven. Then we see Dorgan negotiating in the B. & M. office at Omaha with Mr. Atwood. Then Atwood furnishes stone at 35 cents which he was selling at 10 cents, and it may not be assuming too much to say that Dorgan did not let all the profit go into Atwood's pocket. And the board allowed these things to go on in violation of the duties prescribed by law.
Not only did Dorgan defraud in the matter of labor, but he expended over \$500 in repairing two boilers for the benefit of the prison contractor. If heat was needed from the boilers Mosher was compelled under his contract to furnish it.
For the purpose of swalling the amount of money expended in the cell house some very willing witnesses have testified that \$1,000 worth of material would remain after the building is finished. Why was Dorgan allowed to pile up material in the penitentiary yard which was never to be used? Was it because Dorgan was getting a "take off" or a large profit from purchases?
But the most serious charge in regard to the cell house fraud was the appropriation of \$533 for going off on a jaunt. If the state wanted them to do that the legislature would have appropriated it but the legislature did not.

law officer advised them to do it, and had the effrontery to say on the stand that he sanctioned the taking of money appropriated for a specific purpose.
This larceny, for it can be called nothing else, was perpetrated, it is to be presumed, on that fund because they had a plant tool in Dorgan; that they could give the wink and he would shelt out.

THE LAST DAY.

On Wednesday morning attorney Hayward of Nebraska City spoke for two hours in defense of the state officers, making an able effort from his standpoint. He laid especial stress on two points: (1) That the legislative proceedings in regard to impeachment were incomplete and irregular; (2) That the state officers were over-worked. John L. Webster followed him. He referred to the state officers as great noble-hearted honest fellows, and to the men who have unearthed the asylum and cell house steals as dealers in "shime." He ridiculed and belittled the articles of impeachment and the testimony. At noon he had not finished. He will be followed by Mr. Lambertson in a two hour's closing speech.
The court will probably decide the question of jurisdiction in the case of Benton and Hill tomorrow. The final decision in the case of Allen, Hastings and Humphrey will probably not be handed down for a week or more.

Many persons who have watched the trial predict that the court will be divided in its judgment. They think Maxwell will be for conviction and Post for acquittal. This will leave the matter for Norval to decide.

OFFENSIVE PARTISANSHIP.

Three Missouri Postmasters Removed on That Charge.
WASHINGTON, May 24.—Congressmen are beginning to urge offensive partisanship charges very freely to escape the operation of Postmaster General Bissell's rule in relation to fourth-class postoffices. Of the five appointments made to-day for Missouri, those for De Witt, Kenny and Winston were full vacancies occasioned by removals. The appointments were:
For Missouri—At Bacon, Monticau county, C. Bacon at Half Rock, Mercer county, Charles Evans at Dewitt, Carroll county, J. T. Dewey, vice A. D. Richards, removed at Kennecy, Clay county, John F. Dyles, vice George E. H. Smith removed; at Winston, Daviess county, W. F. Richardson, vice W. Maleny, removed.
For Kansas—At Andale, Sedgewick county, M. H. Roller, vice George E. Sharp removed.

JOE JEFFERSON.

The Comedian's Ailment Causing His Family Alarm.—Not Progressing Well.
BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., May 24.—The family of Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, are becoming somewhat alarmed over his condition. Dispatches from New York are not encouraging.
Thomas Jefferson, the comedian's second son, said: "The abscess on father's neck is not very serious in itself. A younger man would recover right away, but he is getting aged and does not seem to rally. I have no doubt he will come out all right, but slowly."

Clerks in a Conspiracy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 24.—Edward Caro and Cal Mathis, clerks for the Palace clothing company, 905 Main street, were arrested Sunday morning on warrants charging them with grand larceny. They are said to have been parties to a big conspiracy on the part of the clerks of the house, who, during the past few years, it is alleged, have stolen goods to the amount of \$12,000.

NEWS NOTES.

The twenty-first quadrennial convention of the United Brethren in Christ is in session at Hudson, Ind.
Congressman Wilson of West Virginia denies positively that he is preparing a tariff bill to be submitted to congress.
Bernard Goode of Detroit, Mich., has been appointed superintendent of the dead letter office, vice D. P. Leibhardt, resigned.
Over 400 delegates to the annual convention of the grand court of the wives and daughters of colored Master Masons of America are in session in St. Louis.
It is reported that President Cleveland has instructed the members of the cabinet not to make any recommendations for vacancies until he shall himself call for them.
Frank Preston was drowned in the Canadian river at Purvell, Ind. Ter., Sunday night while bathing. His body has been recovered and shipped to his home at Paris, Texas.
Aunt Nancy Sacra, aged 102 years, died in the eastern portion of the Choctaw nation. She was a lineal descendant of the royal class of Hyah Pah Tak Kalo, famous in Choctaw history.
James S. Dwight, a member of the senior class in Yale, is under arrest for theft and has confessed. He would have graduated in June with honors. He is the son of Professor Dwight of Vassar college, and a nephew of President Dwight of Yale.

WING SHOTS.

Times have changed. Men used to feel that a vote for a third party was thrown away. Now they think a vote for either old party is worse than thrown away.
The Wymore Arbor State speaks of Judge Bush as "one of the most eminent jurists in the state." Quite right. We need a few such men on the supreme bench.
The protective tariff is a great system of "paternalism." Yet the very men who have lauded that system to the skies try to howl the People's party out of existence with the cry of "paternalism."
Col. Holden was observed coming out of the office of Burrows & Thompson a few days ago after an extended call. Whether the trio were mourning together over their failure to down THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT, or fixing up some new deal doh not yet appear.
It certainly is about time the republican "machine men" of Nebraska got together and made "a little medicine." The party needs medicine badly. If it doesn't get something soon to build up its tissues and quiet its scattered nerve, it won't be able to stand up before the People's champion next fall.
An exchange suggests that when the committees of the next congress are made up Marion Cannon of California should be put on the committee of Pacific railroads. Good suggestion. Cannon is the man who electrified the Omaha convention by declaring that "we're going to own the Pacific railroads one of these days."
Delegate Rawlins of Utah flew in to a delegate not long since and offered to the governor his resignation with a string to it. Now he has concluded that he is not so mad as he thought he was, and is pulling the string to get the resignation back. He will probably get it, for the democrats are afraid they can't elect a man to fill his place in congress.
The appointment of J. Sterling Morton to Cleveland's cabinet was an insult to the farmers of the west. If he had raked New York with a fine-toothed comb he could not have found a more faithful friend of Wall street, the grain gamblers and the railroads than is J. Sterling Morton. And yet he is supposed to be in the cabinet as the representative of western farmers!
Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the national Grange had an appointment in the agricultural department under Uncle Jerry Rusk, but it wasn't hard for our own J. Sterling to find an excuse for discharging him. Whitehead is a free-college man, a greenbacker, and an enemy of board of trade gambling and trusts. Morton wants no populist cranks in his department.
The other day Senator Vest of Missouri asked P. M. G. Bissell to knock a republican postmaster out of a job of stamp-licking, and give the aforesaid job to a democratic friend of his. "Can't do it. There are no charges against him," replied Bissell. "What were the charges against Wanamaker that let you into his shoes?" retorted the senator. And the papers say that thereupon the P. M. G. fell into his chair utterly paralyzed while the senator went out as mad as a wet hen.
So Albert Watkins, ex-postmaster of Lincoln, has at last "been taken care of." Of course he deserved something, isn't he a staunch gold-bug? And didn't he go to Omaha about a year ago, and help down Bryan and his free coinage resolution? Didn't he compare Bryan to a little dog trotting along behind the wagon of public opinion? And didn't he do good service in helping Morton to down Van Wyck last fall? Of course he did. J. Sterling isn't the man to forget such heroic service so Albert is to be receiver of the First National Bank of Ponca.
On Sunday May 14, at the Calumet and Hecla copper mine near Milwaukee, a cage was being drawn up a shaft containing ten miners. They were coming up to eat their dinner. The coupling pin broke and the cage fell three thousand feet instantly killing the men. Wouldn't it be a capital idea for the good people who are so anxious to have the World's fair closed on Sunday to look into this matter? If it is wrong for laboring people to enjoy the great show on Sunday, (about the only chance they have) how about mine owners working their hands on Sunday?
It is now in order for the yelpers and howlers of the money power to call Gladstone a "repudiator" and a "demagogue" for saying:
Gentlemen we are bound to take into our consideration not only the limited class of creditors for whom an approx-

ating 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.
Kansas against the world for political complications. The legislature last winter enacted a law requiring candidates for office, and campaign committees to file sworn statements of their campaign expenses within thirty days after election. The penalty for neglecting to do this is that the election shall be void. Now in a large number of towns the successful candidates at the late spring elections have failed to comply with the law and the thirty days are gone. Under the law it appears that they must step down, and special elections must be held to fill their places.
The republican machine men of Nebraska seem to have fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude." They have almost ceased to make medicine. The party never needed medicine worse. Its blood is exceedingly bad. Its system is filled with corruption which it is unable to expel. Its breath smells like the mouth of a sewer. Even its gall is giving out. Something should be done before it is too late. The old-time machine men should get together at once, and concoct, or decoct some new medicine of some sort before it is everlastingly and eternally too late.
An item of news is circulating through the reform papers of the country to the effect that Lincoln, Nebraska, now has a populist daily paper." This may be very encouraging news to populists in other states, and we are really sorry to undeceive them. But since the item has made the rounds and got back home to Nebraska we feel like it is high time to call it in. The truth is that the fifth populist daily started in Lincoln came to an untimely end more than a month ago. It was decently buried and the violets are now blooming on its grave. Like all its predecessors, it died of starvation. There is "mighty poor pickin'" for a populist daily in Nebraska.

The revisers of the bible have been very careless in their work. There are a great many passages in the bible that are obsolete. They are out of tune with the times, and are only read and believed in by a few cranks and fanatics. The following is an example: "If thou lend money to any of my people that are poor, thou shalt not be to him as a usurer; thou shalt not lay upon him usury.—Exodus XXII—25." That passage should either have been left out altogether or revised so as to read as follows: "If thou lend money to the poor, skin 'em in proportion to their urgent needs. Make a great profit out of their adversity. Take everything but the clothes on their backs which as a rule are not worth taking."

John M. Thurston is another one of the g. o. p. deathbed reformers. In a letter to the Louisville convention he says:
"The republican party must once more put itself in touch with the common people. There can be no question but why the republican party has been too largely dominated by the views, the demands and the wishes of the great commercial and moneyed interest of the country. Government, to be a blessing, should devote itself to protecting the interests of the toilers."
This is refreshing. Thurston endorses the principal charge made by the populists against the republican party, namely: that it has been controlled by the money power. Is it likely the men who have been the principal agents of the money power in controlling the republican party are really in earnest in proposing to put the party "in touch with the common people?"

The national bankers have been howling at a lively rate because Cleveland chose a lawyer to fill the very responsible position of comptroller of the currency, Eekels, of Illinois. It is the principal business of this officer to administer the national banking laws. The bankers claimed that nobody but an experienced banker was fit for the position. But the people who deposit money in national banks (and sometimes never see it again) have great reason to rejoice. Mr. Eekels is a reformer. He doesn't exactly see why so many banks have been wrecked by speculating and swindling bank officers in spite of the bank examiners. He is looking into the matter with a view to stopping it. He proposes that national banks shall be examined twice a year. He also proposes to change the examiners around and give them different territory. The vigorous kicking of the bankers is a sure sign that Mr. Eekels is on the right track.

The poor old State Journal is again "in the soup." Its state printing business was completely knocked out. New bids will be received.

MORE BANKS FAIL.

How Assets Melt Away at Sioux City. Bank Bootlers Arrested.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM!

A Partial List of The Failures Occurring in The Past Ten Days.—Still There is More to Follow.
Indianapolis, May 13.—Bank Examiner Hugh Young took charge of the suspended Capital National bank this morning.
Little Rock, Ark., May 13.—The grand jury today returned five indictments against the officials of the First National bank of this city which recently failed. Among those indicted is H. G. Allis, late president of the bank.
Cedar Falls, Ia., May 15.—First National bank of Cedar Falls suspended. Liabilities \$150,000. The failure was caused by the failure of Field Bros. importers and dealers in fine horses. Creditors of the bank are mostly farmers.
Minneapolis, May 16.—The directors of the Farmers' and Merchants' State bank, which suspended yesterday, held a meeting this morning and decided to resume business as soon as collateral can be realized, which will be in a few days.
Minneapolis, Minn., May 16.—The Northwestern Guaranty Loan company has not yet suspended, though the officers admit that the financial stringency will probably compel them to do so. It is announced that investors will probably be paid in full.
Bloomington, Ill., May 16.—The Exchange bank of Normal, a suburb of this city, closed its doors today. It was a private bank conducted by W. H. Shuremah. The cause of the failure was doing business without capital. It has been expected for some time. The deposits have averaged \$90,000. The capital stock was supposed to be \$25,000. An effort is being made to reorganize and if successful, an assignment will be made. Many Normal students are among the losing depositors.
Sioux City, Ia., May 16.—The assignee of the defunct Union Loan and Trust Co. states that the company's liabilities are about \$6,000,000.
The assignee of E. Hankinson, the great pork-packer, says that his liabilities are \$877,504. When the failure occurred Hankinson claimed to have assets amounting to \$1,887,778. The assignee has figured the actual assets down to \$24,200.
The assignee of the Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning company has filed a statement showing the assets of that company to be \$38,257 instead of \$838,198 as claimed by the company. The liabilities are \$469,171.
May 17.—The Citizens' bank of Minneapolis, suspended payment. Directors say the bank is perfectly solvent and will be reopened Monday next at the latest.
May 17.—The bank of Zumbata, Minn., has suspended. The capital stock was \$25,000. It had \$50,000 in cash on hand but could not realize on \$90,000 worth of paper which it carried.
Nebraska Crop Outlook.
CARTER, Neb., May 24.—The weather crop bulletin from the United States department of agriculture, issued today, says: The week as a whole was dry and hot, with a high southerly wind. A good rain began quite generally over the state Sunday night and continued through Monday, being especially heavy in Kearney and Adams counties and accompanied by hail, doing some damage. The temperature of the week averaged about four degrees above the normal but turned quite cold with the rain of Monday. Corn is about all planted, and the early planted is coming up nicely. Rye and winter wheat are beginning to head out, and reports indicate all the way from three inches to a foot high. Spring grain continues very poor and backward although helped by the late rain.
A London dispatch reports that Lewis Morris has been commissioned to write the marriage ode of the duke of York and Princess May and that it is held by many that he will be the next poet laureate. Nothing is said, however, of John Ruskin's declination of the place recently tendered to him.