

IN PRISON GARB AGAIN

Gov. Savage Returns the Defaulter to the Penitentiary.

THERE TO CONTINUE HIS TERM

Chief Executive Acts on the Demand of the Republican State Convention—Embazzler Caught in Colorado—Miscellaneous Nebraska Matters.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 3.—Immediately following the demand of the republican state convention that Bartley's parole be recalled, Governor Savage summoned Sheriff Branson of Lancaster county and directed him to proceed forthwith to take Bartley into custody and return him to the penitentiary. The sheriff immediately repaired to the home of the ex-state treasurer, where he found him, and Bartley was soon back again within prison walls.

Bartley expostulated and appealed to the governor to permit him to remain free until September 13, the date of the expiration of his parole, but Governor Savage said that the convention had demanded immediate action and the command was such therefore as to permit of no delay.

Speaking of the matter Governor Savage said: "The convention uttered the command and I have obeyed. I still think that when those who favored this action return to their homes and, free from the excitement of the convention, reason the matter calmly and dispassionately, many if not all of them will conclude and agree with me that it would be better for the taxpayers to have a shortage of hundreds of thousands made good than to have Bartley in prison. One thing is certain, and that is that Bartley would have fulfilled the conditions, which required the reimbursement of the state, or he would have gone back to the penitentiary September 13, the date on which his parole terminated. My one object was to relieve the taxpayers. That and that only."

After returning from the penitentiary Sheriff Branson said: "Mr. Bartley was surprised at the suddenness of the governor's action. He was not expecting to be returned before the expiration of his sixty days' parole. I told him I had been directed by the governor to return him immediately to the penitentiary, and although he expressed a desire to remain free until his parole expired, he agreed without protest to go back with me to the prison, and after a farewell parting with his family he entered the back and we drove off. His family were disappointed and the parting was a sad one. Mr. Bartley maintained his self-possession throughout the trying ordeal. He made no threats and showed no anger at the command of the governor. He said he was thankful for what his friends had done for him and he even spoke in complimentary terms of Governor Savage."

Warden Davis committed Bartley to the cell he occupied before he was liberated. He will again be placed in charge of the penitentiary green house.

Governor Savage was seen after the order to return Mr. Bartley to the penitentiary had been executed. He said: "I believe Mr. Bartley should not have been sent to the penitentiary till the expiration of his parole. The resolution of the convention said 'immediately,' and that means at once. I gave the order as soon as I could do so after the convention had adjourned. Mr. Bartley would have been sent back to the penitentiary at the expiration of his parole had he not fulfilled the condition he agreed to. He blamed me for sending him back before the time had expired, but I simply followed the desire of the convention and if there is any odium about it it attaches itself to the convention. The parole granted was a straight sixty-day parole, and had Mr. Bartley fulfilled the conditions that existed between himself and me he would have been pardoned. He did not do so up till the time of the convention, but I still think he should have had the sixty days in which to make the attempt."

Freight Train Derailed.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Sept. 3.—Freight train No. 17, out of Omaha, is due here at 6:30, but did not arrive until 8:25, when it was derailed. The train left Lockwood at 8:10 a. m., and when it reached this city the rails spread, ditching the engine and six cars. No one was injured. Ed Dixon, the engineer, and Fireman George A. Miller remained on the engine.

Mrs. Hurd Taken to an Asylum.

OSCEOLA, Neb., Sept. 3.—Sheriff Andy Unquest took Mrs. Sarah M. Hurd to the asylum for the insane at Lincoln. Mrs. Hurd's mind has been affected since the death of her husband four years ago.

Opening of Formal School.

PERU, Neb., Sept. 3.—The Normal school will open on Wednesday, September 4, and the prospects are good for a large attendance.

AS TO THE BARTLEY PAROLE.

Gov. Savage States Conditions Upon Which It Was Based.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 2, 1901.—As more or less controversy has resulted from my action in granting a limited parole to Joseph S. Bartley and as I desire that the public may have an intelligent understanding of the attending circumstances, I will state briefly the substance of the conditions upon which such action is based.

I was actuated in granting a parole, limited to sixty days, because I had knowledge that after Mr. Bartley's retirement from office he maintained that if given a year's time in which to realize on his arrangements he would be able to pay the state every dollar due it. The fact in a space of about forty days after he surrendered the office to his successor he paid in over \$150,000, \$20,000 of which was paid on the day of his arrest, strengthened both by his statements, repeatedly made to me, that he would pay back every dollar of his shortage, and my belief that if given an opportunity at this time he would undertake to carry out his promises, with the object in view of relieving the taxpayers and of removing this painful account from the pages of the records after four years of expensive litigation from which not one cent has been recovered from either the principal or bondsmen. I granted the parole with the understanding on my part that he, Bartley, was to proceed to reimburse the state and in addition was to render an accounting of the funds lost in banks from which he was unable to recover, which materially reduces the amount published by the newspapers as having been misappropriated. Hundreds of people of various political affiliations had petitioned me to grant, not a parole, but a full and unconditional pardon, and among the petitioners were many of our oldest and most respected citizens, but I was unable to justify in my own mind such an act and granted a parole for sixty days only, conditioned as above stated.

I have given Mr. Bartley an opportunity to right the wrong and my action as regards the extension of further clemency in the premises shall be conditioned solely upon his compliance with my requirements as herein set forth.

(Signed.) EZRA P. SAVAGE, Governor.

The Oldest Comrade.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 2.—One of the men to be expected at every reunion is Comrade Henry Masterman, who is said to be the oldest soldier in the state and certainly the oldest upon the camp grounds of Camp Lawton last week. On the 8th of this month he will have been chaplain of Farragut post No. 25 at Lincoln for twenty-two years. He was elected chaplain at the organization of the post and has held the position by unanimous vote of the post ever since. He held the office of department chaplain for one term. He has officiated at the funeral of 159 comrades. During the civil war he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Iowa infantry, and was the oldest soldier in that regiment. His son also enlisted in the same regiment and was the youngest soldier in the regiment.

Hogs Mangled by Cars.

TECUMSEH, Neb., Sept. 2.—The southbound Portland express train on the Burlington route ran into a drove of hogs near Smartville. A number of the animals were killed, their carcasses being ground into the machinery of the locomotive in such a manner that a half hour delay was occasioned at this point to give the trainmen a change to extricate the sausage.

Will Raise a Good Corn Crop.

CALLAWAY, Neb., Sept. 2.—Corn in this locality is way above the average over the state, and a great deal better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. One farmer, who a short time ago gave up his corn crop, says that the same field will, since the late rains, yield from ten to twenty-five bushels to the acre. Similar reports come in daily from others.

Killed in Wheels of Thresher.

BLOOMFIELD, Neb., Sept. 2.—While working near a threshing machine west of Bloomfield Monday Walter Clements was caught in the wheels of the machine and terribly mangled. His right arm was severed from the body. He died soon after. Mr. Clements was 30 years old. He was unmarried.

Civil War Veteran Dead.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 2.—William Morrow, an old veteran, died from the effects of a gunshot wound received during the civil war. He served with the Fifteenth Iowa regiment for three years, was a member of one of the companies which acted as a bodyguard for General Sheridan at the famous battle of Shiloh, and took an active part in several other noted conflicts. He was wounded in the battle of Atlanta in 1867.

THESE FIGURES FOR NEBRASKA.

This State Has 380,584 Children of School Age.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A bulletin was issued by the census bureau giving the school militia, voting and foreign-born population of the states of Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada and New Hampshire. There are in Nebraska 286,384 persons of school age, between 5 and 20 years. Of this number 105,042 are native white males and 101,042 native white females; 8,548 are foreign white males and 8,429 foreign white females. There are 863 male and 928 negro females of school age in the state and 660 males and 654 females of other colored races, including Chinese, Japanese and Indians. The aggregate males of militia age in the state is 236,572, of which 179,160 are native white, 53,679 foreign whites, 2,010 negroes and 723 other colored. The males of voting age number 301,099, of whom 206,892 are native whites, 90,925 foreign whites, 2,298 negroes and 976 other colored. Of 301,091 adult males in the state, 293,703 are literate and 7,388 illiterate. Foreign-born adult males number 91,130, of whom 86,410 are literate and 4,720 illiterate. Of foreign adult males 54,267 are naturalized, 14,372 having filed first naturalization papers, 4,964 are aliens and 17,537 are of unknown citizenship. Omaha has 30,583 children of school age, of whom 2,765 are foreign born, 14,778 males and 15,805 females; 28,761 males of militia age and 34,620 males of voting age. Of the voters 11,490 are foreign-born and 1,352 colored.

NEBRASKA CROP REPORTS.

Late Corn Continues to Show Improvement in Most Localities.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—James H. Spencer, observer temporarily in charge of the crop service, has issued the following bulletin setting forth the condition of the crops throughout the state for the last week: The week has been warm, with light showers in most localities. The daily mean temperature has averaged 6 degrees above normal throughout the state. The daily maximum temperatures have ranged from 85 to 95 degrees.

The dry weather of the previous week continued, except in a few small areas, where an inch or more of water fell. Nearly all sections, however, received light showers during the week, and these have proved of some benefit to late corn and pastures, and where sufficiently heavy have placed the soil in condition for fall plowing. All sections are now in need of rain.

The warm weather of the last week has caused early corn to mature rapidly. Considerable of the early planted is being cut for fodder in a number of southern counties. Late corn continues to show some improvement in most localities. Fall plowing is progressing rapidly in the southeastern section; in other localities the soil is generally too dry to plow, and this work is being retarded. Reports indicate that a large or an increased acreage of fall wheat will be sown. Haying is nearly completed in a number of northern counties and the crop is good.

Schwab Gets Control.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Charles M. Schwab has secured the controlling interest in the Bethlehem Steel company at a meeting of the board of directors. Max Pam, representing Mr. Schwab, arranged for the transfer of \$4,032,000 through Drexel & Co., to the Girard Trust company. The Girard Trust company is acting as depository for the stock.

The N. N. G. Encampment.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 31.—Old Fort Omaha has been selected as the site of the annual encampment of the Nebraska National Guard. Adjutant General L. W. Colby issued the order on the approval of Governor Savage, designating Fort Omaha as the place and September 10 to 20 as the time.

Gored by a Bull.

YORK, Neb., Aug. 31.—C. S. Edwards, who lives near the city, was trampled and gored almost to death by a bull. Edwards was driving the cattle from the feed lot to the pasture, when he was attacked in the narrow lane leading to the pasture.

Sam Strong a Nebraska Man.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Aug. 31.—Sam Strong, whose murder by Grant Crumley at Cripple Creek is the sensation of the mining regions of Colorado, was formerly a Nebraska boy, being reared by relatives at Wood River.

Suicide on the Train.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Aug. 31.—George Ulrich, 35 years of age, committed suicide in a closet in one of the Missouri Pacific coaches of the northbound passenger train shortly before the arrival in this city. The deed was committed with a 32-caliber revolver, the ball entering the right temple and causing almost instant death. Ulrich's home was at Colby, Kan., where it is said his domestic relations were unpleasant.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations From South Omaha and Kansas City, SOUTH OMAHA.

Cattle—There was rather a light run of cattle and as the demand was in good shape the market ruled active and strong on all desirable grades of beef cattle. Packers started in early and the yards were soon cleared, though there were several trains that were late in arriving, which delayed the market to some extent. There were only a few good to choice loads of corn-fed cattle in the yards and as there was active competition for such grades sellers succeeded in disposing of what they had at an advance of 50c over yesterday. The cow market was also in good shape and the supply being light of both cows and heifers prices improved a little. Bulls, calves and stags did not show much of any change today and it was evident by the way packers acted that they are not at all anxious for the commoner kinds of bulls. There were quite a few stockers and feeders in the yards this morning, and as the demand from the country is still very light trade ruled dull, with a tendency of prices downward. Good heavy feeders did not sell so much differently from yesterday, but stockers were very hard to dispose of at any price. The demand for western rangers was good. Bulls, calves and stags sold in about yesterday's notches, while in the stocker division trade was slow and lower. Choice heavy feeders, however, held about steady.

Hogs—There was another light run of hogs, and as buyers from other points were not unfavorable to the selling interests the market opened strong to 5c higher. The bulk of the early sales went from \$5 to \$6.05 and as high as \$6.25 was paid for prime heavyweights. The lighter grades and the common stuff sold from \$6 down. The hogs did not change hands very rapidly, owing to the fact that buyers did not like to pay the advance, but still the bulk of the offerings was out of first hands in good season.

Sheep—There were only a few bunches of sheep and lambs in the yards today and the quality of those that were offered was nothing extra. The market was not particularly active, but still little or no change was noticeable in the prices paid. Buyers were not anxious for the common stuff, which made the market a little drab, but there was not enough difference in the prices paid for either sheep or lambs to call the market anything but steady.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle—Native beef steers, 100 lbs. higher; cows and heifers, steady to 10c lower; stockers and feeders, steady; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5.50@5.90; fair to good, \$4.60@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.25; western fed steers, \$4.25@5.20; western range steers, \$3.70@4.50; Texans and Indians, \$2.75@3.75; Texas cows, \$2.50@3.25; native cows, \$2.50@4.25; heifers, \$2.75@3.50; canners, \$1.50@2.40; bulk, \$2.00@3.50; calves, \$3.00@4.50.

Hogs—Market steady to strong; top, \$6.40; bulk, \$5.50@6.25; heavy, \$6.30@6.40; mixed packers, \$6.00@6.32; light, \$5.60@6.12; pigs, \$4.40@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Market steady; lambs, \$4.25@4.75; native westerns, \$3.25@3.60; western wethers, \$3.00@3.50; western yearlings, \$3.40@3.65; ewes, \$2.75@3.15; stock sheep, \$2.00@2.75.

OFFICIALS ARE ENCOURAGED.

Colombians at Washington Hear Cheerful News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 31.—Mail information received at the Colombian legation here continues encouraging according to the officials there and encourages them to hope that peaceful condition will obtain. A letter bearing date of Quito, Ecuador, August 7, says there is a general feeling in that country against any disruption of the friendly relations with that country and that strict neutrality will be observed between the latter country and Venezuela.

Information received at the legation by way of Port of Spain, Trinidad, is to the effect that Dr. Garbieras, the Venezuelan revolutionist, who is reported defeated by the forces of that government, continues in arms against the authorities and is also a source of considerable trouble to the officials of Venezuela.

CENSORSHIP STRINGENT.

And Colombia is Still Wrestling With the Rebels.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 31.—The British steamer Costa Rican, which has arrived here from Colon, Colombia, brought advices of continued rebel activity in the vicinity of Colon and Panama. The government was making renewed efforts to dislodge the rebels from a strong position. The rebels, in force, were attacking Buena Ventura, on the bay of Choco, Monday, and a large government force has been sent there from Panama. The censorship in Colombia is most stringent.

For Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The conference committee of the citizens' union selected three out of six names to be recommended to the committee of 107, and after to the general conference of the anti-Tammany organization for the fusion nomination for mayor of Greater New York. The names selected are: George Foster Peabody, banker, independent democrat; Bird S. Coler, controller, democrat; Seth Low, president of Columbia university, republican.

Has a Leper to Spare.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Wyman has notified Health Commissioner Starkiff of this city that Dong Gong, the Chinese laundryman who was discovered here suffering with leprosy, cannot be sent to the leper settlement at Molokai, Hawaiian Islands. As a last resort, Dr. Starkiff intends to lay the case before the governor of Louisiana and ask that Dong Gong be received at the leper settlement of that state.

NO TARIFF REVISION.

EXPRESSIONS BY MEN OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE.

Senators Warren of Wyoming and Fritchard of North Carolina Think It the Duty of Congress to Let the Dingley Law Entirely Alone.

Expressions by men of prominence in national affairs and of potency in national legislation regarding the outlook for tariff revision in the fifty-seventh congress continue to be received by the American Economist. In a letter of July 19 Senator Warren of Wyoming authorizes the following statement of his views:

Senator Warren of Wyoming. The duty of the next congress is not to enact tariff legislation of any kind, but to let it alone. The business of the country is on an excellent basis and prosperous. Tariff tinkering always serves to inject an element of uncertainty into the business affairs of the country, and if I am any judge that is just what the people of the country do not want. As to trusts, we do not know yet whether they are detrimental to the country or not. Time will tell, and after we are sure of our ground there will be plenty of time to act. I do not take much stock in this talk about trusts and the tariff being closely allied as public questions.

I am not an apologist for trusts or capitalistic combinations, in whatever form, but I wish it could be more generally comprehended that a vast deal that connects tariffs and trusts is the veriest hush—political claptrap.

The trusts, so called, combinations of capital and interest, are a new development of the great business system wherein this country is so rapidly taking the lead. Such combinations are effected in accordance with the laws of the country, and we have nothing upon which to base a belief that their operation will work a hardship to humanity.

We are hearing a great deal of the great trusts as constituting a menace to individual freedom, but this is mere speculation. Nothing has developed to justify belief in the truth of such fears. The plenty of money, the energy and activity of the American people and the inevitability of competition in an age like this, will militate against the existence of monopolies.

With reference to the tariff difficulties now attracting attention between this country and Russia, this is a matter that has never been before the senate, but there is every probability that an adjustment of the difference satisfactory to both countries will be reached. I am a believer in the adoption of reciprocal treaties, but it must be borne in mind that many of the treaties that have come before the senate have been of so one sided a character as to render their rejection imperative. Francis E. Warren.

Fritchard of North Carolina.

Editor American Economist: I do not think it wise to undertake to change the Dingley tariff law at this time. It was framed at a time when the country was in dire distress in consequence of the unwise and injudicious legislation contained in the Wilson-Gorman tariff act, and its provisions were enacted with a view of meeting the emergency which confronted us at that time. It was constructed so as to reach every branch of human industry, and its enactment has resulted in giving us the greatest prosperity that has ever been known in the history of the United States, and we should not permit the question of trusts and those who seek to make it an issue to influence us in the slightest degree in our treatment of the tariff question. Experience teaches us that any attempt to commit this country to the theory of free-trade invariably results in business demoralization. The people of the South are just beginning to appreciate the manifold blessings incident to Republican rule, and they attribute our success in a great measure to the workings of the Dingley bill. We are today enjoying a degree of prosperity never dreamed of before, and any attempt to change existing rates in our tariff schedules will be met with a determined resistance on the part of those who are in favor of developing the South's wonderful resources. There is but one way to reach unlawful combinations, and that is by amending our constitution so as to give congress power to deal with the question in an intelligent manner, and any attempt to punish such combinations will result in injury to the real friends of the people, as well as those who earn their living by their daily labor. The conditions that resulted from the passage of the Wilson-Gorman act should be a warning to us for all time to come. J. C. Fritchard.

Greene of Massachusetts.

Editor American Economist: I am not among the number who deem it prudent for the fifty-seventh congress to agitate for a general revision of the tariff legislation known as the Dingley law. The tariff reformers and free-traders have not been inclined to recall to the minds of their fellow countrymen the business conditions which preceded the enactment of the Dingley law by urging that their theories might have another chance to put into practice until Congressman Babcock (I think ill advisedly) brought the subject to the attention of the fifty-sixth congress, and his action has naturally provoked discussion.

One of the earliest acts of the American congress was the passage of a tariff act to protect the American manufacturer and laborer. Legislation of this character has never been burdensome to our own people, but whenever the law has been wisely administered there has been great growth and a broad development of the country's resources, and at no time has it been more apparent than during the past four years, with the result that our home market, the greatest in the world, has been stimulated and increased, and, besides, we are now possessed of the largest foreign trade ever recorded in the nation's life.

In my opinion it would be very unwise to exchange a tariff which produces sufficient revenue for the needs of the government of another which would create a deficiency, or even threaten such a result, while the protective idea embraced in the Dingley law (the product of wise statesmanship and the strongest business sentiment of the country) has guarded the interests of the manufacturer and the laborer from the competition of the lower paid labor of other nations. The needs of the American merchant marine and the improvement and development of our rivers and harbors as well as the necessity of considering the question of the national development of arid lands by more perfect system of irrigation, with the minor questions which are constantly arising will engage the attention of the fifty-seventh congress to such an extent that I believe a majority of that body will deem it wise to allow the existing tariff legislation to remain undisturbed, and thereby our fellow countrymen will have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits which it was intended should be conferred by its enactment.

Very respectfully,
Wm. S. Greene,
13th Mass. Cong. Dist.

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A FRIENDLY SUGGESTION.



Uncle Sam: "So things are not doing well over your way? Guess you'd better try some of our kind of fertilizer."

Want Hard Times Again. The Ohio Democrats in their state convention Wednesday declared for the suppression of the protective tariff and for a tariff for revenue only. These words have a familiar sound to the American people. What a tariff for revenue means, the present generation has not forgotten. It has had one experience with such a tariff. It is a declaration of preference for foreign manufacturers and of war against home industries. It is in effect a surrender of the home market to foreigners.

Six years ago this country was going through a period of financial stagnation and industrial paralysis. Factories were idle and hundreds of thousands of men were out of work. There were good times abroad and a wretched condition of affairs at home. The government itself ran short of cash and had to sell bonds to the extent of \$250,000,000 to procure money. The tariff for revenue passed by a Democratic congress proved a tariff for deficiency. The effect of the harmful bill was felt in every part of the land.

The Democrats want to give the people another dose of this same kind. It is like giving a well man medicine that will make him sick. The return of such times as those of six years ago is not desirable from any point of view. They were calamitous. If there is any reason for adopting a system that will bring about a return of such times one falls to comprehend what it is.—Galesburg (Ill.) Register.

Doctrine of Tariff Reformers.

"What the friends of tariff reform will continue to urge, without regard to reciprocity treaties," says the Philadelphia Record, "is such reduction of duties on imports as is obviously demanded by the interests alike of American consumers and producers. The official returns of commerce have shown for years just what protective duties might be reduced or wholly repealed without any disturbance to American industries." What the tariff reformers have heretofore urged is that all protective duties are pernicious and immoral and ought to be wholly repealed without regard to the effect on American industries. This is one reason why the country became panic-stricken when the tariff reformers got into power in 1893, and why the country has shown an eagerness to keep them out of power since that time.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Not to be Trusted.

A Democratic contemporary says "manufacturers and trust leaders like Flint of New York have advocated material reductions of the tariff." This will remind the reader of the fact that Havemeyer of sugar trust notoriety attempted to throw the blame for the creation of trusts on the tariff, and it ought to suggest also that when the men most interested in the perpetuation of combinations of this kind point out means of restricting them, they are entitled to about as much consideration as would be shown to the devil if he undertook to enter an orthodox pulpit to expound his views on morality.—San Francisco Chronicle.