

# The Nebraska Independent.

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## SIMPSON AFTER REED.

The Kansas Populist Succeeds in Putting the Republican Party On Record.

### THE SPEAKER GETS ANGRY.

Naturally the Republicans Sustain their Speaker's Rules.

Bailey Assists the Republicans.

In congress last Monday Hon. Jerry Simpson arose to a question of personal privilege and had a bunch of clippings from New York papers sent to the desk and asked to have them read. The clerk began to read and when he had proceeded far enough to indicate the character of the clippings, showing that they consisted of attacks upon Mr. Simpson for the policy he had pursued in demanding that the speaker appoint the committee and that congress proceed to transact business, Mr. Dingley made the point of order that the matter was not a question of personal privilege. The speaker suggested that no member should consume the time of the house with such a batch of newspaper clippings and referring to Mr. Simpson said that the attacks of newspapers "do not seem to impair the gentleman's usefulness." This angered Simpson and he proceeded to air his opinions concerning the statesman from Maine. He called him one of "the defendants of plutocracy hastening to defend the interests of his friends."

After a considerable debate and a great many motions, resolutions and points of order, Mr. Dingley offered a substitute upon which a vote was taken. The resolution was:

Resolved, That the speaker be directed to immediately appoint the committees of the house.

The vote on the resolution stood 52 aye, 124 nay and 13 present. All of the republicans present except 6 voted to sustain the speaker. This regarded as necessary for the reason that the enmity of the speaker would mean that they would secure little recognition in the make up of the committees. Thirty three democrats under the leadership of Mr. Bailey voted to sustain the speaker. All of the populists and 32 democrats voted with Mr. Simpson for the resolution. The silver republicans did not vote. The surprising feature in the contest was that Mr. Bailey should join with the republicans. Mr. Simpson sharply arraigned Mr. Bailey and his followers for their action, saying that he supposed that the democratic party had reformed by ousting Whitney, Hill and other gold democrats but that he despaired of the reformation when he saw them acting as a trailer to the republican majority. He received great applause from his colleagues.

### GENERAL MILES MAY GO.

President McKinley Gives Him Permission to Visit the War in Europe.

President McKinley, as commander in chief of the army of the United States, has granted leave of absence to General Miles. The order reads as follows:

"The president grants you permission to proceed as soon as practicable to the seat of war in the Orient, and if authority therefor be granted to you by the respective governments concerned, to visit the Turkish and Greek armies, or both, as in your judgment may be desirable. The president further grants you authority while in Europe to visit such other countries as in your opinion may offer the best opportunity for military observation and at such times as you may deem most expedient."

General Miles will be gone two or three months and will examine all the military forts and fortifications to which he can secure admission. He will make a formal report to the president upon his return.

### DINGLEY BILL AND CLEVELAND.

An Ohio Congressman Makes Some Pointed Comparisons.

The following extract taken from the speech of Congressman J. A. Norton of Ohio affords the best illustration known of the manufacture of a "gem" by mixing two vile and unwholy articles. Congressman Norton shook up the republican monstrosity and the democratic traitor and turned out the following as his finished product:

"While this, the most monstrous measure and menace to the rights of our people ever introduced into an American congress, was briefly alluded to by permission, I briefly indeed referred to one of the most ungrateful and un-American characters that ever received honors and preferment at the hands of the American people. The language used by me on that occasion has been subject to criticism. Very well. It may not have been as ornate, classic or elegant in phraseology as it should have been. My apology is that it was the truth, and the plain truth and simple, and within the comprehension of every American citizen, and believed and infested by most of the same. It was a truth the expression of which was justified by the course of Grover Cleveland as president of the

United States. His financial policy was British, republican and un-American; was a breeder of trusts and a defense of combines and unlawful corporations. It ruined trade, enslaved labor, depressed industries, lowered values of all things but gold, and violated the law and the constitution that he swore to uphold and defend. His foreign policy was unpatriotic and dictated by foreign and domestic enemies to the prosperity of the United States, and brought our flag into the dead calm of the shadow of shame. (Applause.)

But gentlemen of the majority, he should be your ideal and your idol. He was our Judas and your Moses. We are justified in repudiating and execrating him. You should glorify and honor him. You should build monuments to his infidelity. And I see you are not slow to grasp the opportunity, and the so-called Dingley bill, No. 379, should be dedicated to his memory and occupy a place in his biography, for it is like him in line, character and lineament. Great in its monstrosity, outrageous in character, deceitful as a whole, despicable in detail, false to government and people, cruel in its application, without mercy or humanity, vain of its power, a servile, fawning sycophant to the rich and oppulent, and a crushing, tyrannical robber of the poor and toiling classes." (Loud applause.)

He spoke the sentiments of three-fourths of the American people.

### ERROR IN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Salaries That Were Reduced by the Legislature Improperly Enrolled.

By an error of some one the salary appropriation bill as enrolled provides for the payment of \$2,500 to each of the three superintendents of the asylums. The report of the conference committee on the bill shows that the amount was reduced in each case to \$2,000 per year. The governor observed the change before he signed the bill, but upon investigation found that by a supreme court decision the will of the legislature could not be thwarted by an error in enrolling a bill and for that reason approved the bill as it came to him.

The state auditor will pay only \$2,000, per year to the superintendents and will require that their vouchers be made out for that amount. The journal of the house and senate both show that the amount was reduced to \$2,000. The governor gave out the following statement concerning the matter:

"I propose the salary appropriation bill as enrolled, carrying \$2,500 per annum for the three superintendents of the hospitals for the insane, instead of \$2,000 each, which is claimed as all that was appropriated by the legislature, the error was discovered and discussed in the office when the bill was before me for consideration.

"At that time nothing could be done except to approve these items as presented in the enrollment bill or disapprove them and thereby prevent any appropriation whatever for salaries for superintendents for these three institutions for the biennium.

"The bill was approved upon the theory that the appropriation for salaries for these three superintendents was the amount actually passed by each branch of the legislature, viz: \$2,000 each per annum. This view is clearly supported by the decision of the supreme court in the state ex rel. Casper, et al. vs. Moore, 37th Nebraska, page 13.

"As to how the error came into the enrollment bill I am at this time unable to express an opinion."

### HARWOOD AND AMES OBJECT.

Do not Wish to be Sued on the Bartley Bond in Douglas County.

Messrs. Harwood and Ames, residents of Lincoln and two of the signers on Ex-Treasurer Bartley's bond have raised the point as to jurisdiction of the Douglas county district court, even though a large number of the bondsmen are residents of that city. All of the bondsmen prefer to have the trial take place in Lancaster county for the reason that they have been uniformly successful in evading conviction in that county. Harwood and Ames give as their reasons for desiring the trial at Lincoln, that it is the place of the illegal operations if there were any, and that the Douglas county district court has no jurisdiction outside that county. The matter will come up for hearing in the district court of Douglas county on Saturday. The decision will indicate the probable course of the courts in relation to the Bartley shortage.

### IN THE OMAHA POLICE COURT.

Ex-State Treasurer Bartley Bound Over to Douglas County District Court.

Ex-State treasurer J. S. Bartley was arrested last week and taken to Omaha where he was arraigned before Police Judge Gordon. The complaint on which he was arrested was filed by Attorney General Smyth. It charged Bartley with embezzlement of funds of the state received from the sale of the \$180,000 state warrant drawn to reimburse the bond fund for losses in the Capital National bank. Bartley waived the reading of the complaint and the preliminary examination. Judge Gordon fixed the amount of the bond at \$50,000. It was signed by Messrs. Paxton, Townley and Oldfield.

The date at which your subscription expired is marked on your paper or on the wrapper this week. Notice it carefully and send in the dollar or two dollars as the case may require.

## THE BANK MAY BE SUED

Attorney-General Smyth May Sue the Omaha National Bank for \$201,884.05 and Interest.

### THE ILLEGAL TRANSACTIONS.

Bartley Cashed the Warrant and Kept the Proceeds for His own use.

Allowed Unlawful Interest.

Attorney-General Smyth and his deputy E. P. Smith have been busy investigating the records and transactions in relation to the \$180,000 sinking fund warrant. As a result of their investigation they have decided to bring suit against the Omaha National bank for the recovery of the amount lost together with interest. This warrant was drawn under authority of an appropriation made by the legislature of 1895 to reimburse the sinking fund that the state had been accumulating to pay the bonds that came due this spring, for the amount lost by the failure of the Capital National bank. State Treasurer Hill claimed to have deposited in that bank at the time of its failure \$180,101.75 belonging to the bond sinking fund, and that was the exact amount of the appropriation made by the legislature. This appropriation became available on the 10th of April 1895 and Eugene Moore as auditor drew the warrant in favor of Mr. Bartley for that amount on that date. Bartley registered the warrant at once, so that it would begin drawing interest.

The warrant was then sold by Bartley through the Omaha National to the Chemical National bank of New York, at a considerable premium. These transactions were all made within a short time. Nothing more was done until January 2, 1897, when Bartley called in \$300,000 of the outstanding state warrants, among them the one for \$180,101.75 together with accrued interest at the rate of 7 per cent from April 10, 1895, which would in all amount to \$201,884.05, for which amount Bartley sent a check drawn on the Omaha National bank payable to the Chemical National bank of New York city. The check was signed by J. S. Bartley and was paid to the Chemical National by the Omaha National and the general fund of the state was reduced by that amount, according to the entries in the treasurer's books. The bond sinking fund should have been reimbursed and credited with that amount. This Mr. Bartley never did. He collected the money to put into the bond fund but never put it in.

The question of the liability of the bank comes from the fact that the check which it paid was the personal check of J. S. Bartley. The attorney-general claims that a bank has no authority to pay out state funds on the personal check of the state treasurer. The case is without precedent in the courts of this state and will be bitterly fought. If he can it will be in the courts of Douglas county and of course will be appealed finally to the supreme court.

### WAGES IN THE FAR EAST.

That Great Wave Has Reached the State of Connecticut.

WINSTED, Conn., April 28.—General Manager W. J. Martin of the Philadelphia, Reading & New England railroad, Poughkeepsie Bridge route, today made the second reduction in wages this month to take effect May 1.

All conductors and engineers are cut 25 cents a day, and brakemen 10 cents a day. A few weeks ago the road cut the salaries of station agents and section foremen \$5 per month. The employees may strike.

### THAT HEROIC STATUE.

Of Abraham Lincoln Will be Constructed but Not by Currie.

There is a movement fast shaping itself among the old soldiers to organize a "Lincoln Monument Association," and have it properly officered having for its object the construction of an heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln to be located on the capitol grounds. The board has given informal assent to the project, and will give formal assent as soon as the organization of the monument association is completed. The funds to meet the expense of constructing the monument will be raised by voluntary contribution. A competent sculptor will be employed to do the work. John Currie has accepted the \$200 appropriated by the legislature to pay him for his interest in the Tennessee marble and his labor in securing it. It is intended to have the statue unveiled during the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

### Good Words.

The Typographical Journal, the official organ of the International Typographical Union, has this to say about the recent session of the legislature:

"Notwithstanding the adverse comments of the eastern press on the work of the Nebraska legislature, that body passed a few laws in the interest of people which it might be well for the law-making powers of other states to take into considera-

tion. The bill passed by the Nebraska solons making an appropriation for the exposition in 1896 contains a clause to the effect that the pay of unskilled or other laborers employed and paid out of said state appropriation shall not be less than \$1.50 each per day. Another measure, which met with approval, requires vestibules to be placed on street cars for the protection of motormen and conductors during the winter months. The right of the people to pass upon the acts of their officials was also recognized in the enactment of a municipal referendum law, under the provisions of which ordinances, contracts, agreements or measures may be proposed and submitted to popular vote, on petition of 15 per cent of the qualified electors. It is also provided in the latter law that any act of the city government is subject to the approval of the voters of the municipality.

### Will Make an Investigation.

Hon. Otto Mutz, chairman of the legislative investigating committee and Wm. N. Silver, secretary of the committee, have gone to Beatrice to make an investigation of the accounts of the institution for feeble minded youth. The remainder of the committee are engaged at the investigating work at the state house. During the legislature it was reported that Superintendent Armstrong was short in his accounts about \$3000. It was this rumor that has led to the investigation. The committee will investigate all of the institutions where there is any indication of crookedness.

## HISS THE CHANCELLOR.

State University Students Denounce the Action of the Board of Regents.

of Regents.

### PROF. H. K. WOLFE REMOVED.

The Reason for the Hasty Action of the Board is Not Known.

Other Removals by the Board.

The past week has been a stormy one at the state university. It was all brought about by the unexpected action of the board of regents in removing Prof. H. K. Wolfe, J. W. Adams and Miss Mary Tremain. All three were very popular with the students. Prof. Wolfe and Miss Tremain were graduates of the university and had been connected with it for many years. They have lots of friends in the alumni and in all parts of the state.

The chancellor recommended in his report to the regents that Professor Adams be requested to resign. Miss Tremain had tendered her resignation which the chancellor recommended be accepted. In the case of Professor Wolfe the chancellor made no written recommendation but in consultation with the board orally recommended that he be requested to resign and urged upon the regents the necessity of their taking action in the matter. Prof. Wolfe had received no notice of the intended action and none of those removed were given a hearing by the board. The chancellor explains action in the matter by claiming that Wolfe was a disturbing element in the faculty and meddlesome with other departments. He denies the charges made by many that Wolfe was removed for political reasons and states that the question of politics was not discussed by the board. The Alumni Association of the University held a meeting and appointed a committee to wait upon the board of regents and request them to reconsider their action. This the regents refused to do and the matter can not come up again until the board meets again in June.

As soon as the action of the board became known to the students of the university there was tumult on every hand. Dozens of petitions requesting the board to reconsider their action and denouncing the chancellor for his part in the matter were circulating in a little while and several hundred signatures were secured in a short time. When the board of regents and the chancellor appeared at chapel the next morning they were greeted with cheers for Wolfe and Adams. The chancellor attempted to address them concerning the action of the board but it was sometime before they ceased their hissing and order was restored. His explanation did not seem to satisfy the students and the petitions were circulated with greater energy than before. The board of regents hastened through their work and adjourned sine die before the students had an opportunity to be heard. Any hearing they might have had would probably have been of no avail as the request of the Alumni had been refused.

The chancellor's report concerning the business of the university shows that the past year has been a prosperous one. The number of students has increased from 1509 for last year to 1648 for this year. The legislature of this year appropriated \$6,000 more for the support of the university than the preceding legislature. The university will receive from the national government through the Morrill fund \$2,000 more than it did last year. The report also shows a reduction of about 5 per cent in the salary expense of the school. The chancellor expressed himself as being well satisfied with the treatment by the legislature.

## IN SESSION ONE HOUR.

Is the Record of the National Congress for the Week Just Closed.

### SIMPSON SUGGESTS NO QUORUM

Thurston touring in the South. Allen Working for the Supply Depot.

The Waste of Public Money.

Washington D. C., May 3d, 1897. Congress has been in session less than an hour this week, as of course the dignitaries must all go to the New York blow-out, and there was an agreement between the republicans and the Bailey democrats for a cessation of hostilities, one of the conditions being that there should be a quorum counted as present whether they were there or not, but that no question aside from that of adjournment should be taken up, and that it should carry by an overwhelming majority.

Jerry Simpson was not present when this amicable understanding was had, and did not propose to be bound by it. He was unkind enough to raise the point of "no quorum" when he clearly had right on his side and the deputy shepherd that Reed left in charge of his flock, hardly knew what to do about it. He tried to thump Jerry down by pounding on the table with the gavel. The few republicans in the room tried to get him down by howling "regular order." Payne of New York, with a Payned expression tried to enter into a vocal contest with Mr. Simpson and altogether they had a lively time for a few moments. Simpson was in the right of it but no congressman can make an effective speech in a boiler factory, and he finally gave it up leaving the deputy shepherd, Mr. Stowe, whom the New York Journal describes as being as lustroly effulgent as a pan of dough, to adjourn the house according to contract.

We have been having rather a dry spring here, but there was a fair rain this week. Thurston is still pleasuring in the south and Allen is working hard for the securing of the Indian supply depot for Nebraska. Allen is everywhere regarded as a more influential man than Thurston, though of course the latter has the pull with the administration so far as the distribution of offices is concerned.

The flooding of the country since election with supplements to newspapers furnished by the currency reform committee means that they have a plan to propose in the near future, that will be fully as objectionable as the exploded "Baltimore Plan," and they will develop it at the regular session if they do not get around to it before adjournment.

Mr. George L. Burr will arrive in Washington some time in the early part of May. She will go by way of St. Louis and from that place will travel as did Congressman Stark's family, over the Baltimore & Ohio. This is the most direct and pleasant route for the Nebraskaans in visiting the national capital.

It is rumored that Bliss thinks of resigning on account of the press of private business and that H. Clay Evans of the pension department may be promoted to his place.

There have been two changes in the pension procedure this week, one providing that congressmen may call up claims as often as they choose, instead of once in three months as heretofore, and the other revoking the requirement that those making affidavits must state that it is in their handwriting, or that the contents have not been suggested to them by others, nor taken from memoranda. These orders that have been revoked are known as No. 226 and 229.

The political changes in employees has commenced here with the heads of departments, and the higher salaried officials, and the guillotine will work pretty lively from this time onward.

### ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

A Young Lady at Fairbury Shoots Herself, Probably Fatally.

Miss Nettie Bacon a young woman 30 years of age living with her uncle Mr. Wright, attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the side with a 38 caliber revolver. It is believed that the wound will prove fatal. The cause of the act is unknown. She was a lady respected by all, and had been employed in the Kearney cotton mills.

### Don't Tobacco spit and smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderworker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Great 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac at your druggist under guarantee to cure, 50c or \$1. Bucklet and sample mailed free. Address Stearns Remedy Co., Chicago or New Y.

### Two Banks Fail.

J. B. Wheeler & Co., a large banking firm with two banks, one at Mainston and the other at Aspen, Colorado, failed last Monday and both the banks were closed. The assets are said to be more than the liabilities.

### A Batch of Convicts.

Sheriff Knudson of Phelps county brought four criminals to the penitentiary Monday. He was accompanied by his deputy Mr. Barr. The convicts are C. R. Rogers and John Wilson who will serve three years for burglary, C. Christensen, who will serve two years for embezzlement and John Conrad to serve three years for shooting his wife.

### Damage Suits at Beatrice.

Ada and Maggie Sciaco have brought suits against Dr. C. P. Fall for \$11,560 damage for mal-practice. The first suit for \$10,000 for improperly setting her son's arm, the second suit for \$1,560 which she claims is due her for services and medicine in caring for the boy whose arm was broken. Captain W. H. Ashby is attorney for the plaintiffs. It is not thought that there is any good ground for the suit, though it will take a trial to settle the matter.

### The Jury Find Him Guilty.

The jury in the Goodmanson murder trial returned a verdict Tuesday evening finding Goodmanson guilty of poisoning his wife as charged, and recommended that the penalty be fixed at imprisonment for life. It only required about two hours for them to reach an agreement. The verdict was a surprise as most persons who have heard the testimony expected that Goodmanson would be acquitted.

### Civil Service Examination.

The United States civil service commission will hold an examination in Lincoln on Saturday, June 5, 1897 beginning at 9 a. m., for the position of clerks and carriers in the postoffice department. The age requirements are for clerk 18 years or over, for carrier over 21 years and under 40 years. Applications for the examination must be made out on proper blanks and filed on or before May 22d 1897.

For blanks and instructions address C. J. Whitmore, secretary of board of examiners, Lincoln, Nebraska.

### Big Fire in Pittsburg.

On last Monday morning fire broke out in the business part of Pittsburg, Pa. Three large blocks extending from Liberty street to Penn avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets are entirely burned. Among the more important buildings burned were Jenkins wholesale grocery, Hornes six-story dry goods store, Hornes office building, Duquesne theatre and the Methodist book concern. The total damage will be nearly \$3,000,000. The buildings burned were nearly all well insured. The fire originated among some empty barrels in the cellar of the wholesale grocery store. The cause is unknown.

### An Exceptional Corporation.

There is a corporation in Lincoln that seems to be an exception to the rule that corporations look only to their own interests and are entirely unmindful of needs and welfare of the public. It is the Nebraska telephone company. It has been steadily and continually improving the service to the public until at the present time, there is no western city that has a service equal to that in Lincoln. This is largely due to the careful and personal attention given to all departments by Mr. Eiche, the present business manager. The charges are reasonable and the company should enjoy a liberal patronage. The more telephones there are in use in the city the greater value of a telephone to those who have one. Every business man will find that a telephone will save both time and labor equal in value to several times its cost. Try it.

### A NEW DEPUTY.

Thomas Welsh of Butler County will be Deputy Warden.

The governor has announced a change in appointments. Mr. J. B. Jones, the present deputy warden has been appointed chief grain inspector to take effect immediately. Mr. Thomas Welsh has been appointed deputy warden to fill the vacancy. Mr. Welsh is a populist and has been a member of the Butler county central committee for several years. The appointment is regarded as a very good one and gives entire satisfaction.

### A TOWN MUTUAL.

The Falls City Mutual Insurance Company is Re-organized.

The Town Mutual insurance company of Falls City has been given a charter by Auditor Cornell. This company was organized as a mutual company in 1890, and it has now reorganized under the law of 1897. The directors are G. E. Dorrington, F. H. Jussa, H. C. Davis, J. F. Connel, J. H. Miles, J. L. Cramer, W. E. Dorrington, L. A. Ryan and Geo. W. Carpenter. The latter lives at Reno, while nearly all the others live at Falls City.