

Nebraska Independent

Consolidation of THE WEALTH MAKERS and LINCOLN INDEPENDENT.

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It is said that the sun never sets on British possessions. Well, there are others.

United we stand, divided—we fall apart—and we fall out of the control of the state also. For further information see the result in Oregon.

The three state conventions of the reform parties meet in Lincoln August 2. This is as it should be. Now let us have harmony and a clean ticket and victory is assured.

It is against the time honored policy of this country to acquire colonial possessions, but we cannot give away the islands we have captured nor throw them into the sea. Besides it might be very convenient to have a few coaling stations scattered about the world. Sometimes peaceful nations are compelled to fight and meet force with force.

General Wesley Merritt, like Oliver Twist, is asking for more. When the general was appointed to command the Philippine expedition he drew a long breath and commenced asking for troops and has kept increasing his demands from week to week. He has 16,000 soldiers now and wants 4000 more. Just how much of the Orient he intends to occupy is a matter of conjecture.

Attorney-General Smyth secured judgment last week against Frank Hilton, late republican oil inspector, for \$6,946. Hilton's defense was the same as that of Eugene Moore—that the money was illegally received and therefore the state could not recover. In the criminal case against Moore the supreme court held this defense good. It remains to be seen whether it will do so in a civil case.

- Paul Jones. Decatur. Hull. Mac Donough. Perry. Farragut. Somers. Cushing. Hobson. Dewey.

Honor to whom honor is due! Add the names of Dewey and Hobson to the glorious list of American naval heroes.

Lieutenant Lincoln Wilson, who returned to Nebraska last Monday to secure additional men for the First regiment at San Francisco, praises the Nebraska boys very highly and says they are becoming thorough soldiers. He mentions the work of several young officers very favorably, and especially speaks of Captain F. D. Eager of Co. H, and Lieutenant P. J. Cosgrove of Co. D. Their thorough and intelligent work is attracting attention, and Lieutenant Wilson thinks they are both marked for advancement to places on the staff of the brigade commander. This is very pleasant news to their many friends at home.

A reader of the INDEPENDENT with questioning the statement made in those columns last week that Senator Thurston 'did not vote with his party on the bond proposition' and sends a clipping with the vote on the final passage of the revenue bill in the senate—Senator Thurston's name in the affirmative. The clipping is correct and yet the statement made last week is true. The test vote on the bond proposition in the senate was on Friday June 3, when Senator Aldrich moved to strike out the provision for greenbacks and insert the one for bonds. The vote was 45 to 31 for bonds, Thurston refusing to vote. What his reason was this paper does not pretend to say. He had voted just a short time before for the silver seigniorage amendment. Two or three days before Thurston refused to vote when the amendment taxing corporations was laid on the table. Dodging a vote on such important issues as this is, it is true, a very poor way of standing up for one million free born Americans in Nebraska, but it is an entirely unexpected and unlooked for from the Union Pacific attorney whom the people of this state make United States senator that this paper has learned to notice it. Let us hope that Senator Thurston, with all his republicans and corporation training, couldn't swallow the dose. And, really, that is the only explanation in sight.

REDUCED VALUATION.

The precinct assessors have about completed their work and the books are being handed in at the county clerk's office.

Returns so far from the county clerk's office indicate a still further reduction in assessed values from those of 1897. If there has been any big wave of prosperity rolling over the country it has not hit the assessors' books. Three or four sample precincts in Saline county indicate a probable reduction of five per cent in the grand assessment roll, if their results are paralleled over the state. These are the precincts:

Pleasant Hill precinct lands, \$68,895, personality \$18,183, total \$86,928; decrease from last year \$583.

Atlanta precinct, lands \$53,412, personality \$11,253, total \$64,665, which is a decrease of \$4,968 from the assessment of last year.

Lincoln precinct realty \$78,620, personality \$16,595, total \$95,215 which is a decrease of \$3,574 from the assessment of last year.

Swan Creek precinct lands \$70,973, personality \$17,595, total \$88,568; increase over last year \$1,103. Swanton village lots \$6,994, personality \$11,929, total \$19,035; increase \$2,163.

RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES.

As predicted by this paper some weeks ago, the southern railroads which tap Nebraska and Kansas on their eastern borders are supping the old east and west granger lines. The coming of the Missouri Pacific and subsequently the new Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf roads into this territory has been certain to give better through rates on heavy products unless there was a consolidation of railroad interests which might prevent it. The route to the seaboard south is a thousand miles shorter than the old route east, with better grades and no danger of blockades from snow.

Tuesday of this week the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road astonished the managers by making a rate of 5 cents per 100 pounds on cattle and hogs from South Omaha to Pattonburg, Mo. Pattonburg is 150 miles southeast of Omaha. The rate which has been in effect for some time from Pattonburg to South Omaha is 14 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on cattle and 18 cents per 100 pounds on hogs.

The freight agent of the new road explained that the failure of Iowa roads to adhere to published tariffs was responsible for the cut. Said he:

'If the lines to Chicago can afford to carry live stock for 10 cents per 100 pounds a distance of 500 miles, I guess we can carry the same kind of freight, 5 cents per 100 pounds, for a distance of 150 miles.' The cut is announced to be a permanent affair and it is certain to continue until such time as a general restoration of live stock rates shall be effected. The announcement of the cut caused some consternation among the Omaha-Chicago lines and it was freely predicted that the 5-cent rate of the Port Arthur route would not last thirty days. On the other hand, the officials of the enterprising north and south line declare that the cheap rate is in and is in to stay and that in a very few days some of the Chicago lines will learn to their cost how much live stock can be diverted to the South Omaha market by a cheap rate.

The effect of the cut will be to draw live stock to South Omaha from Missouri and at the same time furnish a cheaper outlet southeast for stock from South Omaha.

YEAR'S PRODUCTION OF WHEAT

A recent issue of the Chicago News gives some interesting statistics in regard to the production of wheat in recent years in the United States and also in other countries. It explains the rise and fall in prices better than any amount of argument. The News says:

The monthly statement of finance and commerce issued by the bureau of statistics yesterday contains a series of interesting tables on the world's wheat production, supply and distribution. They show the wheat crop of the world last year at only 2,139,549,108 bushels, against 2,430,497,000 in 1896, 2,540,194,000 in 1895 and 2,676,634,000 in 1894, the world's crop of 1897 being smaller than that of any year since 1891. A table showing the price of wheat in the United States during a term of years gives the average farm price of wheat in 1897 as the highest, with three exceptions, since 1883, the exceptional years being 1888, 1890 and 1891.

A table of freight rates on wheat shows that the average rate by rail from Chicago to New York has fallen from 16 1/2 cents a bushel in 1886 to 12 3/4 cents in 1897, and that the rates by lake and canal fell in the same period and between the same points from 8 1/4 cents a bushel to 4 3/4 cents a bushel, while in the same period the rate from St. Louis to New Orleans in bulk by barges fell from 6 1/2 cents a bushel to 4 1/4 cents.

The import duties of various countries on wheat are shown to be: Austria, Hungary, 10.5 cents a bushel; United States, 25 cents; Germany, 22.7 cents with twenty countries; and 32.3 cents with other countries, France, 30.8 cents and Portugal, 58.7 cents a bushel. Figures quoted from the reports of the department of agriculture estimate the wheat in farmers' hands in the United States, March 1, 1898, at 121,820,800 bushels against 88,149,972 bushels at the corresponding date last year, and 74,999,780 bushels on March 1, 1895.

The above statement, made by government officials, shows that the world's crop in 1897 was smaller than that of any year since 1893, and when this statement is considered in connection with the corner in wheat engineered by Joseph Leiter of Chicago, the general effect of the war on prices of food products, the reduction of eastern freight

rates and the recent removal of the wheat tariff in Spain and other European countries, the reason for the rapid advance in prices during the last few months is not far to seek. The theory that the price of silver bore a close relation to the price of wheat seemed to be destroyed for a time, but when it is considered that conditions, production and speculation combined to force one up and the other down, it still appears that the theory is tenable. The corner has practically been broken, the fear of a protracted war has subsided, the crop prospects for 1898 are flattering, and the price of wheat is going down rapidly as it went up. The speculative price dropped from \$1.50 per bushel to \$1.00 per bushel in one day and has declined steadily ever since. Actual wheat sold at one time last month in Nebraska for \$1.15; it is worth now from seventy to seventy-five cents. On the other hand silver is advancing. Spain is in the market for wheat; she is also in the market for silver. The two are again nearing each other in price. There have been many fluctuations in the price of these two articles in past years and on each occasion the gold bug press has hastened to call attention to the difference, but that difference has ever been temporary. History repeats itself and the link between wheat and silver is still apparent to the student of economic conditions.

LEITER'S WHEAT CORNER BROKEN

Joseph Leiter, the young Chicago millionaire who cornered the wheat market this spring and forced the speculative price to \$1.50 and the cash price far above the real value has lost control and incidentally about one million dollars. His vast holdings of wheat have been seized to protect his creditors and the market is again in a normal condition. July wheat closed Tuesday on the Chicago market at 77 1/2 cents, and wheat for September delivery at 70 1-8 cents. Bar silver is quoted in New York at 58 cents per ounce, an advance of one-half cent. History is repeating itself.

THE MOVING POWER.

Promptly following the passage of the \$400,000,000 bond bill troops were started from Tampa, Florida, for the invasion of Cuba. 15,000 men in thirty-two vessels, guarded by a formidable fleet of cruisers and torpedo boats are on the way to join Sampson at Santiago and the indications are that the Spanish fleet and garrison at that place will soon be attacked from land and sea. There is little doubt of the ultimate result although a battalion which was landed from Sampson's fleet a few days ago has had sharp fighting day and night ever since landing. They have been forced to throw up earthworks and sleep on their arms, and have lost a few men. The second expedition left San Francisco yesterday with 3,500 men for Dewey's relief. This sudden activity in the war department leads to the conclusion that the war will be pushed vigorously from now on and there is room for a well grounded suspicion that the passage of the bond bill had something to do with it. Our eastern goldbug brethren have secured what they were contending for and are doubtless ready now to see the war pushed to a conclusion. Spain seems to be incapable of effective resistance and all indications point to an early capitulation. In the meantime \$200,000,000 of bonds are to be issued at once and the remainder will probably be sold before peace is declared. In any event the war will cost that much additional to our bonded debt and the common people might as well submit to the payment. With all our wonderful resources it seems that every small item of extra expense must be met with a big bond issue.

Another of Spain's 'and put glorious days' is about to dawn at Santiago. A few more such days as we have experienced at Manila and her history will have a 'and put glorious' ending, and the market of Europe will have to re-prove.

Lieutenant Borden had the honor yesterday in Minnesota to prefer personal invitation to prefer stress and was turned down by an overwhelming majority.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT

The result of the Oregon election has been hailed by our gold standard friends as an impressive evidence that the silver question is dead and that the people approve a gold standard bond securing policy. The main fault in the case should not be lost sight of. McKinley carried Oregon in 1896 by a vote of over 20,000. The republicans carried the state this year by about 20,000, and the principal cause was the discussion and strategizing in the reformer's camp. Factions in Oregon was practically a failure. The three reform parties met in convention and put up a ticket but factions of both democrats and populists refused to abide by the agreement and put separate tickets in the field. The result of this split was overwhelming defeat, and it should be a lesson to the reform parties all over the United States. The republican party is organized and compact. Factional fights are not allowed to defeat the party at the polls. It goes into a campaign to win and to carry out its theories, not to satisfy the petty ambitions of the personal spite of an insignificant minority. The same could

be said of the Oregon election. Complete fusion and a fight for common principles will win. Division and senseless bickerings among ourselves will not only invite but will insure defeat. The handwriting upon the wall is too plain to be misconstrued. 'He who runs may read.'

HARDY'S COLUMN.

Easy Farming—Our State University—Dr. Lyman Abbott—Not the Gold Standard—Don't Keep Apart—Fusion—Sickly Season—Protect the Soldiers—John Sherman—The War Revenue Bill.

There are five ways to make money on the farm easily. Keep cows, make butter and cheese and raise calves and pigs. Keep hens, sell eggs and raise early spring chickens. Keep bees sell honey and wax. Tend a good large garden, plant vegetables and eat them yourself. Plant a good large fruit orchard to different kinds of fruit, protect your trees from cattle and rabbits, cultivate the ground and don't let weeds, grass or anything else grow between the trees.

Our state university has turned out quite a crop of graduates this year. They number 168 to the acre. We can't say we liked the looks of the Oxford cap and gown. It made things look too much like the funeral of a catholic priest. We are not a class distinction people. Our president dresses as other people do. No crown, no insignia of royalty. It is getting off the track for boys to wear gowns, we are willing girls should wear them.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's subject before the students was 'The New Duties of the New Hour.' The address was plain and easy with no effort to show off scholarship, up to date and practical. Glee and Rome with all their great men sleep through the whole discourse. The United States supreme judge got a touch as well as the Spaniards.

It was not the gold standard that carried Oregon in her late election. It was the promise of reform and then the reformers did not reform, that was the trouble. When the bears came out of the woods and tore the naughty boys in pieces it ought to have been a warning to all other boys to look out for bears. It means something to promise reform at least the voters think it ought to mean something.

We do not like the Bill Dech and Sam Eider kind of movements that are now being made in some localities. It is the keep apart policy. Those who want reform more than anything else, show a disposition to get together, but there is a class who choose to be a big toad in a small puddle rather than a small toad in a big puddle. Reform has no weight with them. It would be nonsense to tackle a Spanish army single handed. Sam's boys must get together, then pitch in.

We fused in 1856 and the republican party was the outcome. Four years later Abe Lincoln was made president. Yes we fused then, prohibitionists, abolitionists, free soilers, woolly heads and barn burners. Things went well till the old parties murdered Lincoln. We are for fusion this year and next.

Wheat and silver are together again. They would not have separated but Joe Leiter got between. Now that he is crushed there is peace in the family. Cotton, wheat and silver are dancing again on the same carpet. Supply and demand did not push wheat above 80, speculation and Leiter's millions did the rest. The bottom has fallen out of wheat and it may go to 50 cent again. The wheat growers can thank the gamblers. Republican prosperity did not do it neither did tariff.

It is unfortunate that our boys must be sent to Cuba and Manila during the most sickly season of the whole year. They ought to have been sent six months ago. And yet the good care and medical attention they will have will prove nine points out of ten. They are not going to be allowed to drink the Cuban water but pure water will be furnished with their rations. How and a Ben Butler to clean up the island as he did. New Orleans it would not be so sickly. It is more quiet certain that fifteen or twenty thousand of soldiers have been sent to Cuba. Recently the great war may soon begin. It is also reported that the Third Nebraska regiment and soldiers enough to make fifteen or twenty thousand are now on the way to Manila.

We have steel plating to protect our navy fighters and forts to protect our land forces from the bullets of the enemy. Now what we want is protection for our soldier boys from the bullets of their own nation. That is what we need and why it has been confirmed by our goldbug and more soldiers are killed with liquor than with bullets in our armies.

It was reported that John Sherman has not lost his mind but the goldbugs of Europe have tried him to go to Alaska. Their agent to find out what the output of gold is likely to be with a view to hedge against it and perhaps to buy and show up the reformer's case. They can make more in the steady rise of gold than by slugging it.

A war revenue bill has passed both houses of congress and will undoubtedly become a law. There are several just provisions in the bill. The raising of 1,500,000 silver dollars each month is a good thing. Then taxing the banks, boards of trade, sugar and oil trusts hits the nail, but above all the inheritance tax takes the cake. There is no way of shifting that off on consumers as with oil and sugar. Who can pay a tax more easily than he who has received an inheritance? Then the beauty of it is, the millionaire's boy will have to pay more than the poor man's boy which is not the case with any other government tax. The bad feature of

the bill is the issue of \$400,000,000 of bonds which might have been avoided. What money there is in the treasury, the coining of the silver lying there idle, and a few more greenbacks, followed by a tariff upon all imports trusts and corporations, inheritance, boards of trade, pleasure yachts and banks would carry the war through. But we are thankful to get a little good mixed with the bad.

EDITORS' IDEAS.

MUST BE MARVELOUS FIGHTERS.

It has become quite the fashion to belittle the Cuban insurgents, stir them as fighters, cipher down the number of effective men rallying around the insurgent leaders, or chiefs as some choose to call them, and ridicule the pretensions of the Cubans to the possession of armies capable of rendering very material aid in driving the Spaniards out of Cuba. Some of the unfortunates of Cuba, who would have us turn the war into one of conquest, would have us believe that the Cuban number no more than 2,500 fighting men. If so those 2,500 fighting men must be marvellous fighters to have succeeded not only in keeping 200,000 Spanish troops at bay but in expelling the Spaniards from the eastern end of Cuba and two-thirds of its surface save from a few scattered seacoast towns, and in over-running the balance of the island. Whatever may be said of the Cuban insurgents it is a fact that for three years they withstood all the power of the Spanish monarchy exerted to crush them, that during three years of struggle they have gained not lost, and that they have narrowed down the towns and positions held by the Spaniards in spite of the fact that at one time Spain had in the island 200,000 troops to oppose them. It may well be that the power of this army was much curtailed by the corruption and peculation of the officers which led to chronic suffering and want of food and clothing among the troops thereby sapping their vitality, destroying their moral, if they ever had any, but let it be remembered that it is this same army which the Cubans faced for three years that now faces the coast to oppose the landing of American troops and before which we deem it wise to hold back until landing can be made in much force.—The American.

THE JUDGE IS KING.

The government by injunction is the most absolute despotism and the most flagrant usurpation known to organized society. The power of the federal judges as constructed by themselves, is greater than the constitution or the fundamental rights of men. It suspends the freedom of speech and of the press. It destroys individual liberty. It exceeds in pretension and in performance the exploded doctrine of the divine right of kings. No greater menace to our liberties could be devised than the federal judge's arbitrary assumption of omnipotence and infallibility.—Ohio News.

LABOR'S VAIN APPEAL.

Labor is whining around in congress with a lot of petitions to its masters to give it a crumb of legislation. The votes of the workers made this Congress, yet their pitiable appeals are contemptuously ignored. When smooth and wise labor catches onto its power it will not go to congress with either a petition or a demand. Congress will listen with both ears for the tenor of labor's wishes. Now it bows to capital, simply because capital, working through the ignorance of the enfranchised, makes congressmen and legislation.—Coming Nation (Ruekin, Tenn.)

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS IN HAWAII

Should the United States annex Hawaii, we would annex a postal savings bank. That institution has been in existence there since July 1, 1886. In 1890 there were 2,644 depositors with \$208,613 to their credit, against \$147,475 one year before. In 1897 the number of accounts open was 2,644, with \$265,959 on deposit. Deposits if not more than 25 cents or more than \$2,500 are received in one or more deposits. Interest is paid at 4 percent on sums over 25 cents. Immediate withdrawal may be had of sums under \$100, but the government reserves the right to require thirty days notice for sums above \$100, and less than \$1,000, and of sixty days for larger amounts. The deposits are invested in government bonds, of which there are \$2,811,034 outstanding. These bonds draw interest varying from 5 to 12 percent, and profits resulting from the difference between that and the rate paid depositors goes to the general budget of the state, there being no separate budget for the savings bank.—New Times.

GET OUT YOUR MONEY.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The majority upon receipt of information from the white house that the War Revenue bill had been carried by the president Secretary of the treasury issued the following circular:

'The secretary of the treasury has received subscriptions from the people of the United States for purchase of the bonds of the United States government for the use of the war revenue fund. The subscription will be received at par for a period of thirty days from this date to a o'clock p. m. on the 15th day of July, 1898.'

The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form. The coupon bonds to be distributed of \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500, and the registered bonds in denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. They will be dated August 1, 1898, and their terms will be redeemable to suit at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue and also and payable August 1, 1907.

'The bonds will bear interest at the rate of a percentage per annum, payable quarterly by means of coupons to be detached from the bonds as the interest becomes due, and the interest on the registered bonds will be paid by checks drawn to the order of the payee and mailed to their addresses.'

'The law authorizing the issue of bonds provides that in allotting said bonds the several subscriptions of individuals shall be first accepted and the subscriptions of the lowest amount shall be first allotted. In accordance with the provisions allot-

ments to all individual subscribers will be made before any bonds will be allotted to other than individuals. All individual subscriptions for \$500 or less will be allotted in full at the time the subscription is made. If the total sum subscribed for in amounts of \$500 or less should exceed \$200,000,000, the allotments will be made according to the priority of the receipt of the subscriptions.

'Allotments on subscriptions for over \$500 will not be made until after the subscription closes, July 14, and will then be made inversely according to the size of the subscription, the smallest subscription being first allotted, then the next in size, and so on, preference being given to individual subscriptions. Persons subscribing for more than \$500 must send in cash or certified checks to the amount of 2 per cent of the sum subscribed for, such deposit to constitute a partial payment and to be forfeited to the United States in event of failure on the subscriber's part to make full payment for his subscription, according to the terms of the circular.

'The secretary of the treasury will receive in payment for the bonds, postoffice money orders, payable at Washington, and checks, bank drafts and express money orders collectable in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and San Francisco. All money orders and bank drafts must be drawn in favor of the treasurer of the United States.

'The secretary will also receive in payment for the bonds certificates of deposit issued by the assistant treasurers of the United States in the above named cities. The secretary will also receive currency sent by registered mail or by express direct to the treasury department.

'The bonds will be accompanied by a check for the amount of interest due the subscriber from the date of his payment to August 1, 1898. All communications relative to this loan should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington. All subscriptions must be received at the treasury department, Washington, not later than 3 o'clock p. m. Wednesday, July 14, 1898. No subscription received after that date and hour will be considered.

L. G. GAGE,
Secretary.'

Treasury officials say that the first issue of bonds will be largely over-subscribed according to present indications.

BARTLEY SENTENCED AGAIN.

Probably tonight will be spent in a cell of the state prison by Joseph S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer, who was yesterday sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

The supreme court reaffirmed its decision, holding him guilty for embezzlement.

A mandate was issued shortly after the sentence was affirmed late yesterday for the transfer of Bartley from the Douglas county jail to the penitentiary.

The opinion followed closely to the former decision of the court. In reference to the argument that an actual cash was used in the transactions of Bartley, it stated that 90 per cent of the business affairs of the country, involving the transfers of money, are conducted without the actual exchange of specie, and that when a treasurer makes use of this same means it appears without controversy that his purposes were served, that he had the money and used it to its full extent as if he had passed it in kind through his fingers.

It further stated that it was true that there was no physical transfer of cash money in the specie, but the mental processes were fully existent and active, and were through regular recognized methods of business procedure carried out, and the money taken for the individual benefit and not for the state.

Aside from and additional to what has been formerly said on the point of payment of the money drawn on the check, that it has been further advanced in the brief for the state and was of nature discussed on remittitur, that the warrant in question bore the endorsement of the plaintiff in error, by which he became liable, and the money was applied toward and offered the extinguishment of this as it may be styled contingent liability. Under the proposition that the district court of Douglas county had no jurisdiction of the action, the constitutionality of the depositors' law is argued at this presentation of the case, and it is in this connection also argued that the court will not apply the doctrine of estoppel by a judgment given to any portion of the same. We need not argue for the reason stated in the former opinion, and which we deem entirely sufficient to have been affirmed upon the decision of this court.

Joseph Bartley was indicted by the grand jury in December, 1897, and brought to trial in January, 1898. He was convicted on five counts, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. Bartley had been indicted in Omaha and charged with embezzlement. On the day of his conviction, he was taken before Judge Gordon of the police court and waived extradition. The indictment and the papers in the case were with the clerk of the district court and on June 8, 1898, Bartley was called before Judge Baker, who was then on the criminal bench. The trial took place at Lincoln, Neb., and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial was made (Bartley had not yet been taken to the penitentiary) and was granted by Judge Baker. He then called the motion for a new trial and withdrew Bartley as a free man, twenty years in the penitentiary at the same time imposing a fine of \$20,000, or double the amount that the jury found he had embezzled. On June 17, the case was taken to the supreme court, where that tribunal fixed Bartley's bail at \$125,000 pending the final hearing. Having been unable to give bail, Bartley has since remained in jail.

While in jail Bartley has been given the sheriff or the jailer any trouble. While he has refused to discuss the outcome of his case in the supreme court, to his intimate friends he has always said that a new trial would be granted.