He is Declared to be an Embezzler and a Report Made Demanding His Impeachment.

THE GANG STANDS BY HIM

Investigations Turn Out Different-

ly From What Republicans Expected.

The Cornell Case

The committees appointed to investigate the pop state government by the republican legislature, out of which they expected to make much political capital no politics in it. for the next campaign, ended in sad disappoint and much vexation of spirit upon which there was not a single populist, made a report that sustained the position taken by the Independent from the very beginning. The fusion silver republican, A. J. Weaver, acted with the republican members of the committee all the time, and it is generally expected by those who have been watching things around the state house that Mr. Weaver will be found working with the republicans in the next campaign.

The committee's report is another Joe Johnson letter about three columns in as follows: length, many statements in it being contrary to the evidence and the public records in the offices of the state treasurer and auditor. When it came to the summing up of the report after recording their screed, which is to be used in the next campaign, they were forced by overwhelming testimony to record cer-

"Your committee also finds that sec-tion 88, and other provisions of our in-surance laws known as the reciprocal feature, the enforcement of which would bring the state thousands of dollars of revenue annually, have never been en-forced by any state auditor of this state. John F. Cornell is the first state auditor that has made an attempt, and he has succeeded in collecting several thousands of dollars for the year 1898."

If the committee had desired to make a fair report they would have added: "For this he should be commended," but instead of that they said: "His attempt has been very weak and the state has unquestionably suffered by it." There was no evidence submitted upon which to base this slur.

Lichty seems to have been a little too tough for this republican committee. Of him they sav:

"Lichty was in the habit of using cash out of the cash drawer of the insurance department and depositing therefor his due bills, and settling for such items by check with the state auditor at the various dates of settlement. Mr. Lichty testifies that he had the equivalent of such amounts in the bank and that the practice was followed merely for convenience."

"We find that Samuel Lichty was partly responsible for some of these gross irregularities already pointed out; one of them we have mertioned is the custom of retaining fees temporarily. It is proper to mention several others. Mr. Lichty urged upon paid county treasurer examiners the advisability of their making examination of insurance companies. He also urged one of the state janitors to secure the contract for packing books and revenue branks to be shipped from the auditor's office. He went to these extremes from a desire to supplant Falm and Frice. His attitude toward this double employment was unjustifiable." Ve find that Samuel Lichty was

When they came to the jist of the shole matter the committee flude in regard to Cornell as follows:

"Your committee, after carefully in-PEACHMENT."

The only things the committee censure Cornell for is mistakes in judgment and poor sense in the appointment of his as- in the case of Bartley vs. the State. cistants, being the very things the Inde-

pendent honoriticised.

The independent cannot help "pointing with pride" to the course it has pursued in this matter from the very beging the future, as in the past, they will flud it on guard at all times, and they can have no hesitancy in relying upon its have no hesitancy in relying upon its dark to reimburse the sinking to sell it except the statement that it was drawn to reimburse the sinking fund. have no bestancy in relying upon its

pendent has never heard of it. That committee was appointed with a great flourish of trumpets, but at their very first session they thought it best for them to retire into "inocuous desuetude," and they did it. While there was small deficiencies in various funds, amounting in all to about \$15,000, there were large unexpended balances in others, so that in fact instead of there and the republicans dropped the investigation as though it were a hot poker.

Of the committees appointed to invesof the committees appointed to investigate the various institutions one of them visited the penitentiary and came back with a report that it was in +x-cellent condition, the prisoners healthy, the discipline good, and the warden a very efficient officer. If they made a reverse the state funds, and knew that the magainst state funds, and knew that the money he received thereon was state funds. If, therefore, the transaction by which he received the check for \$625 on the 31st day of December, 1894, is to be treated as a loan, as he says it was, he is guilty of knowingly receiving a loan of state funds from the state treasurer of the check was drawn against state funds, and knew that the money he received thereon was state funds. If, therefore, the check for \$625 on the 31st day of December, 1894, is to be treated as a loan, as he says it was, he is guilty of knowingly receiving a loan of state funds from the check was drawn against state funds, and knew that the money he received thereon was state funds. If, therefore, the transaction by which he received the check for \$625 on the 31st day of December, 1894, is to be treated as a loan, as he says it was, he is guilty of knowingly receiving a loan of state funds.

for them. The finding of the committee rottenness began to appear in chunks n that was appointed to investigate the auditor's office upon the sensational charges of a discharged employe and constituted employe and constituted embezzlement on his sons, sons-in-law, brothers-in-law, and other relatives was known to all the

"First—On December 31, 1894, Judge T. L. Norval, one of the judges of the supreme court, received the warrant, No. 91,841, from the state auditor for his salary for the fourth quarter of 1894, amounting to \$625. On the same day the warrant was left with J. S. Bartley, then state treasurer, who advanced to Judge Norval the face of said warrant, and Bartley stating at the time that the overwhelming testimony to record ourtain facts which experate the auditor.
In this summary they go even farther
than the Independent has ever done in
defense of the auditor, although after
stating the indisputable facts which under the circumstances they could not
avoid, they always follow with some remark calculated to throw discredit upon
Mr. Cornell. The following is a good
sample:

"Your committee also finds that sec-

Then the republican members of the committee added that there was no in tentional violation of the law. On this committee there was a minority repres entative, (on the Cornell committee there was no cop to make a minority report) and he proceeded to report the facts in the case as follows:

But the most serious developments brought out by the testimony before your committee affect Judge Norval. It appears from his own admissions as well as from documentary evidence found in the record, that the state treasure Joseph S. Bartley, on the 31st day of December, 1894, accepted from Judge Norval his salary warrant for the last quarter of 1894, in the sum of \$625, and Norval his salary warrant for the last quarter of 1894, in the sum of \$625, and that the state treasurer paid Judge Nor val therefor the face of the warrant. This warrant, owing to the condition of the general fund, was not payable for about ton and a half months after the date of such advancement. The check by which this money was paid was signed by "J. S. Bartley, state treasurer, by G. M. Bartlett, deputy," and was delivered to Judge Norval, who held it in his possession some two days, and then personally presented it to the First National bank of Lincoln, on which it was drawn, and it was paid. When the warrant became payable some ten months after the transaction just recited, the state treasurer delivered to Judge Norval a check for \$34.63, this check being for the interest due on the warrant in question. This check was also signed by J. S. Bartley, treasurer, and by G. M. Bartlett, his deputy.

"One of two conclusions must follow from these fasts. These checks showed upon their face that they were drawn against the state funds on deposit in the First National bank of Lincoln. It is true Judge Norval says he did not natice the signature on the checks. The minority of your committee is unable to accept this statement of Judge Norval and must conclude that he has forgotten the fact. Judge Norval is a lawyer of ability. He has had many years experience on the district and supreme benches. He is accustomed to examine carefully legal papers placed before him. When those checks were handed him, he must have noticed how they were signed. Not only that, but the law charges him with notice of what these checks cantained, as we learn from his own opinion in the case of liartiey vs. the State.

"Is that case, the warrant in question in the case of liartiey vs. the State."

In that case, the warrant in question

purchaser" within the meaning of that purchaser" within the meaning of that term as applied to commercial paper, inasmuch as the warrant disclosed on its face, the purpose and object for which it was drawn, and the bank was bound to know, at its peril, that the defendant had no title to the instrument. The same must hold true with reference to the present case where the check is admitted by Judge Norval to show on its face, that it was drawn against state. face that it was drawn against state funds, and he 'was bound to know at his being a deficiency there was a surplus, if he chose to accept it. Following this line of reasoning, the conclusion must be that Judge Norval did see the signature, port on any other institution it has not for his own use and benefit, and thus he been given to the public, They probably aided and abetted in converting the sum came to the conclusion that there was no politics in it.

They probably of \$625, and under his own decision in the case of Mills vs. the State, became himself an embezzler of state funds.

It is when we come to the investiga-tion of the supreme court that official saction wherein he received the \$625 as a payment of the warrant, then he was not entitled to receive any interest on

other relatives was known to all the populists who read this paper, but that one of the judges should be accused of being an embezzler was a surprise, and the republicans who were so eager to investigate, began to wish ihat they had never heard of the investigation. The crime was so grave and the proof was so overwhelming that the committee could not pile on whitewash enough to hide the corruption from sight. So they reported as follows:

"I regret that I must come to this conclusion, but under the evidence and the decisions of the supreme, court of this state there can be no escape. People may look with some indulgence on violations of the plain letter of the law by men not versed in legal matters and unfamiliar with the provisions of the statutes, but when these violations are met with on the part of members of the highest court of the state, that fact in itself is sufficient to call for speedy rebute and impartial justice. Judge Norval has been chief justice of the supreme court and for more than nine years is member of that court. His conduct has been inexcusable and there can be no palliation. "I regret that I must come to this con-

of that court. His conduct has been inexcusable and there can be no palliation.
This house should have no hesitancy in
applying the constitutional remedy.
"From the evidence adduced before the
committee it appears that Judge Norval
is guitty of felony. But it is not necessary that this house find him so guilty
in order to impeach him. The constitution provides that 'all civil officers of
this state shall be liable to impeachment
for any misdemeanor in office." That
Judge Norval has been guilty of a misdemeanor is clear and the minority of
your committee therefore recommends
that the house entertain the following
resolution:

resolution:
"Resolved, That articles of impeachment be prepared and presented to the district court judges of this state, sitting as a court of impeachment, as provided by law, for misdemeanor in office, against T. L. Norval, associate justice of the supreme court."

But the republicans of the house with one exception voted to stand by Judge Norval and this embezzlement. That is how much that party has reformed since the days when Joe Bartley and the rest of them were in control of the state house. Has Nebraska had enough of

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

A Statement of a Regular Who Has Not Passed Under the Eye of a Censor.

Fort Worth, Tex., April 5 .- Dr. Charles Harris, of the medical department of the United States army, who passed story of the condition of the soldiers of the soldiers are disheartened over their physicial condition, that they deliberately make targets of themselves for the enemy's guns. Harris asserted that the reports of the excellent health of the troops were talse.

AGAINST PLUTOCRACY

Another Minister Joins With Herron or Lorrimer to Fight on the Side of the Poor.

A belief was expressed in the last issue of the Independent that the church would throw off the incumbus of imperialism and the service of plutocracy and that one arose where least expected, a professor in sociology in Rockefeller's Chicago university and hurled a philippic against the worshippers of mammon that reminds one of the days of Garrison and Wendell Philipps. The most encouraging thing about it was that it was delivered to an assembly of ministers, the Rock River conference of the Methodist church, and was received with Methodist church, and was received with eago university and hurled a philippic Methodist church, and was received with rounds of applause. The speaker was Rev. A. W. Small, D. D., professor of sociology in the Chicago university.

The address was in part as follows: "The social system in which we live and move and have our being is so had nobody can tel the iniquity. In this age of so-called democracy we are getting to be the thralls of the most releation age tem of economic oligarchy that history has thus far recorded. That capital from which most of as directly or fadi-

rectly get our bread and butter is become the most undemocratic, inhuman and atheistic of all the heathen divinities. It breeds children but to devour the bodies of some, the souls of others and to put out the spiritual eyesight of the rest. The socialistic indictments of our civilization are essentially sound. Mind I do not say the remedies are sound, but the indictments are true."

Following this professor Small out lined the science of sociology and com mented on its power for good, while holding that it is yet in its intency, as a science, though of world-long age in practice; then he continued:

"There are clouds on the social bori son already bigger than a man's hand, foretelling chances of which no one is wise enough to predict the end. If pres-ent tendencies continue it will not be long before the men whose business is to communicate ideas will be gagged by those who publish ideas, and the pub-lishers will be shackled by the makers of of paper, and the paper manufacturers will be held up by the transportation lines, and the transportation corpora-tions by the producers of steel, and the industries by the coal operators, and the coal miners by the oil producers, and the oil magnates by the stove makers, and the cook-stove men by the sugar trust, and the sugar interests by Wall street, and the stock brokers by the labor unions, and they by the farmers, and the farmers, God help them, by

everybody.
"I am not throwing the dust of my library in your faces, but if you beed the symptoms from bank and office, factory and railroad headquarters and factory and railroad headquarters and daily press you have discovered that the very men who made these combinations are beginning to be frightened at their shadows. These very business men who claim a monopoly of practical 'horse sense' have involved themselves and all of us in a grim tragedy. They are asking in a quiet way how it is all going to end.

"Whether they realize ir or not, out vision of freedom is passing into the cellipse of universal corporate compulsion in the interest of capital. The march of human progress is getting re-

sion in the interest of capital. The march of human progress is getting reduced to marking time in the lock step of capital's chain gang. It would make infinitely more for human weal if every dollar of wealth was cleaned of the earth, if we could have instead, industry and homes and justice and love and faith, than to be led much further into the devil's dence of capitalism."

The condition of affairs so vividly decided by Professor Small is just what

scribed by Professor Small is just what every economist in the whole world said would occur, when they united in pro-testing against the John Sherffian and bank of England scheme to demonstise they did not foretell. Every one of them insisted that the result would be to so concentrate capital in the hands of the few that the very foundations of society would be shaken. They all pointed to the effects that the same policy had produced in England when that country went to the gold standard. They, re ferred to the record of it in Sir Archibald Allison's standard history. But their warnings were not heeded. The republican party went on in its devilish work. The leaders subsided the press the universities and the church. The inevitible has come, and in exactly the

through here enroute to Washington and weighted the republic with a monfrom the Philippines, told a remarkable stroug bonded debt to label themselves the Philippines. He said that many of pharisees of old, who for a pretence made long prayers in public and enlarged their phylacteries while they devoured widows' houses, and the terrible
denunciation of those hypocrites by the
great Galilean was not more applicable
than is the same to the men who seek to
increase the misery of the industrial millions, continue stagnation of business,
and add to the wretchedness of the
wealth-creators by playing into the wealth-creators by playing into the hands of the world's octopus, and who to divers attention from their criminal-ity label themselves bonest money men.

WHAT A TRUST DID.

The following from a Lawrence, Kanas, paper shows that the people of that town have been brought face to face men would rise out of the ranks to lead with the workings of a trust and have the people to a higher and better life also been shown how closely their conthan the worship of the golden call. greesman, Bowersock, was in touch The article was hardly in print before with the trust interests. The article

came the owners.
"By the closing down of the big plant

"By the closing down of the big plant many hands are thrown out of employment, and a number will ultimately heave the city, though many have always lived here, and will probably try to find something else to do to continue this as their home. The men have left this was coming, and the shut down of the mill does not take them by surprise, as hands have been laid off every week since the trust has had charge of the mill." Congression in lower sect owned the

the mili and while he would not join the trust he did something which was equivalent when he sold his plant to the combination. His men have lost their jobs, but Bowersock has got cash value for the plant and has a seat in congress where he can help protect the millionaires who are throtling the whole country by their organized greed."

There are a lot of fello ss in Lawrence who still keep voting the republican ticket because Jim. Lane and Old John Brown helped to lick the border ruffiane, That is the reason that they voted for Bowersoek and got one of their industries destroyed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

henson of the importance of the agricultural college attached to the university. It has been thought even by some members of the legislature that it was a sort of a useless attachment without attendance and a waste of appropiations. All this has come about for want of information. The enrollment of students in the Industrial college today is a little inrger than for all departments of the whole University in the year 1889-90, that is, just eight years ago, when there were 474 students all told. If we examine the figures showing the enrollment of students in the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes in the Industrial college, we find again that there are today more in these classes than there were in the same classes for the whole University six years ago, in 1891-92, when the university enrollment showed bpt 267 against 295 today for the Industrial college. These figures indicate quite clearly the strong growth of this college and show that during the period in which the University has been making such remarkable strides, the Industrial college has not lagged behind. formation. The enrollment of students

WHO ARE ANARCHISTS?

Editor Independent:

I wish some good republican would tell me who are the anarchists. We populists have been called anarchists and other pet names because we do not have very much respect for our courts. Now if our sneering friends will tell us why we should respect our courts, and such reasons prove good and valid, then I, for one, will bow the knee to the great mogule who interpret the law to those who give them the largest rake-off. If you elect a dishonest attorney to the ed at a time when the con supreme court will it make him honest?

supreme court will it make him honest?

If a supreme court judge is guilty of a crime that would send me to the penitentiary if I committed it, should we shut our eyes and say nothing about his honor(?) for fear of contempt?

Is it not more contemptible for us to say nothing than for us to class him among his kind as a rascal.

Governor Poynter did a grand, good thing when he vetoed the bill continuing the supreme court commission. Our governor, although a small man physically, seems to fill the executive chair as well as any governor we ever had. If he could knock out the entire court, and put in a little honesty alongside Judge Sullivan, then we could get a little justice. I may be an anarchist, and in some respects I am, for from personal observatious I know that the majority of our court judges are dishouset, and

Two weeks behind in its necessary were and the appropriation bills were dumped upon that body without consideration in committee, and dragged through in a haphasard haste that utterly prevented intelligent action.

The greater part of the last three days the house was either an uncontrollable mob or a room full of empty seats. Old members, both republican and populist, declared that they had never seen a body possessed of such reckless indifference as this one.

It was impossible for the speaker or the chairman of the committee of the whole to keep even the semblance of order. Half the members deserted their eacts and either smoked cigars in the cloak rooms or talked aloud to each other in the aisles with utter indifference to the important business being transacted.

The house was either an uncontrollable mob or a room full of empty seats. Old members, both republican and populist, declared that they had never seen a body possessed of such reckless indifference as this one.

It was impossible for the speaker or the chairman of the committee, and dragged through the appropriation being the appropriation being the appropriation to the court of the house was either an uncontrollable mob or a room fu HONEST MONEY MEN

The desire of the gold rings which have robbed the people of their prosperity and weighted the republic with a monstrous bonded debt to label themselves "honest money men" reminds one of the pharisees of old, who for a pretence made long prayers in public and enlarged their phylacteries while they devoured widows' houses, and the terrible denunciation of those hypocrites by the great Galilean was not more applicable than is the same to the men who seek to necessate the misery of the industrial milities, continue stagnation of business. it is supposed that four men have more brains than two. One commissioner says that he could earn seven or eight says that he could earn seven or eight thousand dollars a year in his practice if he was not a member of the court. Now, he was appointed for six years, and entil Governor Poynter forgot to sign a certain bill, our worthy commissioner was willing to sit and play second fiddle at a salary of \$2,500 per year and never find any lault. If our farmer governor should appoint me to some office and I could earn three times the salary of the office here on my farm, would you not call me a fool for accepting the appointment. A little cheap notoriety won't fill an empty stomach.

We will try next fall to put another honest man on the supreme beach and

honest man on the supreme bench and have some work done and shorter vaca-tions for those hard-working attorneys. M. M. HALLECK, Central City, Neb.

BUG EATERS IN CHICAGO.

Chancellor MacLean left, March Blat, or Chicago, where he will attend the annual meeting of the Northwestern Asannual meeting of the Northwestern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. At this time there will also be a meeting of the graduates and former students of the University of Nebrusha residing in Chicago, held at the Victoria, hotel, at which time a Chicago Association will be formed. A reception will take place Saturday evening, April I, followed by a dinner. Chancellor MacLean, Ex-Chancellor Canthill, Ex-Regent Heary D. Estabrook, and Professor Laurence Fussier will be present. The committee is composed of James J. Sayre, Heary B. Hicks, and Mary A. Horu

The 26th Session Nebraska Legislature Ends Its Days in Disorder and Disruption.

RECORD OF BROKEN PLEDGES

Big Appropriation Steals-Trades and Jobs-Dissentions-Exposure of Party Linen.

A Picture of its Actions.

The closing hours of the 26th session of the Nebraska legislature were marked with more careless and recklessness, inattention, extravagence and hasty, halfconsidered action than any previous session for a dozen years, if not longer.

No review of the session would be complete without a picture of the closing scenes and the causes that advanced them. It is the purpose of this sketch to first present this picture and then the

story of the session. Adjournment had been set for noon on Friday, March 31st. When this date was fixed, every experienced legislator knew that it was a physical impossibility to reach an adjournment at that time. Every careful man in both houses knew that it was impossible to consider the appropriation bills, let alone the numerous other important bills, without at least a week more of work. Yet the resolution for adjournment was ad by a large mejority in both how There were reasons for this. In the place the republican leaders had their leadership, and, disgusted with entions in their own ranks, were

ence to the important business bei transacted.

The house "appropriation combin was not idle at this time. Bill after I voting great sums of public money we through in the midst of all this upros Scarcely one failed to pass by good in jorities in the house. The way this waccomplished is a good illustration what follows scattering a large number of state institutions over a state. Of them, perhaps, needs a new building It can get it by combining its wo with those of a dozen others. The cobination is made and instead of obuilding; the state is taxed to build in building; the state is taxed to build hal a dozen more. There has never been a Nebraska legislature where "trade" has been such an open practice upon the floor as the one just adjoursed. Then has not lacked a large number of conscientious, careful men on both sides of the house who refused to make merchandise of their judgment, but that does no damage the truth of the assertion that trading has been the open and notorious practice upon the floor as well as in the lobby at this session.

Paper wad and basket throwing—a legislative diversion that usually mark the last lew hours of a session when all the business has been disposed of and

the business has been disposed of there is nothing to do but wait for earolling clerks up stairs to comp their work—began in the house as a