

INDEPENDENT'S PREDICTION FULFILLED.

The Following Cartoon and Accompanying Matter Appeared in The Independent May 9, 1901.

BARTLEY & MILLARD, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN STATE WARRANTS



THE DISCRIMINATIONS OF FATE.

THE SENATOR: Yes, Joe, it's true that you endorsed the state warrant, and that I endorsed it, too, and cashed it at my bank. Yes, it's true that Attorney-General Smyth prosecuted you for the crime and succeeded in having you sent to the penitentiary for twenty years. But don't get discouraged or disheartened for a while yet. Never tell the people how the money was divided. Keep "mum" a little longer. Remember that Henry Bolln, the Omaha city treasurer who defaulted for \$103,000.00, was pardoned by Governor Dietrich. Your turn will come soon. If we republicans can carry one more election it will be safe to grant your pardon. Perhaps, then, the next republican legislature would make you a senator, too.

UP TO DATE, JANUARY 2, 1902.

THOSE WHO DOUBTED THE ACCURACY OF THE PREDICTIONS MADE BY THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT CAN NOW SEE ALL THE PREDICTIONS FULFILLED. THE FIRST REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR WAS BRAVE ENOUGH TO PARDON ONE REPUBLICAN DEFAULTER, HENRY BOLLN OF OMAHA. HIS SUCCESSOR, GOVERNOR EZRA P. SAVAGE, SUBSERVIENT TO THE SAME INFAMOUS POLITICAL RING, HAS GRANTED UNCONDITIONAL PARDON TO JOSEPH S. BARTLEY, DEFAULTER FOR MORE THAN HALF A MILLION OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. THE DEMORALIZING EFFECT UPON THE YOUTH OF NEBRASKA ON THE PART OF A CHIEF EXECUTIVE WILL BE FELT FOR DECADES TO COME—Editor.

THERE WERE OTHER DEFALCATIONS FOR WHICH MR. BARTLEY WAS NEVER PROSECUTED, CONVICTION HAVING BEEN SECURED ON THE ONE DESCRIBED ABOVE AND A TWENTY-YEAR SENTENCE HAVING BEEN IMPOSED NO OTHER PROSECUTIONS WERE DEEMED NECESSARY. AS THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS DOES NOT RUN AGAINST A SOVEREIGN POWER, THE PRESENT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR NEBRASKA, MR. F. N. PROUT, IF HE SO DESIRED, COULD INSTITUTE PROSECUTIONS FOR THE OTHER DEFALCATIONS. AS HE IS A REPUBLICAN, CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH THE BARTLEY RING, IT IS NOT PROBABLE THAT HE WILL DO SO.

BARTLEY PAROLED

Name of Bartley's Partners Will Now Ever be Known Except the one in the United States Senate

When the republican party elected Bartley's partner and the unspeakable Dietrich to the United States senate it was supposed that the men who did it had reached the height of their ability in insulting the intelligence of this state. But it seems that they did not. Encouraged by their successes, they have now gone a step farther and issued an unconditional pardon to Bartley, through whose hands passed nearly a million of the taxpayers' money to disappear forever. Who got it or what was done with it, except the \$200,000 that was traced to Senator Millard and his bank, will now perhaps never be known.

When Governor Savage paroled Bartley last summer it was said to be on condition that he make restitution, at least in part, of the stolen funds. This pardon is unconditional and nothing is said about restitution. Governor Savage knows who Bartley's partners were. Of that there can

be no doubt. It was currently reported that fourteen prominent republicans, most of whom are still very active in the party, had received part of the stolen money and that some of them were prepared to give it back to Bartley at the expiration of his sixty-day parole. These thieves will now remain unknown and the rank and file of the party will be called upon to support them for office in the future as in the past. Those men are the scoundrels who will run the party in the future.

For political idiocy as well as for the want of any ingredient of honor or honesty, the management of this whole business by Governor Savage is past description. Every man knew that if the republican party carried the state the pardon of Bartley would ensue. It was not possible for the party to do otherwise. It would have hardly been within the limits of human nature for Bartley to have spent twenty years in the penitentiary when there were fourteen others just as guilty as he and never make a proposition to the state to tell the whole story on condition of a pardon. If he had told, that would have been the end of the republican party in Ne-

braska for at least a decade. All that being known to Governor Savage, the political idiocy of his movements becomes apparent to the dullest mind. It would have been far better to have pardoned Bartley unconditionally in the first place or to have waited until after the election and done it then.

The program for the future will be as follows: A tremendous onslaught will be made upon Savage and Stuefer by members of their own party and at the next republican state convention they will both be turned down. They will go out in the next campaign and say: "See how virtuous we are. We were opposed to the pardon of Bartley and the speculation in the school funds and we have visited our wrath upon the guilty parties. Now we 'have' reformed. There is no mistake about it this time. Then they will nominate some of the men who were the recipients of the funds stolen by Bartley, who will pose before the people as the purest of patriots.

That is the program that they will be forced to follow. They are in the toils of the thieves and cannot get out. If they refuse to nominate these men—refuse to give them place and power—the men will have it in their

power to ruin the whole ticket. There are others who can make revelations that would end the career of the party in this state besides Governor Savage and Bartley. They hold the fate of the party in their hands. The crimes that they have committed are beyond the statute of limitations. They will use their power and the party is helpless before them.

The excuses given by Governor Savage for the pardon of Bartley, if printed in full, would fill four columns of the Independent. The greater part of it was probably written by Bartley's energetic attorney and is an argument to prove that Bartley, instead of being a thief, was in reality only an unfortunate philanthropist. The part that was probably written—if we are to judge by the great difference in style—by Governor Savage himself is as follows:

"My action in the Bartley case is the fruit of careful inquiry and mature deliberation. After I became governor of this state, among the cases calling for executive clemency was this one. Such preliminary examination as I was able at the time to make inclined me in favor of exercising clemency in Mr. Bartley's behalf. I believed at that time, and conceived the idea that his release could be turned to the advantage of the state. With this end in view, on the 13th day of July, 1901, I released Mr. Bartley upon parole for a period of sixty days, with the intent during that period of completing my investigation of the case and final determination whether I should or should not exercise executive clemency in his behalf.

"On August 28, before I had my plans perfected, the republican state convention adopted a resolution requesting the immediate return of Bartley to the penitentiary. Though I felt keenly the discourtesy and was amazed at the intrusion upon the constitutional rights of the chief executive, and, undecided as I was still upon some of the aspects of Mr. Bartley's case, and undetermined as to the proper course, and anxious as I was that no harm should come to the state or to the republican party through any possible error of judgment on my part, I forthwith obeyed the mandate

of the convention, and that same night Mr. Bartley was again behind the prison walls. The convention had spoken, its demand was peremptory and emphatic, and while I realized that it had undertaken to usurp undue authority and had in fact trespassed upon and exercised a power or authority never before exercised by any political convention, I bowed to the sovereign expression and complied with its request.

"But not, however, without resolving in my own mind to continue my inquiry, and if I found that the case was one wherein executive clemency should be exercised, neither political preference nor political expediency, nor fear of assault from political enemies, whatever their position in life might be, would stay my hand from a righteous and honest performance of duty.

"Since that time I have carefully inquired into the facts and merits of the case to the best of my judgment and ability. My position in the premises has been the subject of so much notoriety and discussion, and the considerations entering into the question have been so much confused and misapprehended by many, I deem it justice to myself and due to the public that I give my reasons for the action I have taken.

"It is the lawful right of every prisoner to appeal to the executive for clemency, and when this appeal is made it is the lawful duty of the governor to give ear to that appeal, and to make a conscientious and honest inquiry into the case and determine whether or not it is a case wherein clemency should be exercised."

FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

The Democrats are Now for it—Roosevelt's Brutal Speech Making Hundreds of Enemies

Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1901.—There are strong signs that Henry C. Payne's appointment as postmaster general is intended to pave the way for the government ownership of the telegraph and possibly the telephone. Government ownership of telegraph

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and telephones is a natural outcome of a government postal system and thing eminently to be desired.

But for the government to take over the enormously over capitalized telegraph and telephone companies at their inflated valuations would be a swindle of the most gigantic proportions.

There is not a telegraph patent to be purchased worth having. All the basic telephone patents have expired, two-thirds of the telegraph wires are obsolete steel wires instead of the modern copper wires.

The whole telegraph system of both Western Union and Postal companies could be duplicated from one end of the country to the other for forty million dollars.

They are capitalized at two hundred million.

The telephone companies are capital-

ized at even a larger amount and could be duplicated at the same figure. The democratic party would throw up obstacles in the way of government ownership of these public utilities, but would favor their construction by the government.

Should a bill pass both houses congress appropriating forty million dollars for the construction of a government telegraph system the value of the old companies would fall 75 per cent, showing that that proportion of their present valuation is based solely on their power to charge the public exorbitant rates for their service.

Their rates are much higher than the rates of the government owned telegraph systems of Europe.

With every disposition to concede to President Roosevelt sterling and incorruptible honesty, it is becoming painfully evident that he is entirely lacking in tact, that most estimable quality of his predecessor.

Honesty is but one of the political virtues.

There are others not less important. It is a safe assertion that up to date Roosevelt has succeeded in making no moral political enemy out of any man who has succeeded in obtaining a personal interview with him.

He treats every one with a brusqueness which too often verges on brutality. It is the first time in the history of the country that the personal intercourse of the president has been open to such a charge.

All sorts and conditions of men have occupied the White house. Most of them have been men of courtly urbanity. Not a few of them have sprung from the plain people. Lincoln was notable for his lack of polish, but more than compensated for this with a quiet dignity and a kindness of heart and manner rarely seen in a man of so elevated a station. Grant was plain spoken but quiet. Harrison was characterized by a coldness that has remained for Roosevelt, succeeding to the presidency to which he was not elected, as the heir of a terrible tragedy, to bring the reproach upon the executive office that it occupies descends to coarse vituperation against all who meet with his impetuous disapproval.

A recent example was his treatment of General Miles, who called to make clear the reason and nature of his manly defense of Admiral Schley from a base pack of official blackguards as ever held office. General Miles is a man of dignity and good breeding, of an unsullied record as a brave soldier, an officer and a gentleman. Yet he had hardly appeared in Roosevelt's presence before he was assailed by a violent speech in the presence of fully twenty people was given no chance for explanation and was sent forth humiliated and chagrined as he never had been in his life with the reproach that the president added his verbal censure to the official censure already administered.

It is the opinion of prominent republicans that within another year not a single member of McKinley's cabinet will remain in office, and it is not improbable that not a few of the incoming members will make short their official career rather than endure the curt and peremptory treatment which is handed out even to the members of Mr. Roosevelt's official family.

That the president's course is going to shake the republican party to its foundation is already realized. It is to be regretted that Roosevelt's honesty could not be coupled with a more dignified manner and a cooler temperament. Should his native disposition lead him to apply his unpleasant manner to the solution of foreign difficulties, which may be arising there could be grave fear that they would increase to a breaking point.

It was the supposed curt statement of the French ambassador to Prince Bismarck which brought on the Franco-Prussian war.

He Concluded It Was All Right

A bright business man went to Beaumont to investigate the situation with a view to investment. He decided the one certain stock offering was pre-eminently satisfactory, and superior to all others. It permitted him to invest his subscription in his own bank with a gusher on Spindle Top Hill with a capacity of 50,000 to 70,000 barrels per day, and 1,000 acres of land is delivered on a basis of \$5,000. Shares, 10 cents each. Sold per non-assessable. This proposition differs from all others and is undoubtedly the best in America. Only \$17,000 more for sale. Write quick.

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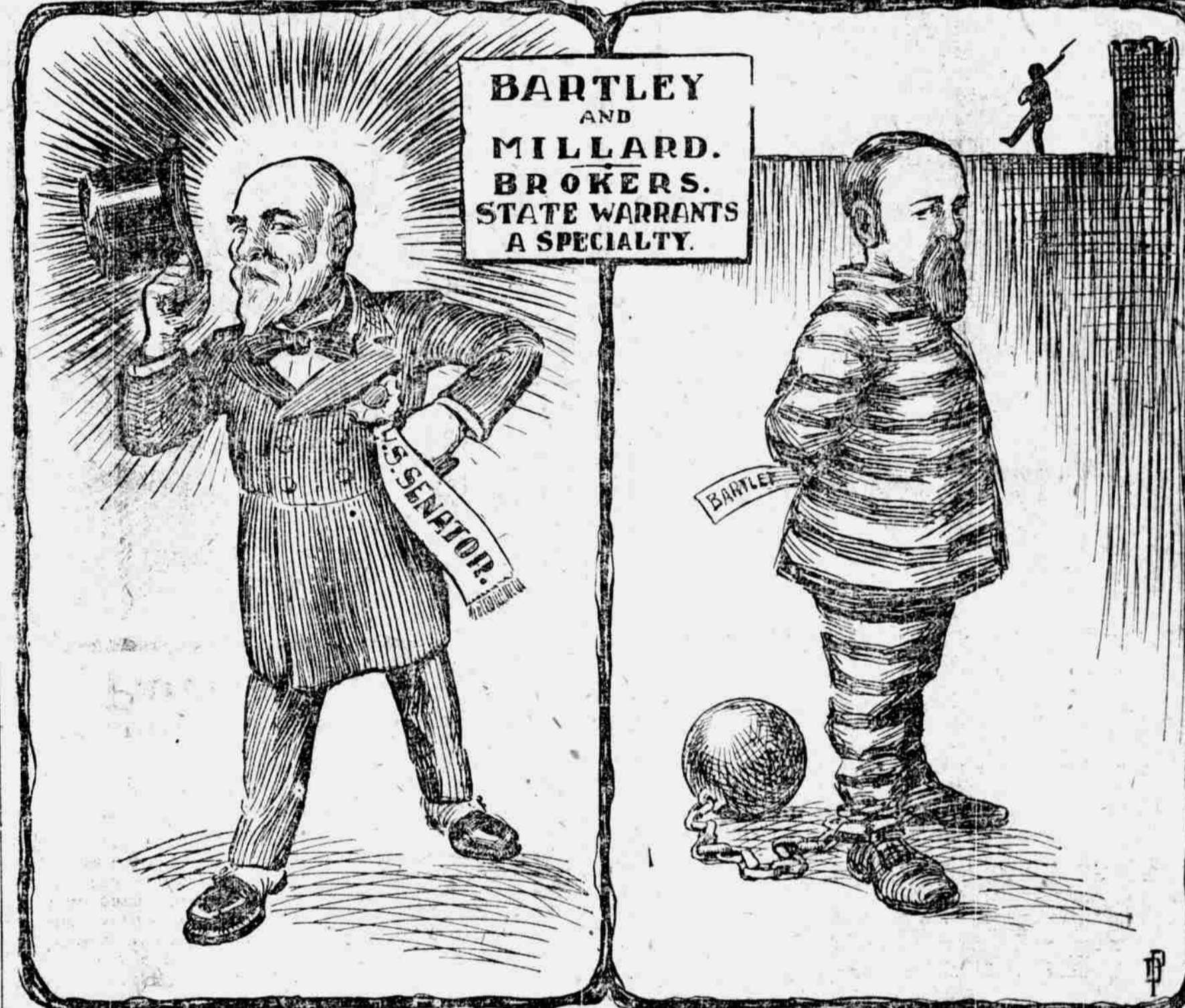
Cascarets

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

GENUINE STAMPED C. C. C. NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Beware of the dealer who tries to sell you something just as good.

The following appeared in the Independent April 11, 1901. Nebraska is now redeemed, Bartley is Pardoned.



The Doings of Destiny—Redeeming Nebraska.

PARTNER J. H. M.—Dropped into the lap of a republican legislature redeeming Nebraska. Result—Long term in the United States Senate as a reward for negotiating the sale of state warrant for \$180,101.75, drawn April 10, 1895.

PARTNER J. S. B.—Fell into the hands of a fusion attorney general. Result—Twenty years in the penitentiary for embezzling state funds through the sale of state warrant for \$180,101.75, drawn April 10, 1895.

How They Did It

In 1894 the Capital National bank of Lincoln (Mosher's bank) failed and the state school fund lost \$180,101.75 in that failure. The legislature of 1895 in accordance with the constitution appropriated the same amount from the general funds of the state to be transferred to the school fund. The appropriation was approved on the 10th of April, 1895, and the state treasurer, J. S. Bartley, secured the same day a warrant for this amount from auditor of public accounts, Eugene Moore.

The warrant reads as follows: No. 95241. State of Nebraska. Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Lincoln, Neb., April 10, 1895. Treasurer of Nebraska: Pay to J. S. Bartley or order one hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and one 75-100 dollars for to reimburse the state sinking fund in accordance with legislative appropriation approved April 10, 1895, and charge general fund. EUGENE MOORE, Auditor Public Accounts.

P. O. HEDLUND, Deputy. Countersigned: J. S. BARTLEY, Treasurer. On left hand margin: "Treasury Warrant."

On the back of this document is written: "Presented and not paid for want of funds and registered for payment April 10, 1895. No. 27332. J. S. Bart-

ley, state treasurer, Lincoln, Neb." The warrant is further indorsed as follows: "J. S. BARTLEY, J. H. MILLARD, Pt."

The legislative appropriation mentioned in the above warrant is contained in session laws of 1895, page 286, chapter 88, and provided: "For state sinking fund, one hundred eighty thousand and one hundred and one 75-100 (\$180,101.75) dollars, to reimburse said fund for same amount tied up in Capital National bank."

The wording of this appropriation makes it clear that it was Bartley's duty only to transfer this account from one fund to the other. The whole transaction ought to have appeared in the books of the state treasurer only. Instead, Bartley took the warrant and sold it to the Chemical National bank of New York.

The supreme court in its decision in the case of the State vs. Omaha National Bank says: "For some time Millard had possession of the warrant and indorsed it as president of the bank." It is not clear when Millard took possession of the warrant, but it is presumed that the Chemical National bank would not have bought it without the indorsement of its Nebraska correspondent.

In October or November, 1896, the Chemical National bank sent this warrant to the Omaha National bank, J. H. Millard, president, for collection. On January 2, 1897, Bartley, as state treasurer, in payment of said warrant, drew a check upon the funds of the state on deposit in the Omaha National bank. The check was made payable

"To the order of J. H. Millard, Pt." and called for the amount of \$201,884.05. The check was delivered to the payee who surrendered the warrant to Bartley. The state's money to the amount named was turned over to the Chemical National bank of New York and the Exchange bank of Atkinson.

The Chemical National bank asked only the collection of \$180,101.75 and 6 per cent interest from April 10, 1895. Bartley's check covered the amount of the warrant and interest at 7 per cent. The Omaha National bank, J. H. Millard, president, handed over to the New York bank the 6 per cent and something over \$3,000, being interest at the rate of 1 per cent, to the Atkinson bank.

Attorney General Smyth brought suit against the Omaha National bank to recover the money which the bank had transferred illegally from the state funds to Bartley's personal account and Judge Baker, a republican judge, ordered the jury to bring in a verdict for the heavenly twins. The case is still pending in the courts.

At the criminal trial against Bartley which ended in Bartley's conviction and sentence to twenty years' imprisonment, Millard as witness testified that he had indorsed the warrant with a check for \$180,000. A little matter like a warrant for \$180,000 is of course too small a thing for an Omaha bank president to pay any attention to. The end of this tale is that Bartley was sent to the penitentiary for twenty years and Millard was elected by a republican legislature to the United States senate.