SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

GEO. D. CANON, Editor.

HARRISON, - - NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA STATE NEWS.

A co-operative company has been organized at Burr to build and operate a creamery and cheese factory.

Frank Carpenter of Sutherland is harvesting his onion crop and estimates the yield at 500 bushels. He has been offered 55 cents per bushel for them on the track at Sutherland.

The Gretna schools and all of the neighboring district schools are closed this week on account of diphtheria. There have been two fatal cases and there are two others which are considered dangerous.

Walter Graham of Crofton was killed Tuesday by the falling of a timber upon his abdomen, crushing it in a horrible manner. He lived for several hours and was in utmost agony. His wife has been bedridden for months.

Register Hinman of the United States land office at North Platte says that many more filings on government land are being made this year than last. The good crops and prices of the last season are largely accountable for the increase in filings.

The Blair creamery is at last finished and early next week will be put to work separating milk. Its capacity is 15,000 pounds daily and with proper management will probably receive a good patronage. The contractors will commence the erection of a creamery at Arlington next week.

The B. & M. has a force of men with mule teams and scrapers filling a big embankment under its bridge across the Platte river south of Central City. The space to be filled in is some 1,500 feet and from the present rate of progress it bids fair to be an all winter's job.

The wages of laborers at the stone quarries at Weeping Water have been raised from $1.50 to $1.75, and it is a hard matter for the company to find enough men to work at that price. This is the best news about returning prosperity that we have had the privilege of chronicling yet.

Last Friday morning about 10 o'clock Mrs. S. N. Dunning, living about three miles east of Dunning, committed suicide by hanging herself. She has been in poor health for several years, and it has been thought for some time that her mind was not right. She leaves a husband and six children.

One of the barges of the pontoon bridge at Decatur sank Saturday while a small bunch of cattle was crossing. A number of the cattle slipped into the river and had to swim ashore. The water was shallow where the boat went down and it was raised to its place without great difficulty.

Fire consumed the entire stock of merchandise of J. M. Wondera & Co. at Weston last week. The fire department made a heroic fight and kept the flames from spreading to Kaccick and Werta Bros.' store. John Walla, harness shop, and J. L. Rooder, livery barn, lost about $4,000, with very little insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Sam T. Willson of Royal Oak, Mich., left his home November 1 last to come to Beemer and has not been seen since. His parents and friends supposed he was at Beemer until a few days ago, when his mother wrote there, requesting him to come home, as his father was dying. The missing man is about six feet high and has deep blue eyes and auburn hair. He is about 30 years of age. He had several hundred dollars with him when he left his home a year ago.

The deputy sheriff of Fillmore county went to Lincoln Saturday afternoon and served a warrant on Editor Austin of the Evening Call and avowed his intention of taking him to Geneva to answer the charge of criminal libel preferred by Rev. Mr. Hines, the populist candidate for superintendent of Fillmore county. Friends of Austin got out a writ of habeas corpus and a copy was served on the deputy sheriff just before train time. The deputy put the paper in his pocket and took the train for home, leaving Austin free, with nobody to take him into court, as commanded in the writ.

Harry Hodgson, a single man, 26 years old, who formerly lived in Omaha, is reported shot and killed by an unraged father in Dallas, Tex. The father, John Willi, a former policeman, went to the house where Hodgson was staying, taking with him a double-barreled shotgun. He saw Hodgson in front of the house and immeditely fired upon him. The entire charge took effect in the back of the neck and in the shoulders of Hodgson, and he died in a short time. Willi gave himself up to the police. He said that Hodgson had taken his daughter to church last Sunday, and that she had confessed later that by force and persuasion he had wronged her.

E. E. Rogers was indiscreet on the train between Lincoln and Omaha Saturday, and as a result must continue his journey to Hanthorne, Ia., on foot. His error is an old one and lay in trusting in the purity of a stranger's motives. The latter confided to Rogers that he was on his way to administer his brother's estate in Omaha, from which he would be recompensed in a comfortable manner. In the meantime he felt a need for $14, and Rogers was so impressed with the urgency of it that he entrusted the stranger with that sum, which, in fact, was Rogers' whole means. He was assured of its return on the train's arrival in Omaha. But the stranger disappeared in the neighborhood of the Magic City.

Mary and Louisa Harrsch, who are attending the High school at Creighton, were found in their room in that city last Tuesday very sick from the effects of poison. Last Sunday one of them informed Prof. Newport that her sister was not feeling well and she might not come herself the next day. Prof. Newport made inquiries Monday afternoon, but getting no information made a personal visit to their room after school, where they had locked themselves in. Both girls were lying helpless, one on the floor, and the other in bed. Medical aid was summoned and a courier sent out to their father's farm, about fifteen miles from there. He reached Creighton Wednesday morning and found Louisa in a very critical condition. A nurse was hired by Prof. Newport and all the attention possible given the young girls, who are getting along well. Though poor, the ambition of the girls to get an education induced them to go to Creighton to attend school. It is reported they had become quite weak from want of sufficient food, and being strangers to the people of Creighton it is believed they became disheartened and took strychnine with the view of ending their misery.

THE STATE LOSES ITS CASE

BARTLEY BOND CASE DEALT A FOUL BLOW.

A Mere Technicality, which is Unwarranted by Law, Court Decisions or Good Morals, Used Against the State.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—The great trial of the state of Nebraska against the bondsmen of the defaulting ex-state treasurer, Bartley, to recover the stolen $555,790.66 was abruptly ended on Friday afternoon.

This sensational ending of one of the most important cases ever tried during the history of the state was bro't about on the merest, flimsical technicality. Judge Powell, before whom the case was being tried, on Friday afternoon ruled:

"In view of the decision in the Lansing case, and the very mandatory character of the language of the statute of this state, the failure to approve the bond on or before January 2, 1895, was a very material matter and by reason of that failure the office of state treasurer became vacant and remained vacant until the 7th day of January, 1897."

Early in the beginning of the trial, some three weeks ago, Judge Powell held that the approval of the bond was not material, and a point which the defense could not take advantage of. But now, after two days' argument, Judge Powell reverses himself and by so doing made it necessary for Attorney General Smythe to dismiss the case and begin a new one, which he did Saturday.

In discussing the moral phase of this judicial outrage, the World-Herald says:

"Seldom has so remarkable a decision ever fallen from the lips of a judge. Just think of it. The office of treasurer for the two years ending January 7 was, according to Judge Powell, vacant, and yet there languishes in Douglas county's jail a man condemned to a sentence of over twenty years in the state penitentiary because, as state treasurer, he embezzled the state's money during a period when, according to Judge Powell's decision, the office was vacant.

"Newspapers ought to be slow to criticise the courts, but there are times when it becomes the imperative duty of a newspaper to announce its solemn protest against such rulings as resulted in the termination of the Bartley case. If cases are to be disposed of on technicalities it is high time in Nebraska that some of these technicalities be on the side of the people, who have been plundered and robbed by republican of-

"The same manner of ruling made by Judge Powell yesterday would open the jail doors to every public plunderer against whom jail doors have closed, and would insure freedom from restraint to every other republican defaulter who has enough cash with which to employ shrewd attorneys. The same manner of ruling made by Judge Powell yesterday would place the people of Nebraska at the mercy of every man who has plundered a Nebraska treasury."

The decision given by Judge Powell that the office of the state treasurer was vacant during all of Bartley's term raises a question which was discussed at considerable length among the attorneys in the court room, as to whether or not Joseph S. Bartley will be compelled to undergo his sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary for embezzlement as state treasurer.

The general trend of the comment was based on this question:

"If Bartley was not state treasurer, can he be convicted of a shortage as state treasurer? He was convicted as state treasurer, and if the court holds he was not treasurer he has, in law, been wrongfully convicted."

But aside from the moral involved the decision of Judge Powell is clearly contrary to law, and especially the laws of Nebraska ,and the decisions of the supreme court of this state. Upon this proposition the World-Herald in a very clear and common-sense editorial on Monday morning said:

"HE WHO RUNS MAY READ."

In rendering his decision whereby the Bartley case was brought to an abrupt termination, Judge Powell referred to a certain statute, concerning which he said:

"This, it seems to me, is so plain that he who runs may read, and that no person who can read ought to misunderstand, especially when supplemented by the decision of our supreme court in the Lansing case."

If this statute was "so plain that he who runs may read," why did not Judge Powell read that statute intelligently when he held in the early part of the trial that the question of the bond's approval was immaterial?

If "no person who can read ought to misunderstand this state, why did Judge Powell misunderstand it when he ruled in the early part of the trial that the question of the bond's approval was immaterial?

The World-Herald undertakes to say that aside from the attorneys who defended the Bartley bondsmen no lawyer of standing will indorse Judge Powell's decision upon this point.

In his opinion Judge Powell put much stress upon this provision of the statute: "The approval of each official bond shall be indorsed upon such bond by the officer approving the same, and no bond shall be filed and recorded until so approved." He then said that because Mr. Bartley's bond was filed before it was approved, the filing thereof was without any force and effect because of the statute just quoted. Is Judge Powell right? Let us see.

The third section just below the one quoted by Judge Powell provides as follows: "No state or county officer, or their deputies, shall be taken as security upon the bond of any administrator, executor or other officer from whom by law bond is or may be required, and no practicing attorney shall be taken as surety on any official bond, or bond in any legal proceedings in the district in which he may reside." The language of this last section with respect to taking attorneys upon official bonds, or bonds in any legal proceedings, is certainly as mandatory as the language of the section quoted by Judge Powell.

If the filing of Mr. Bartley's bond before it was approved was rendered of no effect because the section quoted by Judge Powell said that no bond shall be filed until so approved, then the taking of an attorney as a surety on a bond in a legal proceeding would be equally unaffected under the provisions of the section last quoted, which provides that in such a proceeding an attorney shall not be taken as surety. But the supreme court of this state in the case of Luce against Foster, 42 Neb., page 818, said that under the Nebraska statute "an attorney at law should not become a surety upon a bond in a legal proceeding in the district in which he lives, and if he signs such a bond the clerk should not approve it, BUT IF IT BE APPROVED THE SURETY IS NEVERTHELESS BOUND THEREBY." This language is so clear that "he who runs may read."

The principle is that the provisions just quoted are made for the benefit of the state, and if the state sees fit to waive them the bondsmen cannot complain. They in no way then can insist upon that as a reason why they should not be bound.

Judge Powell quoted from the Lansing case in support of his decision. His quotation is correct. Standing alone the quotation would seem to help him, but there are other parts of the same decision which show that it does not help him. In that case the state brought an action to determine the right of Judge Lansing to hold the office of county judge of Lancaster county. Before Judge Lansing could successfully defend himself he was compelled to show that he had done everything which the law required him to do to perfect his title to the office. The law required him to file his bond within a certain time; he did not do so, and hence, failed to show that he had done one of the things essential to his right to the office. There the state was insisting upon a compliance with those provisions of the law made for its benefit. In the Bartley case it waived that compliance. On page 522 of the 45th Neb., concerning the Lansing case, the supreme court said: "But ACTIONS UPON BONDS GIVN OUT OF TIME and direct proceedings to oust an officer for failing to qualify according to law PRESENT VERY DIFFERENT QUESTIONS for consideration." Judge Powell in his decision thought they presented the same question, but if he had read the Lansing case carefully he would have noticed that the supreme court decided that they presented "VERY DIFFERENT QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION." That the supreme court did not consider the Lansing case an authority for such a decision as Judge Powell rendered is, from the language just quoted from that case, so plain that "he who runs may read."

In the same case, on pages 520 and 521, the supreme court said: "There is another class of cases which were suits on official bonds tendered and approved after the statutory time. THE BEST CONSIDERED OF THESE CASES HOLD THE BOND VALID, not because the statute fixing the time was directory merely, BUT BECAUSE THE OFFICER BECAME A DE FACTO OFFICER, or because THE OFFICER AND HIS SURETIES WERE ESTOPPED FROM ASSERTING THE VALIDITY OF THE BOND, they having TENDERED IT AND IT HAVING BEEN ACCEPTED AND THE OFFICER HAVING ACTED UNDER IT."

Had Judge Powell the good fortune to have read that part of the Lansing case he would have said in the Bartley case "that the officer (Bartley) and his sureties were estopped from asserting the validity of the bond, THEY HAVING TENDERED it and it having BEEN ACCEPTED and the officer (Bartley) HAVING ACTED UNDER IT."

If Judge Powell will take the trouble to read in full the reports here referred to, the World-Herald assures him that he will find in them such a plain and emphatic condemnation of his decision in the Bartley case that "he who runs may read."

SOME MORE EXTRAVAGANCE.

Printing Bills a Great Bonanza For Republican Administrations.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The senate journal of the last session of the legislature has been delivered to the secretary of state by the contractor. The book comprises about 1,000 pages, or exactly 962, and was printed and bound at a total cost for the 2,000 volumes of $962, or at the rate of $1 per page.

The price paid per volume this year is 48 cents. The comparison with previous bills paid by the state for the same work under the administration of republican officials shows that the republican administration was a mighty fine thing for the contractors, even if it was costly to the taxpayers of the state.

Here are some figures on printing this same senate journal: In 1895 the republican state printing board let the contract for printing the senate journal and 2,000 copies were printed that year, as this. The republican senate officials in 1895 padded the book and got 2,034 pages into it. The contract price that year was $2.35 per page, or $2.38 per volume, and the total cost to the state was $4,779.90, more than five times as much as this year.

In 1889 the book as made up contained 1,598 pages and the cost per page that year was $3. The cost per volume in 1889 was $2.40 and the total cost of the job was $4,794. The excess of the cost in 1895 over that of 1897 was $3,817.90, or more than four times the total cost this year.

The cost of printing the session laws shows as great a difference under the present administration as does the senate journal job. The state has printed after each session of the legislature the journals of the two houses, a compilation of the school laws for the use of the officials who need them in the counties and school districts. Some figures from the books in the secretary of state's office show what republican government cost the state in this small particular alone. All four of these books cost in 1889, $18,510, and in 1895 they cost $12,247.90. In 1897 they cost the state for the whole batch just $3,865.01. The excess of the cost for these printing contracts over the cost in 1897 was $14,644.99 in 1889 and the excess of cost in 1895 was $8,382.89.

In 1895 the republicans printed 1,000 house journals at a cost of $3,910 and in 1897 the present administration had 2,000 printed for about one-fourth of that sum, or exactly $1,000. The printing of these four compilations cost the state in two years of republican ascendancy over $20,000 more than it should have cost for those two years, as shown by what the present administration gets it done for.

FIGURES ON CENTRAL PLANT

Plan to Light all State Buildings More Economically.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The draughtsman in the office of the commissioner of public lands and buildings is making some calculations showing the distance between the five state institutions and buildings at Lincoln, with a view of having some estimates made as to the practicability of instituting a central power plant to furnish electricity for lighting all of them.

Those places to be reached are the state house, the penitentiary, the state university, the home for the friendless and the Nebraska hospital for the insane. All of these, except the hospital for the insane, are now furnished light from the Lincoln Electric Light company or the city gas company. The state university especially gets in addition a large supply from the street railway company for power purposes.

Some figuring has been done by local electricians on the feasibility of the state furnishing all this and saving a large amount in light bills. The exact amount of the cost to the state for lighting is not at hand, but it is known that it costs for the state house $45 per month, and it was $65 up to a few months ago; the penitentiary pays $100 per month, and the university must pay many times as much.

The distances as shown by the draughtsman's plat are, counting from the state house, to the penitentiary two and a quarter miles, to the asylum about the same, to the university about one mile. The home for the friendless is situated in the middle of the triangular plat, bounded by a line run from the state house to the penitentiary and to the asylum.

FIREBUGS FINALLY FOUND.

An Old-Time Scandal and Crime Mixed Up in the Affair.

Arlington, Neb., Oct. 25.—Sheriff Mencke arrested George Knights and Mrs. C. E. Barbour yesterday evening as the alleged guilty parties who started the recent disastrous fire in this town. The prisoners were immediately taken to Blair.

Blair, Neb.—While the ill-fate of Arlington was yet a nine days' wonder the perpetrators of the crime have been overhauled and lodged in jail at this place and will soon have sentence passed upon them, as court is now in session here.

The parties under arrest are George Knights and Mrs. C. E. Barbour. Mr. Knights conducted a grocery store on the first floor of the Unland hall, and in company with Mrs. Barbour and her son, used two rooms of the store for living apartments. The son was in the western part of the state when the fire occurred, so is not implicated.

Since the day of the fire Sheriff Mencke has had A. A. Keyser of the Mostyn detective agency, Omaha, at work on the case, and together have scooped in enough evidence, all circumstantial, of course, to justify County Attorney O'Hanlon in filing a complaint charging George Knights and Mrs. Barbour with the crime of arson.

Mr. Knights had his stock insured for all it was worth, and as no one else carried insurance enough to warrant such a deed, suspicion rested in that direction from the first. Detective Keyser alleges that this is not the first fire that Mr. Knights has gone through, seemingly for the sake of the insurance, and also under suspicious circumstances.

In 1894 he took charge of his son's store at McCool, York county, Neb., and in 1895 was burned out. Soon after he opened a grocery store in Arlington, the fate of which is already known.

A rather interesting story which borders on scandal is told of the prisoners, which is rough, but true, and vouched for by those who know. In 1886 Mr. Knights, then a resident of Sac City, Ia., became infatuated with Mrs. Barbour, a Baptist minister's wife, and as a result his (Knights') wife procured a divorce and alimony on the charge of abuse and adultery with Mrs. Barbour, who left her husband some time ago and has since been living with Mr. Knights.

W. E. Barbour, a son, has been in the employ of Mr. Knights since he located in Arlington and has been used as a blind to divert suspicion, though they, the old folks, were never seen in society in Arlington, having been given a wide berth since their arrival. The son is a man of 26, is of good moral character, but is hardly accountable for his actions.

September 28 the city of Arlington was ablaze in the heart of its business portion. Business blocks and residences were destroyed; a loss of about $18,000. That the fire was incendiary there could be no doubt.

POLICE COURT AUCTION.

Unidentified Stolen Plunder Goes Under the Hammer.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—In the police court yesterday afternoon was held the first sale of unclaimed effects that has occurred in two years. A neat sum, nearly $400, was collected in this way for the relief fund. As a rule, the honor of making the sales has devolved upon the chief of police, but yesterday Joseph Sonnenberg, an expert at the business, acted as auctioneer.

Three tables were filled with merchandise that made the numerous pawnbrokers who had come to bid turn green with envy. There were satchels, boxes and trunks that contained unknown wealth, revolvers by the score, dirk knives, daggers, sets of harness, household utensils, old clothes, lead pipe, brass filings, and last, but not least, a number of watches, valuable and otherwise. The sale was unusually brisk. The auctioneer, quite regardless of the sacrilege, stood on the judicial throne, and, holding in his hand a buffalo robe, said something like this:

"Howmuchamioffered; brannewbuffalorobe, stolen by a thief who didn't know its value, and tried to pawn it for the small sum of $10. Howmuchamioffered? What? Twenty-five cents! Why, this buffalo robe is fit for Buffalo Bill. It's branew, branew."

The robe was finally disposed of for the small, the disgraceful sum of $6 to a man who said that he knew all along that one end of it was motheaten. For nearly three hours the sale continued. As usual, there were some valuable articles. A $50 watch sold for $22, and a $75 watch for $21.50. Captain Haze was the only member of the police force who did any bidding. He secured a large wooden clock and some table linen. At dusk the sale was completed, and the relief fund had increased by a splendid leap.

IMMENSE FARM SHIPMENTS.

Cattle and Grain Traffic Gives the Railroads a Big Boom.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 26.—The freight offices of all Omaha roads are rushed to their utmost capacity to handle business. It is the general statement in all offices that never before in the history of western railroading has there been such a press of traffic. In many instances it is impossible to supply the demand for transportation.

The freight men explain that this state of affairs is largely to be credited to the high price of grain and live stock, produced by the heavy foreign demand. Another thing is that the country to the west has more live stock to ship than it had last year, as many of the ranchmen did not ship out as largely of cattle and sheep last year as they would have done had the market been better. This caused a surplus this year, and now they all want to get to market at the same time.

Mr. Phillips of the Missouri Pacific has just returned from a tour of inspection over the Central Branch. He finds everything in good condition and business everywhere rushing. Speaking of the crop outlook and the rain in Kansas he says: "From Atchison to Lenora there has fallen from four to six inches of rain, which has put the ground in excellent condition. As a consequence, the winter wheat is in good shape, and there is on an average of 20 per cent increase in the acreage of wheat planted this fall over one year ago."

Dr. Leas Is the Martyr.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 26.—The secretary of state has received notice from Frank Heller that Dr. J. I. Leas of Chadron had been named for the place on the goldbug democratic ticket made vacant by the resignation of Judge J. C. Crawford. The secretary sent out to the county clerks notice of the new nomination.

The registration this year in Lincoln is very light. As compared with the vote cast last fall the registration during the first two days is about one-third.

Windows for cars can be easily opened by a new attachment consisting of a cylinder in the car below the window, with a rod running up to the under side of the window frame. By opening a valve in the supply pipe air is allowed to flow into the cylinder to force the rod up and push the window open.

OMAHA BEE ON POST RECORD

PART JUDGE POST PLAYED IN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Verdict was Hailed by "a Gang of Corruptionists"---The State House Plunderers Had "a Friend in Court."

(Omaha World-Herald.)

A STATEMENT OF ALLEGED FACT.

Albert M. Post, who for the last six years has filled a position on the supreme bench of Nebraska, is by rights entitled to re-election. Judge Post is admitted to be one of the ablest jurists in the state and recognized as the strongest member of the court over which he presides as chief justice.—Omaha Bee, October, 1894.

THE FACT ITSELF.

Judges Post and Norval rendered the verdict of acquittal in which the defendants were reprimanded in the cases of the republican state officials against whom impeachment proceedings were brought. Judge Maxwell dissented from Post and Norval. In the Bee of May 29, 1893, before that decision was rendered the editor of the Bee had in his paper a "signed editorial," from which the following is taken:

Right here let me also express the hope that the report now current that the court will reinstate the impeached officials with a reprimand is baseless. A REPRIMAND WOULD MAKE THE SUPREME COURT HOPELESSLY RIDICULOUS. A court of impeachment is not convoked to reprimand officials charged with misdemeanors. The officials were reprimanded when the scathing report of the investigating committee was adopted by the house. But the legislature, representing the people in their sovereign capacity, decreed by an almost unanimous vote that they be impeached and tried for misconduct. The legislature by its vote to impeach virtually declared that in its judgment a reprimand would have no graver effect than pouring water on a duck's back.

As to the charge that I am trenching upon my prerogative as an editor and attempting to dictate to the supreme court, I simply scorn the imputation. I claim the privilege as the editor of a political paper to discuss a political trial that must be far reaching in its effects upon public morals and political destinies. When Tweedism was rampant in New York the Times, which was then a republican paper, joined hands with democratic officials to break up the robbers' ring. The fight begun with an investigation and was fought to a finish. There was no let up when Tweed and his pals were indicted. There was no attempt to befog the people and talk of malicious persecution when Tweed & Co. were on trial. There was no let up until Tweed had been put into a convict's garb and his ring had been all smashed into fragments. Was any Chicago editor arraigned for violating court ethics when the anarchists were on trial? They did not cease hammering away at the jury and the court in behalf of good government until after the law had been vindicated. These trials involved the lives and individual liberty of the accused. They were in no sense political. And yet the men who wielded their pens for good government were not subjected to abuse and held up as dictators.

Regarding impeachment as the most effective weapon to stamp out boodlerism I have supported the movement to depose the state officers whom I do not regard as worthy to remain custodians of public property and public funds. I am deposing them because as a citizen of Nebraska I desire to see the state wrenched from the grasp of reckless and faithless public servants, and I am for deposing them because I desire to see THE PARTY REDEEMED THROUGH A REPUBLICAN COURT FROM THE STAIN AND REPROACH WHICH THESE OFFICIALS HAVE CAST UPON IT. In my opinion A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL WOULD BE A SERIOUS BLOW TO PUBLIC MORALS. It would be hailed as A PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY TO DISHONEST OFFICIALS. It would encourage Mosherism and Dorganism in every court house, in every town council and in every school board.

E. ROSEWATER.

In the Bee of June 4, 1893, the following editorial opinion appeared:

The future of the republican party in Nebraska is in the hands of the supreme court. The impeached state officials were elected as representative republicans and IF THEIR CONDUCT IS CONDEMNED BY A REPUBLICAN COURT THE PARTY WILL RIGHTFULLY BE CHARGEABLE with the responsibility for the acts of the impeached AND THE VERDICT OF THE COURT. In the high court of public opinion, to which all public men and parties are accountable, THE SUPREME JUDGES WILL BE JUDGED BY THE STANDARD OF PUBLIC MORALS WHICH THEY SHALL SET UP IN THIS CASE for the political agents of the state. There is no law governing the degree of impeachable offenses. The ideal of what constitutes an honest and faithful discharge of duties is, in the minds of the members of the court, and they, for the time being, by their verdict, cover with a seal of approval or disapproval the conduct of the officials whom the representatives of the people in the name of the people arraigned for misdemeanors in office.

There can be NO MIDDLE GROUND FOR THE COURT to stand upon. There is no place in their verdict for a reprimand or a whitewash. The court must either declare by its verdict that these officials are unfit to be reinstated as custodians of public property and managers of the affairs of state, or they must decree that in their judgment, in the face of all the evidence of criminal recklessness and indefensible negligence the affairs of our state have been in trustworthy hands and the impeached officials will, by their finding of not guilty, be acquitted of all blame and resume their functions with THE SEAL OF APPROVAL FROM THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL in the commonwealth.

Such a verdict will be HAILED BY THE GANG OF CORRUPTIONISTS that has looted the state treasury as A NEW DISPENSATION, but it will be the death knell of the republican party in Nebraska.

On June 5, 1893, Judges Post and Norval acquitted the defendants with a reprimand and the Bee, in its issue of June 6, 1893, said editorially:

A ruling majority of the court of impeachment has acquitted Messrs. Hastings, Allen and Humphrey of the charges preferred against them by the legislature, as set forth in the articles of impeachment and CONFIRMED BY THE TESTIMONY adduced in the trial.

The verdict will not be a surprise to those who have watched the case closely, for it has been anticipated almost from the outset of the trial.

The Bee of June 7, 1893, editorially, commenting upon Judge Post's decision in the impeachment cases, said:

During the past two years thousands of dollars have been stolen from the state treasury by the Lincoln plunderers. Is there no law, and is there no officer of the law by which the offenders may be punished? If not, the state better shut up shop.

Judge Maxwell was a candidate for renomination and the Bee showed that he was to be punished for his dissent to Judge Post's decisions. In its issue of October 13, 1893, the Bee said:

It is a matter of notoriety that a majority of the republican state committee are corporation henchmen who have prostituted the machinery of the party at the behest of railway managers, who had entered into a conspiracy WITH IMPEACHED STATE OFFICIALS to depose Judge Maxwell.

In its issue of October 5, 1893, the Bee made an appeal to the republican state convention not to turn down Maxwell because he had dissented with Post, and the Bee said:

Shall the party strike down and retire a judge of the supreme court who has become offensive to the late impeached state officials? . . . . If the hosts of the Philistines who have debauched the republican party and prostituted it to their base ends shall succeed in dominating its councils and forcing upon it some man of their choice the party will have proclaimed its moral bankruptcy and its inability to give the people a republican form of government.

In its issue of October 14, 1893, commenting upon Maxwell's defeat and the men who brought it about the Bee said that defeat was accomplished by "the friends of the impeached state officers, who, smarting under the lash of public opinion, are making desperate efforts to recover a hold upon the party."

In its issue of October 15, 1893, the Bee said:

What was the turning down of Maxwell but a PROCLAMATION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT that if they dare incur the displeasure of the railroad czar or any of his satellites their political doom is sealed forever?

We boldly assert that if William Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips were today living in Nebraska they would appeal with greater fervor for an uprising of every lover of freedom and every hater of human bondage against the corporate tyranny that rules this commonwealth than they did of yore against the hydra-headed monster, African slavery.

Call this a free state after the DASTARDLY POLITICAL ASSASSINATION OF A VENERABLE JUDGE who had incurred the displeasure of railway managers AND STATE HOUSE PLUNDERERS WHOM THE LEGISLATURE HAD IMPEACHED for misdemeanors in office?

NO GOLD NOW UNTIL SPRING.

Yukon River Freezes Up Solid and Boats are Hauled Up.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 26.—The steamer Humboldt arrived last night with five men from Dawson City, leaving there September 3, and three men from Minok and other points on the Yukon. They say no gold will come out this fall, as this steamer has taken the last of those who have come down the Yukon. The river is already frozen hard and boats are laid up for the winter.

The Humboldt left St. Michaels October 3. The five men from Dawson are: John F. Miller and Frank Sims of this city; C. A. Harrison of Atchison, Kas.; William Dubel, New Jersey, and William Braund of Black Diamond, Wash.

They were passengers on the river steamer Margaret. When they found the mouth of the river blocked with ice they resolved to come overland at all hazards. For seven days they crept forward through terrible wind and snow storms. Some of them fell in their tracks and had to be helped by their stronger companions. They crossed the river, covered with a thin ice, by lying down and pushing their pack before them, and at night they sought shelter from the storm by huddling in an Eskimo tent or lying unprotected from the biting wind save by blankets.

Of the 5,000 or 6,000 people in Dawson and vicinity at least 1,000 will be obliged to flee from impending starvation. Up to September 3, when the Miller party left Dawson, new arrivals numbered from three to twenty people daily, and there is no doubt that that ratio will be continued all winter.

ONE WAY OF RELIEF.

Three hundred men were working in the gulches, and in the hills were several prospectors, all of whom knew nothing of the shortage, and were depending on the company stores for provisions. One way of relief is open to the miners. Five hundred or 1,000 could winter at Circle City, 100 miles below Dawson, and draw their supplies by dog train from Fort Yukon. Circle City has 500 houses, and is said to be the largest log cabin town in the world.

John F. Miller says there will not necessarily be starvation, but certainly miners will suffer extreme privations. Five hundred men intended to come down the river, but that is closed and they cannot get out.

There is no doubt that the people of Dawson have been alive to the situation for six weeks. "Our leaving," says Sims, "was the beginning of a stampede for grub. Transportation companies at St. Michaels and Fort Yukon claim the liquor traffic has no appreciable effect on the supply of provisions. Not more than thirty tons of liquor, they say, has gone into the country."

BLOCKADE OF GOLD.

With the blockade of the Yukon every possibility vanishes of treasures by steamer Portland. No gold will come out this year.

There is any amount of gold at Dawson. It is not unusual to see horses laden with dust. But the mines are owned by men who know their value. "One sees it on every hand," the returning miners say, "it seems plentiful, but you must remember it is more plentiful in the United States treasury and is just as hard to get. People who flock to the mines expecting to pick up gold in the grass roots do not realize what they are up against."

There is no doubt that a large amount of treasure will come from the Yukon basin next year, if the miners can get enough to eat to continue mining during the winter. Gold sent out early this year will not be a circumstance to next spring's output of the sluice boxes.

Mr. Miller says nothing of considerable value has been found this summer. There is not an inch of ground unstaked on the Klondike.

The following named creeks have been located:

Sulphur, Quartz and Mooschide, for instance, for twelve miles above the mouth; Henderson, Dominion and Victoria gulch.

Henderson creek is twelve miles above Stewart river and Victoria gulch is twelve miles below Stewart river.

It has been found that X-rays are very useful for photographing flower and fruit buds. In an experiment made with a violet-colored hyacinth the sensitized plate, after development, showed that the contour of the petals, the veins and the internal form of the ovary were well represented. The use of tubes that give very little light is advised for such radiographs. The auriferous tissues are very transparent to the X-rays. Dry fruits and flower buds give excellent results. The seeds and different parts of the flower are distinctly seen.

Two negroes, named Penn and Hazleton, were lynched at Somerville, Ga. They were accused of arson.