SIOUX CO. JOURNAL
By GEO. D. CANON.
HARRISON, NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA NEWS.

There is a strike on at the Omaha Tent & Awning company factory, where seven sewing girls walked out and refuse to return to work because one of the "old" girls had been supplanted by a "new" girl on one of the machines.

Charles Rice, 15 years of age, residing at Concord, accidentally shot himself while extracting a loaded shell from a target rifle. The ball was imbedded in the fleshy part of the boy's leg above the knee and made a very painful wound.

A Koenig, a German farmer living southeast of Odell, sustained a badly fractured skull from a singletree in the hands of John With. The affair came about by the refusal of Koenig to give over a stray hog which was at his place.

The Platte river is rising rapidly at Fremont and considerable ice is going down stream. So far the wagon bridge is safe, but the ice is blocking the channel. If the weather continues to grow warm the whole structure will be in danger. The Elkhorn bridge, west of Fremont, is reported all right unless an ice jam forms.

Omaha ice dealers are just now at swords' points with each other over what promises to terminate in an ice war. All sorts of propositions have been made by the leading local dealers to get together and agree upon a schedule of prices for the ensuing season, but so far all efforts have failed. Nothing has been accomplished.

George M. Mangold, a 20-year-old son of Peter Mangold of Bennington, had a narrow escape from death the other mornig while hunting. He carried an army musket, which had been improperly loaded. The charge burst the barrel and the young man was painfully injured in the face. Since the accident Mangold has almost entirely lost his hearing.

The Fraternal Mutual Insurance society, the Royal Highlanders, is the first to take advantage of the new law signed by the governor, and to organize a mutual guarantee company. The object is to, by mutual agreement, furnish bonds for its officers, and in case of loss through these officers the members of the society are assessed to make good the amount.

Early Thursday morning fire was discovered in the Basement of the Syndicate block, a fine three-story structure of brick and stone, at Crawford. After four hours of hard work the fire department had the fire under control. The room over the exact location of the fire was occupied by the postoffice. The floor fell through and all the furniture was totally destroyed. In the basement was a large stock of groceries, the property of F. E. Jandt, a leading merchant. Fire and water so damaged the goods as to render them worthless.

J. N. Dischner, who was the victim of a railroad accident in Columbus on February 4, by being struck by a Union Pacific passenger train while trying to cross the railroad tracks in a buggy, has filed suit in the district court of Platte county, asking for $25,000 damages for injuries received. Petitioner alleges that he sustained injuries in the accident that will make him a cripple for life. Dischner's mother, as was reported in the World-Herald at the time, was killed in the same accident.

There was no work in the line of bricklaying at the new union depot at Omaha last Thursday. Bricklayers and hod carriers stood around waiting for an understanding which would enable them to start, but it did not come. The bricklayers say they did not strike, but had to stop work because there was no one to carry the material to them. The hodcarriers declare they are willing to go to work at once if the concessions they asked are granted. The contractor agreed to pay them every week, which was one of the points on which the strike started, but the men demanded that they be paid 20 cents an hour for eight hours, instead of 17½ cents. This, to the present time, the contractors refused to do.

Thieves and robbers have broken out in a new line and now they are turning their attention to Uncle Sam's employes in the railway mail service. Monday evening Postal Clerk I. M. Heckley came in over the Burlington from the west and after his car had been switched to the yards under the Tenth street viaduct, and after he had worked his mail over, he made up his bunk and retired for the night, locking both doors. During the night thieves entered the car by forcing the locks and robbed him of $45 and a gold watch. The property was in Heckley's trousers, which were taken from under his head, carried to the opposite end of the car and there neatly folded up and thrown under one of the distributing cases.

It is an interesting thing to know that 4,300 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe, says Tit-Bits. Of these, 450 have a perfume that is pleasing and enter largely into the manufacture of essences and soaps. There are more species of white flowers gathered than of any other color—1,124 in all. Of these, [illegible] have an agreeable scent, an extraordinarily large proportion. Next in order come yellow blossoms, with 951, 77 of them being perfumed. Red flowers number 831, of which 34 are scented. Only blue flowers are of 534 variation, 30 of which are perfumed, and the violet [illegible] number 310, 12 of which are [illegible] sweetness.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA

MORE FOREIGN ENTANGLEMENT FOR UNITED STATES.

War Breaks Out in Samoa Upon Upsetting of Provisional Government.

Apia, Samoan Islands.—(Special.)—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist.

The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it was impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinuu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went to the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Mataafans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinuu, where 22,000 Malietoans took refuge. The rebels the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to vacate, and threatening them in the event of a refusal with a bombardment, to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment.

The Philadelphia, Royalist and Porpoise opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forests, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia burst near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed through the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party; another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the boat.

The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The serious condition of Samoan affairs engaged the attention of officials throughout Thursday and there were conferences at the White house between the president and Secretary Hay, and at the state department between the secretary and the British ambassador and Baron Speck von Sternberg, first secretary of the German embassy.

But out of it all not a word is additional information was contributed from any official source. The only authoritative statement came from the nevy department, giving a brief dispatch from Admiral Kautz. This threw no light on the latest outbreak, and owing to a tangle of dates it served only to further involve the mystery.

It was regarded as strange that the state and navy departments should be entirely without information on a bombardment by an American admiral. Up to the close of office hours it was stated nothing had come from any of our representatives in Samoa, dealing with the outbreak of hostilities. The calls of Sir Julian Pauncefote and Baron Sternberg were mainly for information, for at neither of the embassies had there been a report of the recurrence or instructions up to the time of the calls.

The president has been informed of the situation and very much regrets that serious trouble has arisen, but has requested full information from our officials in Samoa at the earliest possible date.

It is learned that the dispatch of Rear Admiral Kautz, dated Samoa, the 11th, to which he referred in his cable, dated Auckland today, gave the result of his investigations into the situation after his arrival.

His conclusion fully sustained the contention of the British and American consuls, which was in exact accord with the conclusion already reached by the British naval commander, Captain Sturdee, of the Porpoise. The dispatch of the 16th probably left Apia on or prior to the 10th inst.

STRANGE LACK OF NEWS.

The German embassy here received advices forwarded by the same steamer to Sydney, which reported the arrival of Rear Admiral Kautz and said that he had called a meeting of the consuls on board the Philadelphia for the 11th.

So far as the text of the dispatch given out today goes, absolutely no mention is made of the meeting aboard the Philadelphia, or any of the subsequent events reported in the dispatches. Thro' the advices given to the public by the navy department it is only known that Admiral Kautz' investigation sustained the position taken by the American and British consuls and that the situation since the date of that report has improved.

While there may be a dearth of official information, at the same time the actual events carry out what has been anticipated and give a basis for intelligently covering the joint action of the two governments, in the complete settlement of the entire Samoan trouble.

Both the United States and Great Britain are acting in complete accord, not only as to the general solution of the Samoan problem, but in particular with reference to the force exercised by the British and American naval commanders.

NO CASUS BELLI.

As to the German attitude it is stated positively in a quarter thoroughly familiar with German official sentiment that the outbreak now reported can, under no circumstances, be construed as an overt act against Germany, nor as a casus belli. This is from such a source that it largely removes the possibility of international complications.

As an evidence of the conciliatory sentiment of the German government it was said today that the note delivered to the state department last week urged, in behalf of the German government, that the good relations existing between two such nations as the United States and Germany would not be interrupted by a matter of such comparative unimportance as an official dispute in Samoa.

It is said that the German government probably would have accepted Admiral Kautz as a sort of umpire, taking his decision as final, but the objection quite forcibly brought to the state department was his manner of going to Samoa, while friendly exchanges were going on, without notice to Germany.

The German ambassador has received no advices and no instructions relative to the reported bombardment, and there is no evidence thus far that Germany will protest or assume a belligerent tone.

From the German standpoint the most serious aspect is that the bombardment will excite public feeling on both sides of the water, leading to popular outbursts, which will overcome the efforts to secure a settlement.

One of the latest propositions toward a settlement is that three commissioners be appointed, one from each country, to meet in Samoa and sit as a court in settlement of the difficulty.

WILL SUSTAIN KAUTZ.

The state department has not yet received official advices. The demonstration is regretted, but the opinion is expressed that Admiral Kautz acted on what was his best judgment and information.

The state department acknowledges that no permanent agreement can be reached under the treaty in which all three powers do not agree, and the hope is that some settlement of the difficulty may be brought about when it becomes apparent that the present conditions cannot exist indefinitely.

Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions. It s believed that he concluded, after consultation with Captain Sturdee of the Porpoise, the senior British naval officer, and the United States and British consuls, that a state of anarchy existed which called for action.

The fact that edicts of the chief justice were ignored, although sustained by the representatives of two of the governments, made such a course imperative.

There is no doubt, with the facts now at hand, that Admiral Kautz will be sustained by the United States government.

THEY CALL IT ANARCHY.

Berlin.—(Special.)—The National Zeitung today, commenting upon the Samian situation, says:

"While it appears that the American and British representatives thought the Mataafans were contravening the treaty, the meeting held on the Philadelphia had no jurisdiction, because the unanimous approval of the three consuls is necessary to make any decisions legal."

The National Zeitung adds that further information is necessary in order to show whether the Americans and British had sufficient reason for resorting to armed intervention and concludes with remarking: "Thus far the only result appears to have been destruction and anarchy."

Replying to the allegations of the Daily Chronicle of London that the United States ambassador here, Mr. Andrew D. White, has been pro-German in his handling of the Samoan affair, the Cologne Gazette says, semi-officially:

"For some time we have noticed that the efforts of the English press to create bad blood between the United States and Germany have take[illegible] fresh impu[illegible] from the latest develop[illegible] Samoa. Not to mention other [illegible]ces which show that mood of t[illegible]sh press, the London Times a[illegible] ago circulated a false story [illegible]ect that Germany was inten[illegible]withdraw from the Berlin trea[illegible] Chronicle claims to know [illegible] that the United States amb[illegible] White, has aroused great [illegible]on in the United States bec[illegible] handling the Samoan quest[illegible]ally from the German stand[illegible]

"It would be h[illegible] Daily Chronicle t[illegible] we were to endavor to p[illegible] American ambassador again[illegible]olutely unproven accusation[illegible] violation of his duties. Fo[illegible]ufficient to say again how bit[illegible] with what talent in inventin[illegible]ports the English press is [illegible] everything which is suspected [illegible] apt to foster the good and f[illegible]dations between the United S[illegible] Germany."

TO IMPEACH NORVAL

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPREME COURT SCANDAL.

Seems Likely That Twenty-Eight District Jurists Will Be Called on to Try Former Chief Justice.

Lincoln, Neb.—All indications in the capital city tonight point to the speedy development of a novel denouement in the political history of Nebraska. That probable denouement is no less striking a feature than the impeachment of a justice of the supreme court by the legislature and the trial of the accused judge by a court of impeachment consisting of the twenty-eight district judges of the state sitting en banc. Should this event transpire it will be the first time in the history of the state that this provision of the constitution has been called into operation.

The offense with which Judge Norval stands charged is that he received state warrants in payment of his salary from time to time, and had them registered, as is usual when there is no money in the fund on which a warrant is drawn; that he then received the money called for by the warrant out of other state funds and that notwithstanding the fact that he had received all the money to which he was entitled from the state he collected the interest on the registered warrants from ten to twenty-two months later, when the money for the payment of the warrant out of its proper fund was available.

WAS CHIEF JUSTICE.

At the time that Judge Norval was indulging in this practice he was occupying the position of chief justice of the supreme court during the years 1894 and 1895, which were the last two years of his first term, and the same was true during his incumbency as associate justice in 1896, which was the first year of his second term.

It is Judge Norval's defense that he did not know that he was using state funds in this speculative manner, and that he "supposed" he was receiving the personal funds of J. S. Bartley, who was then state treasurer. He says he had an "understanding" with Bartley regarding the use of the money.

A brief review of the evidence adduced before the investigating committee is necessary to an adequate realization of just what is involved and the merit or lack of merit of Judge Norval's contention in this regard. Some of the checks paid to Judge Norval at the state treasurer's office have been offered in evidence and they disclose that the payment of the "supposed personal funds" was made by check and signed "J. S. Bartley, state treasurer, by G. M. Bartlett, deputy." Notwithstanding the fact that this check was paid directly to Judge Norval in the state treasurer's office in return for his warrants he "supposed" he was not receiving the funds of the state, but the private funds of an individual, and says that he "did not look at the signature, but merely looked to see the name of the bank on which the check was drawn and the amount."

WHAT HE DIDN'T SEE.

It is a noticeable fact that has been commented on by everyone who has inspected the checks that the most conspicuous feature of them is this double line signature, while on one the name of the bank is at the bottom in small type that would require close inspection, the signature is readily distinguishable at a distance of several feet. It is asserted by many who have called at the office of the state treasurere to examine the checks that it would be a physical impossibility to even glance at the face of the documents without seeing the signature, to say nothing of the ordinary care displayed by the average business man in financial transactions involving several hundred dollars.

In view of these facts and the condemnatory utterances heard both within and without the capitol, it may be stated with the utmost positiveness that Judge Norval's assertion that he did not know he was receiving state funds is very generally disbelieved, and he is held strictly accountable in the public mind for doing what the official records and his own testimony disclose that he did do.

DEFENSE REGARDED LAME.

This being true, the question confronting the legislature at this time is as to what must be done. Members who were disposed to accept Judge Norval's statement when first made have openly experienced a change of sentiment since the checks were offered in evidence, and prominent republicans voice the opinion that the defense is lame and will not do. It has also developed today that the plea of the small amount of the interest taken, $34.63, is likewise fallacious, for it transpires on further investigation that these instances were actually more numerous than was supposed.

Judge Norval admitted on the witness stand that "there might have been one other instance," but it develops, however, that instead of a possible one in addition, there were in reality several, and what has been found to be true with reference to his own warrants was also true with reference to those drawn by his wife as his stenographic assistant. It is true also that in the case of the latter the transformation into "supposed personal funds" was made by Judge Norval himself, and that he signed the name of his wife to the warrant when it was converted into cash.

WARRANTS FOR COLLATERAL.

A further development bears in an interesting manner on the allegation of Judge Norval that he did not surrender the warrants at the time the "advance" was made by the state treasurere, but that he "simply turned them over as security or collateral." This is when the affairs of the state treasurer's office became involved, and the time had not arrived when some of the "turned over warrants" could be paid out of their proper fund, Judge Norval did not court any inquiry into the manner in which he had been speculating in state funds by asserting such ownership in the warrants as he now alleges, but quietly sat still and did nothing. Brokers who purchased the warrants drew the interest, and Judge Norval submitted without protest to the loss of interest to which he claims to have been entitled rather than disclose his traffic in "supposed personal funds."

CRIMINAL CASE.

Under the circumstances the salary grab of members of the court through the medium of stenographic assistants judiciously distributed among members of their families has been almost completely lost to view. The talk about an unwarranted raid on the public treasury under the guise of law has given way to a discussion of positively criminal occurrences, and members of the legislature who happen to be identified with the legal profession refer frequently to the action of this same supreme court of recent date, in which an unwarrnated use of public funds was held to be a crime. This is the celebrated Harlan county case, in which Banker Mills was sent to the penitentiary for using public funds in his bank in collusion with the county treasurer, the court basing its action on the evident knowledge of the accused that he was diverting public funds to his own use.

So far as the prevailing sentiment as to Judge Norval's position is concerned a little incident that occurred in the cloak room of the house is a fair sample. The recent developments of the court investigation were being discussed, and a member whose home is not more than three weeks' travel from the state house remarked: "Yes, but Norval says he didn't know he was using the state's money."

"That reminds me," said a fellow member, who, by the way, is also a republican, "that a man up in our county about twelve years ago said he wasn't guilty of sticking a knife into another fellow. Now it may seem strange, but do you know our sheriff had to take that man out and hang him a few months later because twelve men got the idea into their heads that he couldn't tell the truth about it." And after making this irrelevant and immaterial statement the up-country member sauntered out into the chamber to vote on the passing of a bill.

SOME WANT TO SAVE HIM.

It is a peculiar circumstance that the talk at this time is not as to what will be done with the report of the investigating committee, or even as to what the report of the committee will be. The discussion is all directed to the subject itself, and all controversy is as to what is to be done with Norval. Politics is being pushed in certain channels for all it is worth, and some of the republicans are in favor of saving him at any cost. This is undoubtedly the sentiment of a majority of them at the present time, but there is a small republican element that gives it out openly that there will be all kinds of trouble if this course is persisted in.

A republican member of the house, who has acquired quite a reputation for independence since the opening of the session, said, in addressing half a dozen of his associates: "I will never vote to sustain a whitewash, and you fellows might as well understand it first as last. I am not ready to say that I believe Norval guilty, but do say that it looks mighty black against him, and I want to have a fuller investigation into these things. There is more evidence against him now than a grand jury would require to bind him over, and I shall insist that this be tried. If he is not guilty we need not be afraid of the result, and if he is guilty I am not the kind of a republican that would protect him on account of his politics. Even if we were to be guided solely by partisanship and ignore all decency, honesty and justice I would question the policy of suppressing the whole truth, now that at least a part of it has been made public.

"The people of the state know just as much about this now as we do, and they have formed an impression regarding it. If they are like me they want more light on the subject and will not indorse a move to hush the thing up."

So far as the committee report regarding nepotism and the stenographic assistant salary grab is concerned, there is a strong probability that the committee will unanimously censure the practice that has been in vogue and recommend that a new system be entered upon that will accord with the plain intent of the law and make the parties whose names are placed on the pay roll of the state in this capacity assistants in fact as well as in name.

With reference to Judge Norval, the indivations point to a majority and minority report, the former referring the matter as being outside the resolution of inquiry, and, possibly, mildly criticising the ndiscreton of the judge, and the latter a plain and unequivocal recommendation that the senate be requested to sit with the house to consider the adoption of articles of impeachment against the offending official.

The members of this committee announce their intention of presenting their findings to the house tomorrow.

Sixty new Salvation Army corps were opened in Great Britain last year, and operations commenced in 136 new villages.

COL. BRYAN AT TOPEKA

THOUSAND PEOPLE SIT DOWN TO A BANQUET.

Prominent Silver Men Deliver Addresses--All Endorse the Chicago Platform.

Topeka, Kan.—(Special.)—The democratic conference and banquet under the auspices of the democratic state central committee was held in this city last week.

Prominent speakers, including Colonel William J. Bryan of Nebraska, Champ Clark of Missouri, Allen O. Meyers of Ohio and Sidney Clark of Oklahoma, were in attendance.

Covers were laid for more than 1,000 guests. The new library hall, where the banquet was held, presented a brilliant scene with thousands of incandescent lights and decorations of natural roses, flags and bright colored bunting.

The meeting was in the nature of a conference of the democratic leaders, the policy of the party in the campaign of 1900 being touched upon. Mr. Bryan himself was given the most prominent place, his subject being "Democracy."

Mr. Bryan stood out squarely for the Chicago platform and said that there had been no retreat from the positions taken in 1896.

"We are only holding our own," he declared, "but we are gaining back those democrats who left us without fully understanding the nature of the struggle.

"Sometimes we hear pleas for harmony from those who opposed the party in 1896," continued Mr. Bryan, "but harmony, instead of being a thing hoped for, is at last a thing realized; not a pretended harmony between those entertaining antagonistic principles, but an actual harmony between those who are united in a common purpose against a common enemy. The democratic party was never more harmonious, and its harmony can only be disturbed by admitting within the fold those who are at variance with its principles and aspirations.

"The democratic platform of 1900 will be written by those who stood upon the platform of 1896, not by those who tried to overthrow the democratic party in that campaign.

"The failure which attended those who organized the gold party and wrote the Indianapolis platform ought to restrain them from proffering their services as platform makers for years to come."

Mr. Bryan closed with a denunciation of militiarism and what he termed the tendency of the present administration toward imperialism. He said: "The republican party came into existence in an attempt to apply the declaration of independence to the black man; it seems likely to go out of existence for its refusal to to apply the same principle to a brown man—only half black."

Champ Clark of Bowling Green, Mo., had for his subject "Prosperity—Past, Present and Future."

He was followed by Allen O. Meyers of Columbus, D., whose toast was "The East and the West." The toast responded to by Sidney Clark of Oklahoma City was "Oklahoma, the Next Star in the Flag of the Union."

UNJUST TO CALL THEM REBELS

So Says Senator Mason in Speaking of the Filipinos.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Senator Mason (republican) of Illinois, who is on official business in this city, is none the less caustic in his criticism of the president's Philippine policy. He says:

"I learned from the President's talk before the Home Market club of Boston that the Philippine problem was in the hands of congress, and would be settled by the legislative branch of the government. So I thought I would come to Washington, and be here in case it should happen that the president cared for the judgment of congress in this matter. I find a pronounced change of sentiment among men with whom I talk. Substantial business men who three months ago were red hot for expansion, now say they have had enouh of it. I ask them how about the prestie of their country, and they say they care little about prestige derived from conquering men with arrows in their hands, but that the taxes resulting are what they fear. The idea of calling these Filipinos rebels is unjust. They have never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. They wanted independence from the start, and have said so. They will always hate us, and nothing is to be gained by conquering them. Even if we do overcome them they will turn around and poison our people. I have just learned from the Surgeon General's office that 21 per cent of our men out there are afflicted with a loathsome disease. This is a bad beginning for our army.

"I am not a high moralist, and not so much opposed to stealing in itself; but I do question the judgment of a man who steals a red-hot stove that he is in no position to carry off. Such a thief is a fool. The attempt of the United States to steal the liberty of the Filipinos is of the same sort. I believe the American people are waxing up to this question.

Senator Stewart of Nevada, who voted for the treaty of peace, said today: "I have been in favor of retaining the Philippines, but my mind is beginning to change."

President McKinley has pardoned Oscar Dawson serving five years for postoffice robbery, because he is in the last stages of consumption.