OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1893.

PIKED THEIR BIGGEST GUN

an of the Impeachment Managers to Upset a Pretty Defense.

HEORY OF OVERWORK DEMOLISHED

ecords of the State Searched and a Tabulated Statement Made Showing the Respondents to Do Less Than Did . Their Predecessors.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 16 .- [Special Teleram to THE BEE. |- The information is iven out tonight that tomorrow morning pon the opening of the court the impeached Mciais, Attorney General Hastings, Comdissioner Humphrey and Secretary of State llen, will play their strongest cards by oing upon the witness stand for the purose of showing that that they have been uder a load too heavy for mortal man to arry. They will attempt to show while attending to the

uties of their respective offices they have been overworked to such an extent that their lives have been urdensome. In trying to do this they will ttempt to show that they have disbursed nore money than any of their predecessors, and that most of their time has been devoted to the holding of board meetings. This has been forestalled by the attorneys for the managers, who have had prepared tables which show the clerk hire, amount of money expended on public buildings and the meet ings held during each biennial period since 1877, that those periods may be compared with the past two years, which cover the term that the respondents have held their respective offices. The showing is as fol-

Work of the Boards.

1877-1878-Commissioner, one clerk and one deputy; secretary of state, deputy and one clerk; treasurer and deputy; attorney general, no clerk hire allowed; no public build ings erected during this term. Number of board meetings: Public Lands and Buildings. 105; Educational Lands and Funds, 36; Purchase and Supplies, 16; total, 157. 1879-1880-Commmissioner, deputy and one

chase and Supplies, 16; total, 157.

1879-1880—Commissioner, deputy and one clerk; secretary of state, deputy and one clerk; treasurer and deputy; attorney general, no clerk hire allowed; expended in buildings, 131, 100. Number of board meetings: Public La nds and Buildings, 96; Educational Lands and Funds, 42; Purchase and Supplies, 11; Printing, 18; total, 167.

1881-1882—Commissioner, deputy and three clerks; secretary of state, deputy and one clerk; treasurer, deputy and one clerk; treasurer, deputy and one clerk; attorney general, no clerk hire allowed; expended on buildings, 4143,000. Number of board meetings: Public Lands and Buildings, 96; Educational Lands and Funds, 32; Purchase and Supplies, 7; Printing, 12; total, 147.

1893-1884—Commissioner, deputy and one clerk; secretary of state, deputy and one clerk; treasurer, deputy and one clerk; treasurer, deputy and one clerk; attorney general, no clerk hire allowed; expended on buildings, \$357,380. Number of meetings—Public Lands and Buildings, 63; Educational Lands and Funds, 33; Purchase and Supplies, 10; Printing, 19; total, 115.

1885-1880—Commissioner, deputy and five clerks; secretary of state, deputy and five clerks; secretary of state, deputy and five clerks; secretary of state, deputy and seven clerks; secretary of state, deputy and one clerk; attorney general, deputy and one clerk; state Bond of Transportation, 43; total, 249.

1889-1890—Com

1889-1899 Commissioner, deputy and nine clerks; secretary of state, deputy and three clerks; treasurer, deputy and two clerks; attorney general, deputy and one clerk; expended on public buildings, \$257,000. Number of board meetings; Public Lands and Buildings, 107; Educational Lands and Funds, 35; Purchase and Supplies, 15; Printing, 32; Transportation, 36; Banking, etc., 21; total, 247.

247.
1891-1892—Commissioner, deputy and nine clerks; secretary of state, deputy and three clerks; treasurer, deputy and two clerks; attorney general, deputy and one clerk; expended on public buildings, \$271.000. Number of board meetings: Public Lands and Buildings, 60; Educational Lands and Funds, 18; Purchase and Supplies, 10; State Board of Transportation, 46; Banking, 40; total, 174.

Spoils Their Records.

By comparing the foregoing tables it will be seen that the overworked theory must fall to the ground, as taking the years 1887 and 1888, the records show 249 board meetings, and \$499,000 expended on public build-ings, nearly twice the number of board meetings attended by the respondents. To do this amount of business the work was performed with a reduced number of clerks. During the years 1883 and 1884, the public expenditure amounted to one-third more than during the terms of office held by the re spondents, while the office force consisted of eight clerks and deputies, as against nine teen clerks and deputies under the re

number of board meetings, an examination of the records would show that eight or ten sears ago the boards met and continued in also show that many of the meetings held by the respondents meant simply a calling together to be followed immediately by an ad

Their Little Travel Was Free.

Another feature is that the visitors' regis-ters disclose the astounding fact that none of the members visited the various state institutions oftener than once each year. books of the railroads over which the re-spondents traveled while absent upon their many junkets and pleasure outings will show carried a pass, which was honored on all trains on the lines. In addition to this, the records in the public offices of the state will show that all of the men were away from Lincoln for weaks at a time were away.

Lincoln for weeks at a time.

Regarding the question of overwork a new feature has arisen, for the state records show that the officials were not overworked. For some reason they and their subordinates put in only five hours per day serving the state when they were at home.

EPWORTH LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Nebraska Members of the Organization Meet at York. YORK, Neb., May 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state Epworth league convention met in this city this afternoon. Over 300 delegates were present. The meeting was opened at 2:30 p. m., devotional ex-

ercises being conducted by Rev. Duke Slavens. At 3 p. m. the address of welcome was delivered by Elmer R. Lesh, president of York chapter, to which President Jones

of York chapter, to which President Jones of the strte league responded. Rev. Edwin A. Schneil, general secretary of the Epworth league of the world who was to have delivered the address this evening was unable to come on account of sickness.

An interestine address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Kansas City, subject. "The Loyal Leaguer," in which he said: "This means that we must be loyal to principles. We are a tolerant people and therein lies a danger for we are by custom api to accept things which are not best for our spiritual welfare. Seventeen years ago our people would not have listened to such things as the opening of the gates of the Centennial on Sanday, while today there is chamoring in every direction for the opening of the gates of the World's far on the Sabbath. The church and the world are coming nearest together and yet in this there is danger of letting the world overlap the church. To be a Christian is a token of honor and conquest, slive true to your principles, true to your church and true to your pastor."

To tive the Thirsty a Chance. Lincoln, Neb., May 16 .- Special Telegram to Tun Sun]-The excise board this

liquor men petitioned to be allowed to keep open until midnight. This extension was fought by the temperance element most bitterly and Brown, who was elected on the reform ticket with Weir and who voted for the extension, is being generally denounced by that element.

CARVED WITH A RAZOR.

Colored Soldiers at Fort Robinson Have a

Lively Time.
FORT ROBINSON, Neb., May 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Yesterday Private Brown of the hospital corps and Trumpeter Warner of troop A, Ninth cavalry, got into an altercation over a game of billiards, coming to blows, in which Brown was worsted. After they were separated he swore that he would "get" Warner before night, and he did. About sundown last evening Warner was sitting in his company quarters when Brown came in, and walking up behind him, said: "Is that you, Warner!" Upon Warner answering, Brown made a stash with a razor, striking him in the back of the neck, cutting to the

bone and around to the windpipe, necessitating about thirty stitches.

Brown is in confinement in irons and Warner is in the hospital.

An old man who had been exhibiting a phonograph in the canteen yesterday was led to a portion of the garrison out of the heat of the senter by a soldier on the was ted to a portion of the garrison out of the beat of the sentry by a soldier on the pretense of finding him a bed, and held up. The highwayman took about \$7, a watch and the old gentlemen's glass eye which he had in a box in his vest pocket. The man with the phonograph had deposited \$27 with the about the phonograph had deposited \$27 with the clerk in the canteen, else he would have been out that much

Private Warner of the hospital corps, en-gaged in a little razor play in Crawford last night. His best girl had gone tack on him and he was trying to persuade her to change the was trying to persuate the collarge her mind, using the razor as an argument. The town marshal took him in before any damage was done. He is still in Jail.

NEBRASKA PHYSICIANS MEET.

State Medical Association in Convention at

Nebraska City. Nebraska City, Neb., May 16.—[Special to THE BEE]-The Nebraska State Medical association convened in this city for its twenty-fifth annual meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon. About 150 physicians were present, and more are arriving on every train. But little beyond routine business was accomplished today, the following program being observed:

being observed:
4:00 p.m.—Call to order, payment of dues, report of the committee on credentials and election of new members. Reading of the minutes of last meeting, report of the committee of arrangements.
7:00 p.m.—Reports of secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer, business requiring early consideration, report of the special committee on Sunday Reense, report of the special committee on medical legislation, report of committee on grievances, report of committee on necrology, miscellaneous.

NORTH PLATTE JAIL DELIVERY.

Dangerous Horse Thief Gains His Liber y

by Tunneling Under the Walls. NORTH PLATTE, Neb., May 16 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE |-A horse thief, known an W. H. Belt, alias Louis W. Dougherty and Thomas Howard, broke jail last night about 11 o'clock. He had been confined since March last and was awaiting his trial at the July session of court. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, weighs 165 pounds, light moustache and star tattooed on left forearm. He had the run of the ceil corridor and cut his way through the floor and then tunneled under the wall. He had riveted on his legs when he escaped He is a man of pleasing address and well educated. He left a letter to the sheriff in the following terms, written in a clear, bold

details with you at all, but I shall simply and plainly state, should you be unfortunate my trail—belied, branded or marked—you are my maverick. W. H. B.

He is wanted in this state for other crimes committed and is considered a dangerou

Considering Labor's Interests. Des Morres, In., May 16. - Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. |- The sessions of the state labor convention today were devoted to preliminary business looking to the formation of a permanent organization. A committee of officers was appointed consisting of H. J. Childress and W. O. E. Pleness of Des Moines and J. H. Wennier of Dunque. This committee recommended the selection of a president, five vice presidents, a secre-tary and treasurer. The report was adopted and the convention proceeded to adopt by-laws and a constitution by sections. This work is necessarily slow, as the delegates are very careful about the rules by which the federation shall be governed, and a great part of the day was consumed in considering matters of this character. The delegates hope to conclude their work by tomorrow night.

Escape of a Desperate Jail Bird.

Marengo, Ia., May 16.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Last evening John Hudson, who was confined in the Marengo jail, cut a hole through the thin walls of his cell and escaped. He was in for robbery and was to have been sentenced today by Judge Fairall. About six weeks ago he approached a farmer in the depot in this city, drawing a revolver and demanding his money. The victim noti-fied the marshal. When the marshal at-tempted to arrest him he replied by thrusting a revolver into his face, telling the offi oer it would not be healthy for him to follow him. Hastily gathering a posse, the mar-shal gave chase. The desperado emptied his revolver upon his pursuers and did not stop until he was wounded by a shot from a gun in the hands of one of the posse. about 30 years old and is a desperate char-

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 16 .- Special Telegram to THE BEE]-The trial of Adolph Neise, charged with burning his house to get rid of his wife, begun this afternoon after spending a couple of days getting a jury. The trial is expected to be very sensational.

The most important witness this afternoon, Dr. A. O. Williams, who conducted the autopsy, declared that clotted blood found at the base of the skull proved conclusively that the woman had come to her death by means of a blow on the skull before the fire

Finally Indicted. DES MOINES, Ia., May 16 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE |-Prof. K. A. Van Angelbeck of Pella, whose practice in connection with the "National University of Illinois" caused such a sensation some time ago, was indicted by the United States grand jury today on the charge of using the mail for fraudulent purposes. The evidence is said to be very strong against him.

Favorable for Crops. Sioux Cirv. Ia., May 16.--|Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- More than half the corn crop of western Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota is in the ground and all planting will be completed this week, fully ten days carlier than usual. The ground is full of moisture, the weather warm and every con-ditition more favorable for this season than in several years.

Succeeded Her Husband.

DES Moines, Ia., May 16 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-The Board of Supervisors this morning elected Mrs. Annie E. Hepbura recorder of Polk county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of her husband. The vote was manimous. Mrs. Hepburn at once qualified and assumed the duties of the office.

COLUMBIAN DIRECTORY NOW DETERMINED

All But Two of the Members Favored the Idea on Final Vote-Considerable Discussion on the Subject of Breaking Faith.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE]-By an almost unanimous vote taken at a down town meeting this afternoon, the Columbian exposition directory voted to remove all obstacles to opening the fair Sundays by returning to the federal government \$1,930,000 of the \$2,500,000 appropriation. The difference between the first figures and the amount of the congressional appropriation, \$570,000, was held to pay the expenses of the juries of awards.

The board of directors met in the Rand McNally building at 4 o'clock this afternoon and remained in session until nearly 7. It was the expressed determination of the Sunday openers to push their cause to a conclusion, and is was also determined that the action must be decisive. It was fixed upon by a majority of the directory that Sunday opening should become a fixed fact and placed beyond the power of any one to undo or obstruct.

All but Two Favorable. Among the forty-five directors present the

matter was plainly discussed. Director General Davis was excused from voting. Thirty-four members voted in the affirmative and two-Victor F. Lawson and L. N. Camp—in the negative.

The resolutions adopted recite in the preamble that inasmuch as the directory had already declared in favor of Sunday opening and that congress, having withdrawn a por-tion of its appropriation, had relieved the directory of all responsibility, the gates should be opened, but that relievous exercises should be held and choral halls, and the mashould be held and choral halls, and the ma-chinery suspended as much as practicable.

The directory binds itself to return the ap-propriation on the demand of the govern-ment. The solicitor general states that the government will be reimbursed from the gate receipts. The city bonds and the sub-scribers of stock are not to be protected until the government's claim as satisfied. until the government's claim is satined.

Harrison Fay red an Open Sunday, Mayor Harrison was in the meeting as a director, but left before the vote was taken. He spoke in favor of opening the gates and was followed by Director General Davis. He was in favor of an open Sunday, but not in favor of returning the appropriation because the government had, he believed broken faith with the company. The action of the director of the had, he believed, broken faith with the company. The action of the directory goes to the national commission for action at its meeting today if there is a quorum. As to what complications may arise in case the national commission does not see fit to coincide with the directory, the minds of the directors are at ease. Even if the members of the commission should all resign, as has De Young of California, the directors do not think it would affect the fair. They teel certain of their position now. Having faced the music they will not take a step backward.

WOMEN AND THEIR WORK.

Beauty Takes Possession of the Art Palace at the Fair Grounds.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 16.-There were lively neous meetings of all the subdivisions of the women's congress now in session in the great art palace on the Lake Front. The halls and corridors of the great structure were crowded with famous women. Topics ranging from dress reform to evolution were under discussion. Each hall held its quota of devotees, including the International Young Women's Christian association and the Order of Eastern Star. To secure seats many reached the halls at the ordinary breakfast hour.

Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell of Indiana presi dent of the international council o.' Women's Federation of Clubs, presided over the department on dress reform. She appeared in the reform costume with a full skirt, cut eighteen inches from floor, and her limbs below the border encased in neat-fitting blue leggins. Other notable women on the platform were: Lucy Stone, Frances M. Steel, Anna Jenness Miller, Octavio Bates, Frances W. Leiter and Charlotte Emerson Brown the reform costumes.

Susan B. Anthony read a paper by Elizabeth Cady Stanton on "The Civil and Social Evolution of Women." In the department of the International Women's Christian association Mrs. Charles C. Kendall Adams of Wisconsin read an address on "Pious Educa

In the department congress of the national council of women Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell introduced Mrs. Lucy Stone. The presi-dent's words of introduction were drowned in a wave of applause. Mrs. Stone, in giving her reminiscences of the early forms of dress, related her own personal experiences in the Bloomer costume in effete Boston and her labors in the reform movement with which

her name is inseparably connected.

The president announced that owing to the absence of Frances E. Russell, that lady's report of the committee work would be read by Rachael Foster Avery, secretary of the council. Secretary Avery is one of the ultra refermers. She stood behind the president's table ready to read, but the indies would not have it read that way. "Stand on the table," spoke up one brave little woman, "we want her in a position where we can see her."

where we can see her." Hundreds of ladies said "Yes, yes," and in response to the clamor, Mrs. Avery, as-sisted by the president, mounted the table. Then the necks were strained to their

Then the necks were strained to their utmost.

"Oh! oh!" filled the air as Secretary Avery stood good naturedly the focus of all eyes. It was fully ten minutes before the gentle murmuring and buzzing had subsided. She did look a trifle odd, at least to a nineteenth century woman. Mrs. Avery's attire reminded one of the dress of the subjects of the sultan now resident in Midway plaisance. The skirt of blue faille fell a trifle below the knees, where the garment divided and was caught up at the knee, leaving the ankles half way up free and unfettered. The waist was a loose blouse with just a suspicion of a belt inside. After the curiosity of the assemblage had been thoroughly satisfied, the secretary read the report.

Frances M. Steele followed with a paper sketching the work of the society for the promotion of physical culture and correct

dress.
"How Beauty Makes Reform Possible," an object lesson, though not intended for such, again put the audience in a flutter. Mrs. Henrietta Russell, to whom the subject had been left for discussion, made a striking picture. With her classic face and faultless form arrayed in an adaptation of Greek drapery, she was herself a most forcible ex-ponent of the matter on which she spoke.

In Syriau Costume.

Mme Hannah Karan, a native of Syriaattired in the native dress, spoke about the
modes of the women of her land.

"Fashion vs in Dress," a paper by Helen
filbert Ecob, was succeeded by Annie Jenness Miller, the well known advocate of dress
reform, who talked about "The Essentials and
Non-essentials of Dress."

"Obstacles to Improved Dress "to Octavia."

afternoon decided to allow the saloons to keep open until 11:30 o'clock at night, an hour after the present time. This is the outcome of a long drawn out battle. The liquor men petitioned to be allowed to keep open until midnight. This extension was fought by the temperature element most bitterly and Brown, who was elected on the reform ticket with Weir and who voted for the extension, is being generally denounced.

SUNDAY OPENING ASSURED

ing," by Frances W. Leiter, brought the session to a close. The meeting was pronounced a success. The division of the work of the congress by having many simultaneous meetings during the day and tonight made possible the transaction of a volume of business that could not have been attempted had all the proceedings been canfined to one hall or to one session.

ne session.

The evolution of the woman of today as an active factor and a powerful influence in the life of the world, from the timid, shrinking, subordinated creature of a century ago, was discussed in papers-by Marie Stromburg of Russia and Dr. Jennie de la M. Lozer, president of Serosis.

Woman in politics, trunicipal and national, was talked of by such well informed women as J. Ellen Foster, the countess of Aberdeen, Jane-Cobden Unwin, Mrs. Jacob Bright, Florence Fenwick Miller, Lillie Devoreaux Blake, Martha Stelckland of Michigan and Ida A. Harper.
Women's associations, to which so much of

the progress of the sex is due, were praised by many delegates with Julia Warde Howe as chief essayist.

In hall No. 29, reports from all the important organizations of women, foreign and American, were received and the great ad-

Order of the Eastern Star.

In hall No. 7, the indies of the Order of the Eastern Star mit and talked of the mutual influence of secret societies and in hall No. 8, the representatives of the Young Woman's Christian association met and reviewed the work of their society.

The attendance was larger than that which crowded the art palace yesterday.

The climax was a reception in honor of the delegates to the congress, the board of lady managers of the World's fair and the distinguished guests of the general Federation of Women's club at the Illinois club house on Ashland avenue. It was the most noton Ashland avenue. It was the most notable social function that has thus far marked the World's fair seases.

EDITORS IN SESSION.

Meeting of Their National Association at

Chicago Yest-rday.
Chicago, Ill., May 16.—The first session of
the National Editorial association was held tonight at the Hotel Mecca. President T. W. Palmer of the World's Columbian exposition and Moses P. Handy welcomed the editors to Chicago. Governor George W. Peck of Wisconsin, a delegate to the convention, re-sponded. Byron W. Price, president of the association, also expressed his thanks to the World's fair officials for the pleasant wel-come extended to them. The annual ad-dress to the convention was then delivered by S. C. Matthews of Memphis, who spoke as follows:

Editor Matthews Address.

Editor Matthews' Address.

I come to tell of a strange, a pregnant and a fateful period in the beginning of our higher civilization. Four centuries ago, a Genoese sailor, filled with the behof that across the unexplored seas lay lands as yet unknown, begged the support of kings that he might verify his convictions. Inexpressibly, patnetically, heroic and tragic is the story of Christopher Columbus. Winning the consent of the Spanish monarch, he fulfilled his every promise. Having raised the flag of Spain and the cross of Christ upon the shores of the new world; having laid under the tribute to the Spanish crown one-half the earth; having indicated his theories; having made illustrious his king and queen for all ages; having gained the plaudits of the whole world, he is regarded with continuely and chains by those whom his loyalty, his courage, his intelligence had blessed. His consolation lay in his consciousness that posterity would do him honor and he bore his manacles with the same fortitude with which he had confronted the mutinous spirit of his crow when hips, giving way to fear and conlidence to dishellef, they would have retraced their cours apon the very eve of achievement. We pay boxauge to Christopher Columbus. The instions of the earth are assembled to honor him.

Could the Vell of the Future Lift.

But if we could see the watching shades of those who stand beyond the veil, and who, in this mortal life, had carned the blessings of their fellow men, we might behold, hand in hand with Christopher Columbus, the face of weary stranger-and changed the order of the

world.

But great as was Columbus, in the same half century there appeared one greater than hesone whose destiny it was to roll back the clouds of superstition; to break down all the bars of human progress; to raiso up the ignorant into the light; to bring mind into quick attrition with mind; to propagate thought; to put knowledge within the reach and hope of the humblest; to promote the liberty of the individual and to make secure the rights of man. On the shores of the silvery Rhine he rose. With poverty as his portion, with the cupidity of his fellows for his courage, with misfortune treading forever upon his heels. John Guttenburg did not relinquish his Godgiven task until he had proved that from his movable blocks and multiplying press books might be made. Trencendously momentous was the cry of the mariner when the edge of the new world litted itself to his tiger eyes above the horizon. Its echo rang from star to star, making a new chord in the symphony of the singing spheres. But the creak and strain of the awkward device, which with such infinite patience he had built, as it brought forth from the hand-hewn type the initial page of the Latin bible, was the signal that John Guttenburg had set free the struggling spirit of that higher civilization, the wondrous evidences of which we may see about us. Those movable blocks were the seeds of human progress, and columbus found the soil where most bountiful should be the harvest.

And what hath been the harvest? But great as was Columbus, in the same half

And what hath been the harvest? A Temple of Refuge.

And what hath been the harvest?

A Temple of Refuge.

The statue of liberty which rises at the nation's gateway is the sign of what hath been established; a temple of refuge for the oppressed of all lands and of all climes—a temple over the portal of which is emblazoned in letters of living light the legend, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain—inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Columbus and Guttenburg—divinely wrought synchronism; mighty corelation.

It is fitting that the representatives of the American press should gather on this historic occasion to admire the spectacle. Shall one ask what part they—the disciples of Guttenburg—may have played in upbuilding, in strongthening and in preserving the American republic; in making sure the sovereignty of the citizens; in encouraging the development of every art and of every industry; in checking the transgressious of oppressors; in preventing the subversion of the dectrines upon which rests the fabric of our government?

The answer would include not only the record of the struggles at a time in defense of the ideas of liberty which were implanted at Plymouth Rock and at Jamestown; on the Hadson and on the Pelaware, but would recite the triumphs of every American citizen, whicher in the field of art, of science, of literature or of statesmanship—for the 'reedom of the press insured the freedom of thought has quickened the aspirations of American manhood. It was Thomas Jeffer son who preferred Lewspapers without a government to a fovernment without and lean upon it. The fact that in the parliament of the American press is the same freedom of speech as in the hais of congress; that editors may defend and the re

There Still Abides a So emn Tru t.

There Still Abides a So emn Tru t.

And with us, my comrades, there still abides the solemn trust. As we have wrought, so must we continue. For so long as we shall be pure in purpose; so long as we shall hold sacred the obligations which we have assumed; so long as we shall not permit the liberty to degenerate into the license of the press; so long as we shall be exemplary in all our relations with our fellows; so long as we shall be as lealous of the rights of others as of our our own; so long as we shall be as lealous of the rights of others as of our our own; so long as we shall be as brave as we are helpful, and as kindly as we are fearless, so long will the republic endure, with each day bringing a new glory with its dawn.

The session closed with an informal re-The session closed with an informal re-

Sigua Cirv, Ia., May 16 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE]-Thomas O'Gorman, a ness Miller, the well known advocate of dress reform, who talked about "The Essentials and Non-essentials of Dress." The Essentials and "Obstacles to Improved Dress." by Octavia W. Bates, and a talk on "Physical Culture—A Mecessary Preparation for Correct Dress and \$150 in cash. No clew to the robbers has been found.

TWO BROKER FIRMS ARE FORCED UNDER

At the Close of Business Affairs on 'Change Assume a More Favorable Turn-Many Failures are Reported from Other Places.

LONDON, May 16 .- Stocks were unsettled and lower, notably American stocks. There was much excitement owing to heavy selling orders from the continent. R. Hodson & Sons, brokers, well known for thirty years. failed. Another small firm has also gone to the wall

At noon, stocks were calmer with a disposition to await developments, accom-panied, however, by a feeling of general dis-trust and disincination to trade. Argentine securities were very flat.

There was less excitement at the hour for

the official close of the Stock exchange, al-though there was no abatement of the anx-iety regarding the outcome of the Australian crisis and the currency troubles in America. A further rise of the bank rate on Thursday to 4, being accepted as a certainty, hardened prices in the discount market. Street business was dull, and the decline in prices was ness was dull, and the decline in prices was ness was dull. maintained at the unofficial close. The day's fall in colonial government bonds ranged from 2 to 414 points. The shares of Australian banks showed an average fall of from 4½ to 8 points. Although cable dispatches showed that Wall street was unsettled, New York orders finally took stock off the English market, thus making values firmer, just at the unofficial close of business.

TAKES ISSUE WITH THE ASSIGNEE.

Garretson Explains Some Things About the

Situation at Sioux City.

Sioux City, Ia., May 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A. S. Garretson, vice president of the defunct Union Loan and Trust company, takes issue with Assignce Hubbard because of his statement to the effect that the company's liabilities are \$3,000,000. He says that the pork packers, millers and elevators here and about here did business through the company and issued \$3,000,000 worth of warehouse receipts against it. He says these are being paid as they mature and will continue to be, so that only \$2,400,000 of the liabilities consists of slow paper.

slow paper.

E. P. Spalding, assignee for Ed Haakinson, the pork packer, illed his estimates of the value of assets today. His statement shows that he will be able to realize but \$24,200 on assets. The schedule filed by the assigner gave assets of \$1.877.788 and \$3,200 on assets. The schedule filed by the assignor gave assets of \$1,877,788 and habilities of \$877,504. Thousands of dollars worth of assets were up though to secure habilities scheduled by them. Of these the assignee says: "Properties inventoried without valuation have, in my judgment, no value in excess of the indebtedness for which other parties had, prior to their assignment to me received them in trust assignment to me, received them in trust

assignment to me, reserved them in trust or as collateral, and now hold them under such prior agreements. In many cases the proceeds of their sale will be large, but after satisfying these prior agreements there will be nothing, so far as I am able to determine, to return to this estate."

H. J. Taylor, assignee of the Sioux City Dressed Beef and Canning company, filed his estimate of values of assets today. In its assignment assets were scheduled at \$33,198 and liabilities at \$199,171. The assignee finds that be will be able to realize \$38,257. Much of this company's assets are up as collateral for liabilities originally scheduled, and in explanation the assignee makes the same statement that was made by Haakinson's assignee.

UNSETTLED STOCKS.

Erratic Movements of the New York Mar

ket Yesterday. NEW YORK, May 16.-Fitteen hunered thousand dollars in gold has been taken for shipment to Europe tomorrow.

Stocks opened firm and fractionally higher. Cordage preferred was higher at 55, and common was also better at 16%. The impression prevails that the condition of the

company is better than at first supposed. The movement after the opening was exceedingly erratic, being alternately weak and strong. The bears made frequent raids, but met a more effective opposition than heretofore. Rock Island rose from 70% to 71%, broke to 69%, and rallied to 70%. The other grangers were firmer, St. Paul selling up to 681, Burlington to 84. Cordage common fell from 163, to 15. At 11 the market was quiet and steady and then became weak and lower, but soon grew firmer. Cordage common rose to 164 and preferred jumped six points to 61. There was a sharp borrowing demand for stocks, some of which commanded a premium. At noon the market was steady

FAILURE OF AN IOWA BANK.

Cause of the Trouble.
WATERLOO, Ia., May 16.—The First National bank of Cedar Falls suspended yesterday, being involved by the assignment of W. M. Fields & Bro., who control a majority of the stock. Field & Bro., are among the largest importers of draft and coach horses in the west, and their failure is due to the decline in stock which they

The liabilities of the bank are estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000, while the personal liabilities of the Fields will be fully as much more. No statement of the assets can be given as yet; the resources consist of 125 imported draft and coach horses and vast tracts of land in Iowa, the Dakotas and Kansas. The bank is in the hands of the bank examiner. It is said to be solvent and will be able to pay all claims in full. The creditors, 152 in number, are mostly farmers from the surrounding country.

DETROIT, Mich., May 16 .- To the disgrace of failure and alleged fraud Herman C. Ficheimer, the largest wholesale liquor dealer in this city, has, it transpires, added

Fallure, Fraud and Forgery.

forgery. Feichelmer's failure occurred two weeks ago. One day later he was arrested on a capias sworn out by his partner, Thomas Swan, who charged fraud, and was released on \$10,000. He immediately left town and has not been seen since. Last night a bank official admitted that much of the \$10,000 of his paper held by them bore forged signa-tures. The persons whose names Feichelmer is alleged to have used are those of Joseph Trunstein of Cincinnati, his father-in-law, Sol Heavenrich of New York and Louis S. Blitz of this city. Fel-heimer's liabilities, so far as known, foot up \$235,000. Cincinnati banks are said to hold large amounts of the forged paper. Felcheimer is believed to be in Montreal.

ROCHESTER, Ind., May 16 .- The report that the Citizens bank of this place is weakened by the failure of the Columbia National of Chicago is without foundation. The Columbia has no interest whatever in the Citizens bank here. Byer Bros. of this place offered \$20,000 to \$30,000 available cash to the Citizens bank today, should it be needed. Other stockholders placed in the bank today sums ranging from \$1,000 to \$5,000, so that the bank is prepared to pay all depositors who want their money the sums due them on demand. The resources of the Citizens bank are large enough to pay \$3 for every dollar of liability.

Ready to Withstand a Run

Will Reorganize the Columbia, New York, May 16 .- At a meeting of the directors of the Cotumbia National bank, held here, it was decided to await the completion of the examination before taking final steps. All the directors except H. D.

UNSTEADY STOCK MARKETS

Kohn, who was sick, were present. The vote to reorganize was unanimous, and committees were appointed to perfect the plans. One of the plans suggested, and the one which will, in all probability, be adopted, is to reorganize with a capital of \$500,000. This, the directors think, will allow for whatever shrinkage there may be and leave a good surplus fund.

London Financial Review.
[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Branett.]
London, May 16. — [New York Herald

Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The stock markets were less excited though without any particular abatement in the feeling of anxiety over the Australian crisis and curroncy difficulty. American stocks were the principal cause of uneasiness. Consols improved 3-16 to 5-16 pence. Colonial government bonds were largely dealt in at forced sales and caused quite a serious fall, especially in Australian and New Zealand issues. Foreign government securities were more or less weak, Home railways were very unsettled all day. Considerable business was done in Americans, while buying and selling about balanced each other. Changes in prices are consequently less violent. Atchison income bonds and Illinois Central are ½ per cent lower and several others are ½ to ½ per cent down, while as regards Chicago & Milwaukee, Norfolk & Western preference and Union Pacific a small improvement is established. Canadians were more or less dull all day. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close ¼ to ½ per cent lower. Central ment bonds were largely dealt in at day. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 14 to 14 per cent lower. Central Argentines have given way 2 per cent, and Buenos Ayres Great Southern 1 per cent. Mexican ordinary are 114 per cent lower, and Mexican preferences 14 per cent. Banking shares are flat, more especially Australian descriptions, which, in several cases, have fallen heavily. Money was in good demand. Short loans were charged 214 to 314 and 15 per cent. mand. Short loans were charged 2% to 3% per cent. The discount market continues firm. Two and three months bills were quoted at 3% to 4 per cent.

Lillnols Bunk Pails.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 16.—The Exchange bank of Normal, a suburb of this city, closed its doors today. It was a private bank conducted by W. H. Shureman. The cause of the failure was doing business without cap-ital. It has been expected for some time. The deposits averaged \$9,000. The capital stock was supposed to be \$25,000. An effort is being made to reorganize, and if unsuc-cessful, an assignment will be made.

Stiff Manages to Keep Affoat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 16.-The North western Guaranty Loan company has not yet suspended, though the officers admit that the financial stringency will probably compel them to do so. It is announced that investors will probably be paid in full. President Menage thinks there will be no loss to either investors or stockholders. There is a much easier feeling today in business

against Godfrey & Clark, paper manufac turers, whose failure was announced yester-day. The total judgments issued so far will reach \$250,000. The solicitor of the firms says the assets will exceed \$500,000. Erastus Wiman As-lg 8. New York, May 16 .- Erastus Wiman has

Pirtsnuno, Pa., May 16. —Judgments aggre

gating nearly \$150,000 were filed today

nade a general assignment for the benefit of creditors. Wiman would not make a formal statement, merely saying the assignment was without preference. Granted Another Attachment. New York, May 16 .- An attachment has

been granted against the West Superior Iron and Steel company for \$95,000 in favor of the Atlantic Trust company. One More Austra lan Bank Goes. LONDON, May 16 .- The failure was announced this morning of the City of Mel-

More God for Export. New York, May 16 .- Half a million dollars

urne bank. It has a manager in

more gold was taken for export today.

BOIES THINKS IT A MIRACLE. Iowa's Governor Su-prised that the Muse . tine Outrage Did Not End Fatilly. DES MOINES, Ia., May 16 - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. | Governor Boies was at his acsk this morning, having returned last

night from Muscatine. When asked what he had to say about the Muscatine affair he replied that there was little to say that had not already been said.

"The crime is a most dastardly one," he remarked. "The murder of the three men whose homes were destroyed would seem horrible, but that would have been far les than what appears to have been attempted A twenty-five pound cask of giant powder was exploded under each of the houses. was exploded under each of the houses. There were fifteen people in the houses, and as I looked at the wrecks that were made I thought it miraculous that all of them were not killed. The two frame houses are totally destroyed and the interior of the brick is a ruin, only the walls standing. I hope the men who did the villainous act were ignor-ant of the force of giant powder, but it looks as though they intended to take the rives of all the people in the three houses in a most horrible manner. Public indignation is properly aroused an I hope the perpetra-tors will be brought to justice. The people of Muscatine are doing all they can to ferret of Muscathie are doing all they can to ferret out the perpretators of the villainous out-rage. Those having the matter specially in charge have some clews which are being carefully followed up. The powder was stolen from a point on the other side of the river and six kwenty-five pound cans were taken. Only three were used under each of the buildings. There is hope of tracing the others into the There is hope of tracing the others into the possession of the parties who did the dastardly act. Of course there are other clews, but at presen' nothing that seems to warrant arrests being made. But the people of Iowa who are justly indignant that such a crime should be committed in our state and hope anxiously to see the perpetrators brought to justice, may rest assured that no stone will be left unturned and no act unperformed to accomplish the end." There is hope of tracing the others into the

TO RESTORE RATES,

Local Passenger Agents at Sait Lake Ana ious to Adjust Matters.

SALT LAKE, U. T., May 16 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE . |- The Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western local passenger officials held a conference today on the question of the advisability of restoring the original rates to the World's fair, making the round trip tickets \$70 as formerly, instead of \$56, as they are now being sold by the Union Pacific. Both companies, it appears, are in favor of an adjustment, saying that it will be to the advantage of both in view of the restoration of the old rates by the Decree 8. restoration of the old rates by the Denver & Rio Grande and Santa Fe.

Omaha Creditors Caught. SALT LAKE, U. T., May 16 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |-Today the Louisville

Liquor company, composed of Henry Bews

A. M. Wood and Maggie R Read, made an assignment in favor of creditors, naming Eben P. Newell as assignee. The liabilities aggregate \$6.805, divided among the creditors in Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco. San Francisco. WORKING FOR YANKTON COLLEGE.

tend Its Facilities. YANKTON, S. D., May 16. - Special to THE BRE. |- The friends of Yankton college are working hard to raise an endowment fund of \$75,000 in order to secure a new science hall to be built by Dr. D K. Pearson of Chicago. Yankton citizens have pledged themselves to raise \$25,000, and South Dakota friends will raise another \$25,000. It is hoped to lay the corner stone of the new half at the commencement in June. The college is in a very flourishing condition and is doing the best educational work of any institution in South Dakota.

Friends of the Institution Anxious to Ex

CLERKS MUST BEAR THE LOAD

NUMBER 231.

Responsibility for the Asylum Steals Being Foisted on to the Board's Subordinates.

CHECK SYSTEM THAT DID NOT CHECK

Books Made to Tally with Vouchers and Vouchers with Bil s-Every hing Left to the Contractor's Howesty and a

Baker's Reliability.

Lancoln, Neb., May 16 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.] - When the court convened this morning Judge Post, in behalf of his associates, announced that the offer made by the attorneys for the respondents had been considered, that the testimony relative to ex-Governor Thayer's message commending the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for their honesty and the testimony relative to the message of ex-Governor Boyd demanding an investigation of the asylum matter, would be admit ted in evidence. He also said that the report of the legislative committee of 1891, the report of Dr. Knapp, the ex-superintendent at the asylum, and the report of the board could be considered. The testimony taken in the investigation, however

he neld was not to be admitted. Following the line of defense which was. indicated yesterday, Major Post, the accountant, went upon the stand for the pur pose of identifying the flour vouchers showing the amount of flour charged by Sewell & Co. and paid for by the state.

He Corrected the Youchers.

"Were you connected with the asylum during the years 1891 and 1892 m "Yes, sir; as an accountant." "Do you remember the time when the officers at the asylum commenced weighing

the coal?" "Yes, sir; there was a record kept in the scale book. The ticket was delivered to the party supplying the coal and the stub book

remained with the asylum." "Did you see these stub books when the youchers were presented for January and February, 1892?"

February, 1892?"

"Yes, sir: I took the stubs and compared them with the vouchers; in January they did not correspond; that voucher was some \$200 too much."

"What did you do with the voucher?"

"Deducted the amount, made the deductions in red ink and then sent it as corrected to the superintendent for approval."

"What did you do touching the coal vouchers for February?"

"There were two vouchers for that month and both were examined in the same way. My recollections are that they were correct or corrected, but I know that when they or corrected, but I know that when they went to the superintendent for approval they were both correct, showing that the amount of coal charged was the amount deligored.

Who held the office of accountant while you were absent?"

"Fred Race and Dr. Bowman. After I returned to the asylum I made a diligent search for the stub books, but was unable to find them."

find them."
"During 1891 and 1892 did you have a record showing the quantity of flour received at the asylum?"
"We had the vouchers, the bills and the bill books; these were all examined before the report was made to the superintendent,

and if any errors were found they were corrected."
"Have you the bill books showing the amount of flour received at the asylum during 1801?" Producing half a dozen large books, the witness answered: "Yes, sir; here they

"Can you produce the bills showing the re-spective amounts of flour charged?"
"I think I can." "Will you find a bill showing 2,500 pounds of flour charged on January 7, 1891?"

Mr. Lambertson objected to the introduction, saying that the state would concede that the bills for the Sewell & Co.'s flour

and the vouchers would correspond.

What the Bills Show. Mr. Webster replied that there was more to the point, as he expected to show that the witness was so familiar with the bills that he could show that every pound of flour charged was delivered.

"That's just what we want to know about," responded Judge Post. "Whose signature is this!" asked Mr. Webster, presenting a flour bill.
"The signature of the baker, whose duty it was to check the flour in and O. K. it. if h

found the quantity and quality correspond-ing with the amount charged."

Taking the flour vouchers and the books, Major Post was enabled to account for the delivering of all of the flour delivered dur-ing 1891, with the exception of some small amounts which did not appear to have been ekecked off by any person at the asylum. The check system was identically as described by The Bre some days ago, as the bills showed for themselves that some of them bore the O. K. of Major Post, while some were checked by J. Dan Lauer, some by the baker, some by the cook and some by Dan Lauer's boy

Dan Lauer's boy.

Just before noon Mr. Webster struck a mare's nest. In one of the vouchers there appeared the words, "not received the flour." Mr. Webster contended that the word "not" had been written in after the voucher was approved and consequently was a forgery.

Major Post declared that the interlin-

eation was made after his approval, but by whom he could not say. whom he could not say.

Justice Maxwell looked at the paper and remarked that in his opinion the bugbear word "not" had been written by the same person who wrote, "received the flour."

Two bills could not be found, but the major was positive that they were in the office when he examined the vouchers.

"Do you know where the stub books for January and February, 1852, are!"

"No, sir; I do not. I returned them to the weighmaster and since that time I have not seen them, now I understand that they are missing."

Lambertson for cross-examination How He Kept His Books. "You check your books up with the vouchers and the vouchers with the books?" "Entries are not made in the books until the vouchers are checked," answered the

"You know nothing about the correctness of bills unless you check them yourself!"
"Only by heresay, but in bills that I checked myself I know everything is cor-

In January, 1892, when the bill showed forty sacks, and there were but thirty-eight sacks of flour received from Sewell, what did you do?"
"I don't remember any such instance."

"When the bills were certified to by the baker, you relied upon that O K ?" "You knew nothing about the matter, aside from the information you gained from the bill?"

"That's all." "That's all."
"Was it the same way with the coal?"
"Yes, I took the word of some one cise, never making any inquiry; my duties were to take the figures as I found them?"

"In 1891 what assurance did you have of the correctness of the bills?"
"The word of the steward and the assur-ance of Dan Lauer. They told me that the weights and bills were correct, and their figures were entered in my book. To my knowledge there was no, check kept by me on coal and flour delivered."

"In July and August, 1891, did you notice any excessive coal deliveries?" "I can't remember now." "Do you remember a deficiency in 1896?"
"I did."

"I did."
"What did you notice?"
"I thought the amount charged was ex-