in St. Louis and Chicago?"

"Five dollars per day."

"You never reported any bill of expenditures?"

"No, sir; we have not finished the building."

"You have finished the appropriation?"

"We have not had a settlement."

"Was not the sum of $1,000 appropriated for your expenses?"

"Yes, sir."

"Has that been expended?"

"Yes, sir; I have spent that and more too."

"How many times have you been to the institution at Nebraska City?"

"I have not been there."

"How many times have you been to Hastings?"

"Fifteen or sixteen times."

When Dorgan Was Employed.

"Was Dorgan a stranger to you when he was awarded the contract?"

"Virtually so."

"Did you know Mosher?"

"Slightly."

"When you hired Dorgan did you not know he was the agent for Mosher?"

"Yes, sir."

"When you hired him was there an application made?"

"There was, and he offered his services for $50 per month; we thought that was a reasonable price."

"Why did you raise Hopkins' salary to $150 per month?"

"He would not work for less."

"Were there any objections to hiring Dorgan?"

"No, sir; there was not."

"Did not the price he offered to work for arouse your suspicions?"

"Not at the time; the attorney general mentioned that there might be impropriety in hiring Dorgan, because he was connected with Mosher. We investigated the matter and concluded that it was proper to hire him."

"Did you agree about the price that was to be paid for prison labor?"

"I don't remember."

"You left that matter open?"

"I thing so, until the first voucher came in, at which time we allowed Dorgan $1 per day for his men."

"Did it not occur to you that it was improper to hire Dorgan, the prison contractor, and let him sell this labor to the state?"

"No, sir; we did not; with the warden there we thought there could be no criticism."

"Did you inquire what prices he paid for the material?"

"No, sir; we did not."

"When you turned over this money what kind of an estimate did you have?"

"It was for labor and material."

"How much had he expended at that time?"

"I can't say, but I know the amount of the voucher had not been expended."

"When the warrant was drawn, had any bills of expenditure come in from Dorgan?"

"No, sir; but I know it was $2,000."

"You say one reason for advancing this money was because you heard it was customary?"

"That was one reason."

"Do you know of any person having made such advances before the work was performed?"

"The government does."

"Why did you continue to pay him money?"

"We have checked his figures and are holding back money that belonged to Dorgan."

"When you was on that trip did you go to Michigan City?"

"No, sir; I did not."

Evidence of the Attorney General.

Attorney General Hastings, one of the respondents, testified that before becoming a state official he was a lawyer.

"What are your duties as attorney general?" asked Mr. Webster.

"Required to advise the state officials, members of the legislature and the county attorneys of the state; appear for the state and defend or prosecute where the state is a party."

Continuing in the same line, Mr. Hastings read several pages of typewritten manuscript upon which he had noted the various things that he had to do.

"Do you have to prepare briefs?"

"Yes, sir; I have prepared nearly 200 cases for the courts."

"How much has the banking law added to your duties?"

"The entire time of one man."

"What assistance do you have?"

"Deputy and stenographer."

"Are you familiar with the duties of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings?"

"Yes, sir; I devote to that all the time I can."

"What time do you have to make a detailed investigation of the vouchers?"

"The vouchers are checked over to see that prices correspond and then they come before the board."

"Can the board investigate each item?"

"They are checked over in the office of the secretary of state, but there is no way by which the board can know whether everything has been delivered, unless a member of the board went to each institution and saw the stuff checked into the storehouses."

Like Mr. Allen, Mr. Hastings went into details, telling the public institutions the construction of which had been superintended by the board.

His Deal With Rewick.

"Do you remember a conversation with Mr. Rewick?"

"When he was at the office I told him that he had some information about the asylum. He said that he had spent a great deal of time and that the information was for himself. I told him that if he did not want to have his name used I would see him protected. Then he refused, but said that if he was elected police judge of Lincoln there would be nothing come of it. This made me mad and he left the office."

"Did you have any knowledge that there was anything wrong at the asylum?"

"Not until I saw the Rewick statements in the newspapers, and immediately thereafter we commenced an investigation."

"Had you had any experience as a mason or builder at the time when the construction of the cell house was commenced?"

Satisfied with Dorgan's Conduct.

"No, sir; but my advice was that the cell house should be constructed by day's labor and not by contract. We decided to hire a superintendent, giving him authority to purchase supplies and material."

"Were you present when Dorgan was hired?"

"No, sir; I was at Hot Springs. The matter was discussed when I came back."

"Was it known to you that the guards would keep the time of the laborers?"

"I went down and found that the guards kept the time and reported to the warden. It was my judgment that the state was amply protected."

"Why did you allow Dorgan the estimates?"

"I speak for myself when I say the estimates represented material contracted for, or on the ground, and labor performed. The estimates are allowed from time to time and warrants drawn."

"After the vouchers were approved where would they then go?"

"To the auditor, who would draw the warrants. I know the vouchers are approved by the auditor after they pass from our board."

"Did you act in good faith when you allowed Dorgan this money?"

"Absolutely so, sir."

"Why did you not make a final settlement with Dorgan?"

"At first it was impossible, as checks and vouchers were not in. Then there were rumors from the penitentiary that things were not right, and upon my advice it was held off pending an investigation; we thought that the reports should be investigated and as a result the matter went to the grand jury, where Dorgan was indicted."

"Was it the decision of the board that this settlement should not be made until this thing was cleared up?"

"Yes sir."

"How did Dorgan's accounts check out?"

"Correct, with the exception of some $20, which was the amount of a freight bill; that led us to believe that Dorgan had accounted for the money and the only question was whether he had overcharged for material and labor. This matter we referred to the grand jury."

Was the Junket Was Legal.

"Regarding the expenditure of the $500 which was paid out while on the trip to look at other prisons, Mr. Hastings said that it was for the purpose of looking into the question of the modern cells and ventilating devices.

"Did you receive information which would be of benefit to the state?"

"Yes, sir, I did; I would have the bunks larger and the system of ventilation more complete."

"Did you have a draft or plan of improved cells prepared?"

"I did."

"Did you absorb any of that $500?"

"My share was $125, and then I expended some of my own money which I never got back."

"Was all of that money legitimately expended?"

"It was."

"As the law officer of the state, did you consider this expenditure legal?"

"Yes, sir; legal and proper; I knew that other boards had made such expenditures, and no question had ever arisen."

"What other warden and chaplain went to a prison congress and charged the expense of the trip to the state?" asked Mr. Lambertson on cross-examination.

"I cannot tell you; though I think Elder Howe went and was paid out of the telephone fund. I will say that I think the state should always be represented in the prison congresses."

"Did the expenditure of this $500 from the cell house fund have anything more to do with the cell house than it had to do with the prison proper?"

"Possibly not."

"Was it necessary to spend the $500 for the expenses of the cell house trip?"

"If we made the tour it could not be made for less than $500."

"You kept no itemized account of your expenses?"

"No, sir; before we started we estimated that we could get along with that money."

Some Pertinent Queries.

"You said that a matter was referred to the grand jury; now you don't mean to say that this cell house question went to the grand jury, do you?"

"No, sir; it was the asylum matter."

"When was this investigation held?"

"October, 1892."

"Now, if you had not heard anything about Dorgan being wrong, why had you not settled with him when he was discharged six months before?"

"Well, his vouchers were not all in, and they had not been checked over."

"Why was it that the board audited the accounts of Dorgan as they were presented?"

"I know in a general way that the board held money that was due Dorgan."

"In the matter of coal all that you did was to approve vouchers which had been certified to by the superintendent of the asylum and the secretary of state?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many cells were to have been built under the Mosher contract?"

"Eighty."

"You say that Dorgan gave a bond; you did not know that until the investigation?"

"That's the way, I think."

"In your conversation with Mr. Rewick, did he not say that there was fraud practiced at the asylum?"

"No, sir; he would not tell that much; the first information that I had of the asylum matter came through the newspapers."

"Day's work on the cell house meant free labor?"

"Yes, sir; everything outside the wall was free labor."

"Did you ever converse with Mr. Bowerman about the asylum matter?"

"No, sir."

Grand Jury Offered in Evidence.

At the close of the examination Mr. Webster offered in evidence a certified copy of the letter which the board sent to the grand jury asking the members to look into the asylum charges.

"Did Governor Boyd write you a letter calling your attention to the rumors about the asylum?" asked Mr. Lambertson as the witness was leaving the stand.

"It may be that such was the case, but I am not positive.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Patsy Bolivar Tebeau's Gang Wallops Uncle in Shameful Style.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—For five innings the Spiders could do nothing with Hutchison's curves and were blanked, while the Colts had piled up five runs by hard hitting. The tide then turned and Hutch was touched up in a lively way. Cloudy. Score:

Chicago	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0—	5
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	1	*—	10

Hits: Chicago, 12; Cleveland, 13. Errors: Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 0. Earned runs: Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 6. Batteries: Hutchison and Kittridge; Young and Zimmer.

Lay It All on Stivetts.

BOSTON, Mass., May 22.—Boston lost today's game to Philadelphia through poor pitching by Stivetts and Merritt's misjudgment in the ninth inning. Score:

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	5—	9
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0—	7

Earned runs: Philadelphia, 4; Boston 3. Hits: Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 11. Errors: Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3. Batteries: Weyhing, Scharritt, Taylor and Clements; Stivetts, Gansel.

Colonels Brace Up at Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 22.—The Louisvilles defeated Cincinnati in a finely contested game. The Colonels hit the ball at the right time, while Stratton kept the hits of the Reds scattered. Clear and hot. Attendance, 4,500.

Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	3
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1

Hits: Louisville, 6; Cincinnati, 5. Errors: Louisville, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Earned runs: Louisville, 2. Batteries: Stratton and Grim; Chamberlin and Vaughn.

Breaking the Brown's Pace.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 22.—Clarkson was hit hard by the Pittsburgs and the latter won easily. Bierbauer's two-base hit brought in three runs. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5	*—	14
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1—	5

Hits: Pittsburg, 16; St. Louis, 7. Errors: Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 4. Earned runs: Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 2. Batteries: Terry and Mack; Clarkson and Peitz.

McNabb Beats the Giants.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 22.—The Giants lost to the Orioles by a score of 7 to 8 and Rusie pitched. He allowed more bases than he did hits. Score:

Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5—	8
New York	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	1—	7

Hits: Baltimore, 8; New York, 11. Errors: Baltimore, 5; New York, 2. Earned runs: Baltimore, 1; New York, 2. Batteries: McNabb and Clark, Rusie and McMahon.

Senators Deliberately Dump a Game.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Washingtons threw away their chances of winning from the Brooklyns at Eastern park, Brooklyn. They outbatted their opponents two to one, and had they backed Meekin well they would have won. Score:

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1—	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2

Hits: Brooklyn, 4; Washington, 8. Errors: Brooklyn, 2; Washington, 4. Earned runs: Washington, 2. Batteries: Haddock and Dailey; Meekin and Ferrell.

Standing of the Teams.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Cleveland	10	3	76.9	Cincinnati	10	12	45.5
Brooklyn	11	7	61.1	Washington	9	11	45.0
Pittsburg	11	7	61.1	Baltimore	9	11	45.0
Philadelphia	11	7	61.1	New York	8	12	40.0
St. Louis	12	8	60.0	Chicago	6	12	33.3
Boston	10	10	50.0	Louisville	3	10	23.1

One of the Old-Fashioned Kind.

PERU, Neb., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The first game of base ball this season between the State Normal nine and the Auburn High School team was played Saturday at Auburn. At the close of the nine innings the game stood: Normalites, 78; Auburn, 14. Two more games will be played before the close of the school year. The State Normal team accepted a challege from the State University nine today. The game will be played at Nebraska City next Monday, May 29.

Military Mems.

Colonel Gordon and several privates came down from Fort Niobrara yesterday to attend the grand jury hearing of the Baxter case.

A court martial has been called to meet at Fort Robinson next Thursday. Following are the officers detailed for the court: Captain Clarence A. Stedman, Captain Edward Everetts, assistant surgeon, Captain Joseph Gerrard, Lieutenant Montgomery D. Parker, Lieutenant G. S. Bingham, Lieutenant John H. Alexander, Lieutenant Lawson M. Fuller, Lieutenant Frank A. Armstrong, Lieutenant John Gardner, judge advocate, all of the Ninth cavalry.

In Their Original Quarters.

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A private dispatch states: Carr and Nutcher, the other two prisoners who escaped from the Fremont county jail a few days ago, were captured this afternoon. All four now occupy their original cells in the jail. As far as known here no one was hurt in the several skirmishes between the prisoners and sheriff's posses.

WORK OF NEBRASKA'S HANDS

Magnificent Display of the State's Industrial Activity in Many Lines.

MANUFACTURERS EXPOSITION OPENED

Mayor Bemis Commends the Home Patronage Principle and President Page Presses the Button—Congressman Bryan Pays an Eloquent Tribute.

Amid a blaze of light and an outburst of oratory, inspired by the worthy occasion, the second annual exposition of the manufacturers of the state was formally opened at the Coliseum last evening, under the auspices of the Manufacturers and Consumers association of Nebraska.

The weather was not at all auspicious, but that fact did not induce the committee to consider a postponement advisable, even though it had deterred many of the members of the association from sending out their goods, as every man of them had become so imbued with business principles that there was not a thought of breaking faith with the public. The exposition had been announced to open at that time, and open it must, regardless of consequences. And they had no reason to regret their course, as despite the chilly dampness and muddy streets there was an unusually large attendance for the opening night, when it was to be expected that few of the exhibits would have been completed, and that a somewhat chaotic appearance would be apparent.

The heavy rainfall that continued almost without interruption during the entire day prevented the delivery of any goods that were not already in place, as exhibitors were not willing to run the risk of having the appearance of their exhibits spoiled during the entire exposition by getting them wet on the eve of the opening. Many were able to make a partial exhibit, but there were few exhibits that were really complete and that did not show that the storm had interfered with the successful execution of carefully made plans.

Tickets Good for Another Time.

The executive took all these things into consideration and promptly decided that no admission fee should be charged, and not a ticket was taken up, every one of the visitors being told to keep his admission card and come again when the exposition was complete.

This was in accordance with the idea of the association in making the exhibit, that the exposition was not a money making affair for the association, but was rather an educational enterprise for the purpose of introducing the people to Nebraska-made goods, and by this object lesson open their eyes to the development of the resources of the state.

Even though the exposition was in a crude state, as compared with what it will be as soon as the exhibits are in place, it must not be supposed that there was nothing there to see last night, as it was well worth 25 cents of any man's money to view the scores of silent exhibits, to say nothing of those where machinery and skilled workmen and workwomen were turning out Nebraska manufactures as deftly and rapidly as is done day after day in busy factories in various parts of the state.

The committee has arranged for formal opening ceremonies and as the hour arrived the platform at the north end of the great building became the objective point toward which the crowd gravitated. On the rostrum were seated President W. A. Page of the Manufacturers and Consumers association, President W. A. L. Gibbon of the Commercial club, Secretary Holmes, Mayor Bemis, Congressman Bryan and several other members of the executive committee. Mr. Page presided and briefly prefacing his remarks with an expression of satisfaction over the work of the association and the outlook for a successful exposition, he introduced Mayor Bemis, who spoke as follows:

Encouragement from the Mayor.

MEMBERS OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION OF NEBRASKA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—For the second time I have the honor of addressing you on the occasion of your annual exposition, and it gives me great pleasure to say that there are the best of reasons for extending to you my most hearty congratulations on the splendid progress your association has made during its brief existence of less than two years. When I stood here last June, on the occasion of your first exposition, your organization had been in existence but nine months, yet your membership at that time included about 150 firms in nearly all of the larger towns and cities in the state. Since that time the number of firms in your association, as I am informed, has increased to 175, the best and most responsible houses in the state being included in your list. That the influence of your work has extended to the remotest corners of our state there can be no doubt. It is a grand movement and one which should receive the earnest support of all people who are concerned about the advancement of the commercial interests of our state.

If we of the west expect to increase the wealth and material prosperity of this region of untold resources we must establish a system of reciprocity, pure and simple. We must patronize one another, and not only keep the bulk of our money circulating among ourselves, but promote the development of our infant industries. No valid reason can be urged why this state should not, within its boundaries, manufacture all, or nearly all, of the staples needed in life. Where in all the world is a finer country for raising the sugar beet? Where is the section that can boast of better water power than lies within the confines of our own state? Why should we not make our own flour instead of buying from Minneapolis? We have a cotton mill; why should we not also have a woolen mill? All that is needed is development, and this can only come when we all stand shoulder to shoulder and assist in making a tangible fact of what is now largely a theory. The very essence of this idea lies in the sentiment "Home Patronage," which you have adopted as your rallying cry, and it is by this that we must accomplish the desired end.

Therefore, I say your association is deserving of the encouragement of every loyal citizen of this state, and not only that, but every person who has the prosperity of the state at heart is in duty bound to support the movement by giving home manufacturers the preference and by patronizing local houses instead of sending to Chicago or New York for necessaries or luxuries for himself or family.

As I look around me and see this extensive and varied display of Nebraska products and manufactures I am impressed, not only with the magnitude of the work you have undertaken, but with the successful manner in which you have carried it along. Here we have about 1,500 displays including nearly every necessary of life, as well as a great many of what may well be classed as luxuries. All of these are either produced within our state or are handled by our home firms. It costs no more to patronize these firms than it does to purchase the same goods through outside agencies, and a portion, at least, of the purchase price remains here instead of going to swell the bank account of the Chicago or New York merchant. The firms here represented come from every section of the state and the interests involved are of paramount importance to our existence as a commonwealth.

State-Wide in Its Influence.

Your association is not an Omaha institution, but it is one whose organization covers the entire state and whose directors are chosen from all sections of Nebraska. It gives me great pleasure, as the executive of the metropolis of the state, to welcome you and all your friends to Omaha. The gates of the city are open and we invite you to enter and remain with us. I desire to thank the members and officers of your association, in the name of the city of Omaha, for the pleasure they have afforded us by the beautiful and instructive display which they have prepared.

Such institutions as this of yours will be a potent factor in dispelling the feeling of distrust which has existed to some extent between the state at large and Omaha. It has undoubtedly been apparent to most of you that there has been for years a feeling throughout the state that Omaha was disposed to claim the lion's share of everything. It must be evident to all of you that it is to Omaha's best interest to foster in every possible way such an organization as the Manufacturers and Consumers association on the theory of reciprocity, just as much as it is to the advantage of the state at large to foster it. This common interest, these friendly visits will result in strengthening and cementing together forever the whole state of Nebraska, and all feeling of hostility of one part of the state toward another part, or of one town or city toward another town or city, will disappear. We must all work together for our common good and not allow any feeling of petty jealousy to estrange us.

In behalf of Omaha I wish the Manufacturers and Consumers association abundant success in this, their second, exposition, and once more I extend to the association and all our visitors a hearty welcome to our city.

The mayor was followed by Hon. W. J. Bryan, who had been invited to deliver the address partly as a representative Nebraskan, partly because of his well known ability to make an interesting speech and partly as a fitting compliment to his home city of Lincoln, whose manufacturers had taken hold with a will and had worked hand in hand with the other members of the association to make the exposition a signal success.

From Lincoln's Son of Destiny.

Mr. Bryan spoke of the work done by the association and complimented the members on what they had already achieved. He said that the manufacturer was not the pioneer of a state, but likened him to the bride of the young pioneer, who first goes into a new country and makes for himself a home after which he goes back and takes to himself a wife, who goes with him to his new home to assist in beautifying it and further developing his farm. Such was the manufacturer, who follows the pioneer and joins him in developing the resources of a state, and the speaker was glad to know that this state had reached the period in its growth and development where the manufacturer had become an important and essential factor.

Nebraska manufacturers must do two things in order to achieve success in their undertaking. They must turn out goods of as good quality as the manufacturers of the east and meet the prices of the east, and must also get their goods before the public. He believed that they must do more than that—they must keep them before the public. He did not say this as an advertising agent in the interest of any newspaper, but it was a fact that ought to be patent to all. The manufacturers of Nebraska were advertising their businesses, and he was certain that the revelations of this exposition would be as great a surprise to hundreds and thousands of Nebraskans as it had been to him, setting forth so plainly and convincingly the diversity and importance of the manufactures of the state.

At the conclusion of the address, the president touched the button, the buzz of the machinery filled the building, and the exposition had been formally and properly inaugurated.

The statement that all the space at the disposal of the committee had been taken was corroborated, had such a thing been necessary, by the banners and bunting that were to be seen everywhere, for it was apparent in the empty stalls that they were to be occupied, for the decorator had been there and gotten things in readiness for the placing of the exhibits, the arrival of which had been postponed at the last minute by the rain. This delay was especially noticeable among the exhibitors of the bulky goods, as it was impossible to box them readily so as to protect them from the weather. The carriage men were in this list, for although their booths were completed none were filled except such as were placed in readiness for inspection last Saturday. The flour men were in the same category, as it would have been impossible to have gotten the cereal powder into the building yesterday without having it converted into paste.

Kearney Men Missed the Train.

The Kearney manufacturers wired that they had missed a train, but would arrive this morning with their exhibits all ready to set up in a half hour's time. Their exhibit includes a loom from the Kearney Cotton mills, which will be in operation in the building during the entire exposition. The necessary shafting is already in position for it, and the power that will run the loom was last evening utilized in operating an immense iron lathe that was shaving curls from a large bar of metal, to the delight of the little ones and the interest of their elders.

The wire spring bed machine attracted as much attention as it did a year ago, while the box machine with its wholesale nailing attachment was constantly surrounded. The great feature, however, seemed to be the pottery maker, and during the entire evening his quarters were besieged with a curious throng, three or four deep, who watched intently as chunks of repulsive mud grew rapidly into shapely jugs, urns and vases under his skillful manipulation. They had all heard many times of the pliability of clay in the hands of the potter, but this was the first time that many of them had ever had an object lesson on that point. Shirt factories were in full operation, and long rows of machines, operated by as many bright-eyed girls, were there to turn out garments while you waited, while the young man, whose mission on earth is to minister to the ravenous appetite of a gleaming band knife, cut the goods on which the young women aforesaid exercised their ingenuity and experience.

The young women who wrap soap and yeast cakes faster than they chew gum are there again, and apparently wrap two cakes this year where last year they disposed of one.

But it were unfair to particularize where there are so many features and exhibits of interest and credit, and especially as they are not all yet in position. As a whole, the exhibit made by the manufacturers is highly creditable to the state, and no citizen need be ashamed to take visitors from abroad to the Coliseum building during the next ten days. A great deal more money has been spent by the individual exhibitors than was the case last year, and there is a noticeable improvement in the artistic arrangement and decoration of the booths, the use of flowers being lavishly indulged in.

A few rough posts and ragged corners were still noticeable, but the work will be completed this morning, and the manufacturers' exposition will then be in shape to challenge criticism.

To Observe Memorial Day.

SHELTON, Neb., May 22.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Joe Hooker post of this place has completed arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial day. Rev. M. F. Loomis will deliver the address.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Rev. J. W. Hancher, president of the Hot Springs, S. D., Wesleyan college, is in the city.

Mrs. Julia Schneider of Marburg, Germany, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Julius Festner.

Mr. John Latenser has received his commission as chief of construction of the new federal building.

Dr. J. R. Conklin, who has been in Florida since last December, has returned greatly improved in health.

Colonel Chase has been to Racine, Wis., to attend the golden wedding of his sister, Mrs. William Silloway.

Miss Nellie Hardy has gone to Chicago, and after visiting the World's fair will go to Cleveland, O., to spend the summer.

Corporals Alexander Miller and P. Costello and Sergeant M. McCormick of Fort Niobrara are in attendance as witnesses before the United States grand jury in the Baxter murder case.

At the last session of the Nebraska District turnverein Henry Kummerow was chosen as the judge to the national contest at Milwaukee to represent this state. He has therefore been recommended as such to the bundes committee.

J. F. Keeley of Fort Niobrara, Neb., is in the city to testify in the Baxter murder case. Mr. Keeley is an applicant for the position as register of the United States land office at Valentine and has the endorsements of most of the members of the state central committee.

Past commander of Custer post No. 7, Fritz Wirth, has been made happy by the receipt of his commission as aide-de-campe from Department Commander A. H. Church of the Grand Army of the Republic of Nebraska. This well deserved honor was conferred upon the old veteran as a recognition of the great zeal he has always displayed in furthering the interests of the army.

Luther Goddard and K. W. Cummings of London, Eng., are in the city. These gentlemen are making a tour of the United States. They have recently been in the Hawaiian Islands. Speaking of the sentiment for annexation there, Mr. Cummings said that he thought annexation would be the eventual outcome. He criticised Queen Liliuokalani somewhat adversely and said that the mixed population of the islands and the indifference of the natives to work would eventually eradicate the native Hawaiian. The foreign element in the islands was fast assuming supremacy.

At the Mercer: R. L. Fisher, Kansas City; A. M. Wheeler, Minneapolis; R. C. Glaser, Denver; F. H. Spearman, McCook; J. H. Ballenger, Fort Robinson; Frank Slasson, Kenosha, Wis.; H. C. Cook, Sioux City; H. M. Kaufman, Chicago; John W. Hancher, Hot Springs; J. V. Chandler, Lincoln; J. L. Ritter, North Bend; T. B. Moore, Lincoln; A. J. Wilkinson, Keokuk; A. J. Van Eagers, New York; G. S. Houghton, Chicago.

NEW YORK, May 22.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Omaha: W. K. Shaw, Westminster; F. C. Grable, Hoffman; C. S. McMorris, Bartholdi; G. W. McGrath, Windsor; W. K. Smith, buyer for Nebraska Furniture company, Broadway Central.

WHISKY TRUST TROUBLES

Rumors that the Big Corporation is on the Verge of Dissolution.

DECLARE IT A STOCK JOBBING SCHEME

Officers of the Trust Say There Is Nothing in the Report—Cause for the Rumors—Feeling at Chicago and Other Places.

NEW YORK, May 22.—Wall street is mystified by the withdrawals of distilleries from the Whisky trust. Rumors are abroad that this move is merely a part of a stock jobbing scheme to affect the price of the stock. It is is said that some of the management is heavily short of trust certificates and the constant shading of prices was for the purpose of allowing them to get back their stock. This falling bond scheme has been been tried before without effect, and now this sensation has been sprung, but today, as heretofore, leading operators here stepped in and frustrated the plan.

The Evening Post says that a large number of Whisky trust certificate holders met today and decided to take immediate steps to protect their interests. It is understood that an application will be made in Chicago at once for an injunction to prevent any steps toward dissolution and for a receiver in the interest of certificate holders. The same party asserted that operators who have been short were heavy buyers of stock and also assert that some of the directors of the company are short fully 100,000 shares, and that the announcement of the withdrawal of the Woolner distilleries was made for the purpose of facilitating the covering of these shorts.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., May 22.—Mr. W. N. Hobart of the firm of Hobart & Co., of this city, one of the directors and for a long time treasurer of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company, says emphatically that the assertion that the Peoria distilleries can withdraw from the trust and take possession of their distilleries is pure nonsense. They have received certificates for their property, and it would be folly for them to think of receiving their property back again without surrendering their certificates. Mr. Hobart says their rent is not due; that their lease provides for a revaluation every five years and, therefore, a committee of appraisement is to examine the various distilleries and report. When that report is made the rent is to be paid. The appraisers' report concerning the Peoria distilleries has not yet been made and, therefore, the rent has not been paid. The least that the Peoria distillers can do, he says, is to bring suit for their rents in case it should appear that it ought to be paid after the appraisers have made their report.

What They Say in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 22.—"It is nothing more than a stock jobbing scheme," said P. J. Hennessy, secretary of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company, otherwise known as the Whisky trust, today. He was speaking about the report that the withdrawal of the five dissatisfied Peoria firms from the combine would result in its total disruption. Their assertion that the reason they withdrew from the trust is because their rent has not been paid, is explained in this way: When the trust took the property it leased the land for twenty-five years. This is the first year in which a revaluation was to be made, and there was a disagreement as to the appraisement. When that is adjusted the rent will be paid as usual. There is no prospect of the trust being disrupted.

Concerning the charge that the trust would not be able to pay the rebates owed the dealers who obtain their supplies from them, Mr. Hennessy said: "No one has a right to make that allegation. We have never forfeited any of our rebate certificates and there is no prospect of our not being able to pay them."

OH, NO, IT IS NOT A TRUST.

Mr. Iler Says Partners in the Distilling Company Can't Withdraw as They Please.

Mr. Peter Iler, owner of the Willow Springs distillery, does not seem to be the least disturbed by the reported withdrawal of several of the heaviest distillers of Illinois from the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company, known to the public as the Whisky trust.

Speaking of the matter yesterday, he said: "I see by the papers that Woolner Bros., E. S. Easton, H. & J. Schwabacker and J. H. Francis have served notice upon the vice president of the Distilling and Cattlefeeding company in Chicago that they have withdrawn from what they call the trust; in other words, they have decided to pull the property which they formerly owned out of the company and take charge of it themselves. I don't understand how they can do anything of the kind without resorting to a regular process of law. This Distilling and Cattle Feeding company is a stock company incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois and the distilleries that are in it belong to the company, not to their former owners. The former owners simply own stock in the company. They own a general interest in all of the property of the company and that general interest is represented by the stock they hold. They can no more withdraw from the company than men can withdraw from holding an interest in any other corporation without due process of law. These men who claim they have withdrawn are employed by the company on a salary just as I am employed. How could I draw out of the distillery here that I formerly owned without taking the necessary legal steps? I am hired by the company to manage the Willow Springs distillery and, as I see it, I could not withdraw the property for I do not own it personally. I hold stock in the company which owns all the distilleries in the company. They are located in Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Nebraska and Minnesota. The company is capitalized at $35,000,000."

With regard to the complaint that rents have not been paid, made by the dissatisfied firms that have taken steps to withdraw, Mr. Iler said: "It may be possible that some of the ground rents have not been paid as promptly as they should, but I am of the opinion that the delay has been occasioned by the fact that the grounds are subject to reappraisement every five years. Most of the former owners of these distilleries retained the ownership of the ground upon which the distilleries are located when they sold the distilleries to the company, and the company pays rent on the ground. I got my rent regularly, and I see no reason why Woolner Bros. and others who are dissatisfied should not get their rents promptly also, unless the reappraisement of the grounds is necessary and has delayed the payment of rents."

Mr. Iler was asked if recent legislation against trusts would not make it easy for the dissatisfied firms to withdraw if they saw fit to take such a step.

"You must bear in mind that this is not a trust," said Mr. Iler, his face wreathing pleasantly under the influence of one of those smiles that have been worth many thousands of dollars to Mr. Iler. "This is a stock company, incorporated under the laws of the state of Illinois. How are men going to pull out of such a company unless they take the legal steps that are necessary in all such cases? Why, if that sort of business were to be countenanced it would break up the strongest and oldest stock companies in the country in short order. Whenever a stockholder became dissatisfied with the way the business was being carried on, or for any reason became convinced that his interests would be better served by getting out of the company, he could just get hold of a block of property that would about represent what he sold to the company and pull out. There is no regularity or business method it that sort of thing, and it is my opinion that these men will find that they cannot withdraw, as they call it, until they go about it in a legal manner."

Situation at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., May 22.—Matters seem to be quieting down some in the Whisky trust trouble here. President Greenhut said this morning that the trust's attorney was considering the withdrawal of the Peoria distilleries and had promised an opinion during the day. Until that was received he could say nothing. He certainly had no fear of a receivership as the company was paying all bills as soon as presented. Representatives of the seceding distilleries view their action in a different way this morning. They say they took possession of their property as any owner might when the rent was not paid, but have no intention of abandoning the trust, in fact they admit that they were bluffing yesterday and say that everything will be arranged satisfactorily.

BIG SLUMP IN WHISKY.

Withdrawal of Distilleries from the Trust Weakens Stocks on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The withdrawal of five distilleries from the Whisky trust caused a break on the Stock exchange this morning from 17½ to 13. Transactions were on a large scale and attended with much excitement. The general list was in sympathy with the decline at the opening, ranging 1 per cent within the first ten minutes. However, Whisky rallied to 15. The engagement of $1,000,000 in gold for Europe helped to unsettle matters after the opening. Toward 11 o'clock, however, the market began to strengthen and prices advanced all along the line with good buying by operators who feel that the gold export movement has been discounted. At 11 o'clock the market was firm and there was a slight advance in Whisky, it rising to 16½. At noon the market was quiet and dull.

MAY BE HEARD HERE.

Discord in the Lincoln Diocese May Be Harmonized in Omaha.

Bishop Scannell left Omaha yesterday, and will be absent several days. His present trip is presumably one of peculiar significance just at this particular time. It is even hinted that his absence is occasioned by an alleged lack of harmony between Bishop Bonacum and the priests of the Lincoln diocese. For several months there have been periodical rumors to the effect that the white wings of harmony were drooping at Lincoln.

The snow ball of gossip loses nothing in its roll, but on the contrary, gathers fresh snow at every revolution. It is said that the Lincoln diocese affair is not an exception in this respect.

And as a result a somewhat startling rumor—the product of numerous whisperings—reached Omaha yesterday. It was to the effect that a delegation of priests from the diocese in question had come to present their alleged grievances against Bishop Bonacum personally to Bishop Scannell, with a request that he would take the question up with Mgr. Satolli, the representative of the pope at Washington, for final remedy.

A BEE reporter repaired to the episcopal residence at Thirty-sixth and Burt streets last evening to ascertain the truth of the rumor.

Vicar General Colaneri appeared in response to a vigorous pressure on the electric bell button.

"Is Bishop Scannel at home?" asked the reporter.

"No," was the response, "The bishop is not in the city."

"When did he depart?"

"He left for a few days trip, today."

"Where did he go, please?"

There was a brief pause. The vicar general made a mental survey of his visitor and finally said: "He went to Kansas and will be home Wednesday, probably."

"Has there been a delegation here today or at any time, please, to present alleged grievances against Bishop Bonacum of Lincoln?" asked the reporter. "Or has his official attention been called to the matter in any way?"

"No, sir; there has been no delegation here today or any time that I know of, on the business you speak of."

"Is there a lack of harmony or any foundation for a rumor that such a visit was likely?"

"Oh! I have heard that there was trouble in the Lincoln diocese between Bishop Bonacum and the priests," said the vicar general with evident reluctance. "Possibly a delegation of the character you speak may visit Bishop Scannell in the future. However, I only surmise it as a possibility. I have received no official notification to that effect, as yet. It has been rumored several times that there was a lack of harmony in the Lincoln diocese. Possibly some discontent exists there. If so, it may be due to hot-headedness on the part of some one. You had better see the bishop when he returns."

"You say the bishop has gone to Kansas. He will not likely go to Washington to see Mgr. Satolli before his return, will he?" asked the reporter.

Vicar General Colaneri simply smiled and shook his head in the negative.

"Come around next week," he said. "Perhaps you may be able to get some particulars at that time if any discontent in the Lincoln diocese has been called to the bishop's official attention. As for myself, in his absence, I do not care to discuss the matter beyond what I have already said. The papers have had considerable in about the matter, you know, and you doubtless realize the position in which I am placed."

"Then in view of the many rumors that come from the Lincoln diocese, you do not regard it as improbable that the matter will eventually be referred to Bishop Scannell?" was the final interr