incompotent, irrevalent and immaterial. The Court-What was said?

2

Mr. Simeral-Note an exception. A-II I remember it, he was looking over the appearance docket of the court, and he turned to this Jardine case, or was about to and he spoke to me concerning it and in reference to the defendant in the case plead-ing guilty, and asked me if there was some special influence, or some special pull, or some words to that effect-I don't remember just the word he used-by reason of which he had the sentence suspended. Q-What did you say to him? A-I told him there was not; that I thought it was a descripted that a the the sentence suspended.

deserving thing to do; that the court did just Q.-What did you say to him about the

course pursued in reference to the case of Jardine? A.--I said that the court had spoken to me about the matter and had told Jardine' me about what he was going to do, and

thought it was a wise thing. Q.-That, you say, was on the 9th day of this month, after the disposition of the Jarding case?

Simeral-That is objected to, as the records are the best evidence.

records are the best evidence. The Court—Answer the question. Mr. Simeral—Note an objection. A.—It was the day, your honor, in which action was taken in the Jardine case. I don't remember exactly the date. Imme-

diately after the action was taken, before I left the court house.

The Court Cross-examine, if you wish to, Mr. Defendant, Judge Duffie-1 wish to inquire at this stage of the proceedings if you intend to allow the defendant to be represented by at-

torney. The Court-You heard what I said, didn't

Judge Duffle-You said that he should be

so represented, if I remember - that he should be so represented. The Court-Didn't you hear just what I said now?

Judge Duffle-I understood your honor address yourself to the defendant. The Court-I did, sir. I said. "Have you

or your counsel any questions to ask? Didn't you so understand it?

Judge Duffle-No, sir; I did not. The Court-You should have heard it. Judge Duffic-I beg your honor's pardon. The Court-Granted, sir.

Cross-examination by Judge Duffle: Q-Did you have a talk previous to the ik you had with Mr. Percival, with him talk you had with Mr. Percival, with him and Mr. Haynes? A-The two gentlemen came to my office, I believe some time-I don't remember whether before or after this action in the Jardine case.

Q-You had a conference with them to-gether about that case, did you not? A-

Yes, sir. Q .- Is it the same conversation that you have related here? A .- No, sir.

Q.-What, if anything, was said about to case-it was previous to The Bee-to the publication of this article, was it not? The Court-You need not answer the question until the interrogation is put to

you by the court. Judge Duffie-Note an exception

Q .-- In that conversation, to which I have referred, at which Mr. Haynes was present wasn't it had in reference to the matter o the letter published in The Bee-or the article published in The Bee, or the letter by you published in The Bee? A—I think was in reference to a letter I had sent This is what it was, when I come to think I had sent a communication to The Bee with reference-The Court-What conversation are you

Judge Duffie-To the conversation with Mr.

Haynes and the defendant. The Court-I was only interrogating yo on your conversation with the defendant

Confine yourself to what was examined upor in chief. I asked you nothing about a conversation with Mr. Haynes. Mr. Simeral-It is the same transaction.

The Court-I have ruled on it, sir. Judge Duffle-Note an exception.

Judge Duffle-Did you in that conversation

express surprise that the plea of guilty should be allowed in that case? A-Which case do you refer

Q-The Jardine case. A-In that conversa-

tion I had at my office? The Court-You will not answer anything about a conversation you had in your office

until I examine you about that. Judge Duffle-Note an exception. The Court-Your exception goes down as a

matter of course. Judge Duffle-You had a conversation, as] derstand it, with the court, as to the best method of proceeding in this case of the State against Jardine? A-Well, the court told me what his views of the case were, as er, nor Mrs. Jardina, nor the children, nor any one except the defendant and his brother in my life, that I know of, and I hadn't either of them for six months previou to that conversation.

nounced ?

Q-You say you advised with the court relation to allowing the defe Jardine, to depart? A-To be released upon bond until the September term of the court. Q-Did you at that time know of a sec

of the statutes of this state which vides that in case of a ples of guilty the plea shall be entered upon the indictment and the accused shall be placed in the cus-Indistment tody of the sheriff until sentence is pro-A-I don't know; I think there is

a statute of that kind. Q-I asked you if you knew of that stat-A-I hadn't read it in reference to this case. I have a general recollection of a statute of that character.

Q-Since you have been prosecutor you have had averal pleas of guilty entered, haven't you? A-Yes, sir; quite a number have had averal pleas of guilty entered, haven't you? A—Yes, sir; quite a number of pleas of guilty. Q—And you have taken pains to in-struct yourself with reference to your duties upon the entry of such a plea? A—I always

try to perform my duty. Q-Did you read the code or this statute

In connection with such cases? $\Lambda - I$ have a general knowledge of a statute of that kind being upon our statute books. Q-Did you, at the time of your conversa tion with the court, inform the court that he had no power to release the defendant upon the plea of guilty, but that he must remand

him to jail until sentence was pronounced -No, sir: I did not call attention to any thing of that kind. I was simply looki after my part of the duties of this court, and relying upon the fact that Judge Scott would attend to his part.

Q-Inn't it a part of your duty to advise the court when called upon by the court as to what the statute or the law of the case is Isn't it a part of the duties of your office to investigate those very things, Mr. Kaley' A-Possibly. Whenever the court asks me for an opinion or to investigate anything I have always tried to comply with the equest.

Q-Did he ask you to investigate this mat-

er? A-He did not. Q-How did it come, then, that any confer ence was had between you with reference to what was best to be done in the case A-It was more on the question of facts sur-rounding the case than it was a question of law. There was no question of law raised

Q.-How did you ascertain the facts? A.-Well, I don't know. There is a number of persons had spoken to me about this case who knew Jardine and who knew his family and the family connection and so forth, as they do in a number of cases. His attorne had spoken to me about it and told me what he knew about it.

Q .- Who was his attorney? A .- Mr. Cal-Q .- You had already tried one jointly in-

dicted with this man for the same offe A .- One of my deputies had conducted the case; it was tried under my jurisdiction.

Q .- Then the full facts in relation to the matter had been ascertained? A .- They had, yes, sir. -And the man who was jointly indicted

and who was the servant of this man Jardine was already sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, was he not? the penitentiary, was he hol? The Court-You need not angwer that. You have gone as far as I will permit you to go. You are going outside of the exam-ination by the court. This is a question as

to what this defendant wrote is a contempt of this court. It is to that that ou must confine yourselves. You cannot

Judge Duffle-I do not wish to, if your onor please. The Court—You cannot ask this question

That is ruled on. If you have any other questions to ask, I will pass upon them. Judge Duffie-Note an exception.

Q-Who tried the case of the state against jointly indicted with this defendant The Court-You need not answer that, Judge Duffle-Note an exception to the rul-

Q-Did you know of a statute of this state in the criminal code which made a defendant who had been convicted a prisoner of the state, and that the state should pay charges of his keeping? A-Yes, sir, Q-After conviction? A-Yes, sir, Q-Did you call the attention of the court

to this statute in advising him about the

The Court-You need not answer. Judge Duffie-Note an exception, Mr. Re-porter. That is all, then, if your honor please.

for the purpose of showing that The Bee is paper of general circulation. Q-Do you know whother The Bee is gen-rally circulated here in this city? Mr. Simeral-Of your own knowledge.

A-1 know it has some circulation; as to is extent, I don't know. The Court-Of course we don't expect it

to be as large as the World-Herald, but it has a general circulation? You see it fre-Q-Both morning and evening? A-Yes.

Witness excused. The Court-I wish to state further that

The Omaha Bee is a newspaper circulated generally in this county, and that the ediion called The Evening Bee of the 9th was inculated throughout the city and in the county of Douglas, in which this article was blished, and in and around the court house.

Simeral-Yes, yourhonor; this is the Have you any evidence? Mr. answer of Dashington D. Percival in this The Court-You can't read it. If you

have any evidence I will hear you. Mr. Simeral—This is evidence. This an answer, which under the rules of the court admissable

The Court-Have you any evidence? Mr. Simeral-We only have this answer, hich is a complete and absolute defense

in this case. The Court-You can't read it. Mr. Simeral-You can't read it. Mr. Simeral-Your honor will note an ex-ception for not permitting us to read the answer of the defendant, which is sworn to. Judge Duffle-And offering it as a full

ustification of the charge. The Court—The court has not instituted hese proceedings for any other purpose than o protect one of the institutions ordained by the people, organized by the people, the sovereign authority of the state for the protection of life, liberty and property. Had this article reflected upon the personnel of the court—if it had ended there I should ave taken no notice of it. I can not stop the court for the purpose of vindicating the ersonnel of the court; I can not do that, will not do it. No matter what any one may say on the streets about Judge Scott, Judge Scott, as judge of this court, will take no notice of it. I was not -rected to this position for that purpose. I was elected to this position for the purpose of administering the law honestly, equally and fairly to every man, black or white, nigh or low, enemy friend or foe, and I have done that. lay my hand on my heart (patting his shirt bosmo) and say I have never varied from that. I do not believe I nave got an enemy in the city of Omaha that would accuse of it. I do not know how-I try not to do

because I should be violating my own nse of right. The people elected me here forthe purpose of protecting this institution, this court in which the people's rights are passed upon, where life itself is the stake, life, liberty and property. Now, there is no other way, no matter, so long as the people have confidence in the integrity and for of the court, no matter what may be thought of the personnel of the court-no matter, so long as the court has the confidence of the people that there will be no corruption there, so ions will the liberties of the people be safe, but when the court is dragged into the filth. when an institution that is the only intitution for the administration of right

and the prohibition of wrong—the preserva-tion of the rights of the people, so long as that institution is kept above reproach, so long will the liberties of the people, their lives, their property, be safe. Whenever that fails, human life, human liberty and human property is at the mercy of the mob. And the people demand of their judgesthey have theright to demand-the law de mands and the oath of the judge demands that the judge of a court shall see to it that the honor and integrity of the court

is not dragged into the slime and filth o ersonal matters. Now, there are two kinds of contempt, direct and constructive, and the question here is, does this article-that is, this article that was published in The Evening Bee of he 9th of this month, is that calculated to bring the court-not the judge, but the court as an

organized body for he administration of law and the protection of life, liberty and prop erty-is the court brought into contempt, ridicule and disrepute? Let me have that paper. Now, let me read: "Justice without equal-Sentence adjusted to fit the man. ity.

party to a crime gets a five years' sentence the penitentiary, while the other gets th Those are the headlines benefit of a qull." "Persons who were around the criminal sec-tion of the district court yesterday afternoon"-that is this court-"witnessed a strikillustration of what it is to be possesse

I said the other day, If these things are s

right whether he shall go to the penitentiary

people may

magine for one minute that because it

published in this same paper the other day

noment that you have any terrors for me

anything else.

the part of

minute.

make any difference, not a particle. I go

make any difference, not a particle. I go home every night and hear the same thing along the streat and get the same thing trom every source, but I can't bring those fellows up for corempt. Now, when I say that I mean jume what I say exactly. An attorney at laws a part of the court--a sworn officer of the court, who will go out on the street and talk that he is going to remove the judge-he should resign, for we are going to remove him anywaw-as if he could undo to remove him anyway-as if he could undo what the people have done. The people run this country, archirule it, but in this state sometimes they Sycricok that fact.

sometimes they Gyerlook that fact. A terrible state of things for one member of the bar to go and raise general havoc with the court because he don't like the judge of the court; that would be a terrible thing. But it don't annoy me a bit, not a bit. I am perfectly easy. I have not missed a meal in two years, nor lost a wink of sleep, and I don't intend to, and I am going to serve my form and the perfectly easy. to serve my term aut. Do you understand? Here is a case published in this 64th Illiois which says this: That there are two kinds of contempt, direct and constructive A direct contempt is one offered in the presence of the court, while sitting judicially; constructive contempt, one which tends t obstruct or embarrass a court, though the obstruct or embarrass a court, though the act be not done in its presence. The pub-lication of an article in a newspaper at a place remote from that where the court is being heid, concerning a case pending in the court, which had a tendency to either prejudice the public or corrupt the adminis-tration of justice, influence the court by a threat, popular clamor or to reflect on tribunal, party, jurors, witnesses or the counsel, held, contempt of court, and pun-ishable as such by process of attachment. Mr. Simeral-That case has been over-

ruled, your honor. The Court-I don't want to hear from you.

Will you keep still® Mr. Simeral-Yes, sir,

The Court-Well, do it. You annoy the ourt by your clatter.

The honorable court here read two decis-ions on the question of contempt and ther continued his discourse as follows: Can there be anything plainer than that? If this is true, what criminal can come in here and feel that after being convicted, either upon a plea or by a jury, that his in-

carceration, or whether he should be in-carcerated or not, depends upon a pull he has or might have with the court, to corrup has or might have with the court, to corrupt the fountain of justice in the court? What man would come here, with this state of things, and feel for one moment that his life, his liberty or his property was safe in such a court? The fact that the convention which framed the constitution had the ject of contempts before them and placed L limitation upon the legislature, but non upon the juduciary, to punish con-tempts warrants the conclusion that the courts have a right to exercise such common law powers as might be necessary to preserve their authority and enforce their legal pro serves or judgments and decrees. The citi ceedings and decisions of a court, to discuss their correctness and fitness or unfitness of the judges for their station, but he has no right, under the second section of the bill of rights, to attempt by libelous publications to degrade the tribunal. Such publications would be an abuse of the liberty of the press,

for which he is responsible. If I let this thing pass by, this court would merit the unutterable contempt of every member of the bar, and of every man who appears here as a juror, of every witness and of everybody eise that appears here in this court-would merit the utter and in expressible contempt of the people, becaus leaving leaving that go by when it is adressed to the court, is an admission that the court has no defense to make. The honorable court then relieved himself

of a personal attack upon the defendant and continued his learned dissertion as then ollows:

Of course you understand that I am not saying these things with my eyes shut, at all. I know just what I am saying, and I know what the scanth will be, as well as anybody. I know that the mud mills are now being prepared and will be turned loose within the next four or five weeks. Well, you can turn on your mud mills, and nobody will care less about it than I do. But there is one thing certain. I don't care who the reporter is, I don't care what paper he reports for, if I eatch him lying about the court, or reporting a lie, he will stay out of the court from, and if he does come in, I One can say that this court is going on running, and it is going to be protected. I have got the power to protect 3, and I am going to exercise it. You can just as well under-stand that reporters who come here and unmeddle with facts in cases hereafter, and write libels upon the court, or of a pull. These same persons were also undertake to influence jurors against atan illustration of how easy it is for man to keep out of the penitentiary if the torneys, or reflect upon attorneys who are pull is worked for all it is worth." What does that mean? That only means one rying cases in this court, will be brought ip, sure. thing. It cannot be understood by any man

HIS MIND The Celestial yelled in fright, while Bob umped on his back and in a moment had IN the Chinaman's braid of hair in his hand. One stroke of his hunting knife, and with (Continued from First Page.) yell the Celestial ran down street minus

man with a yell like a wild Indian.

Sure enough the Chinaman got his friends

and started out to find Bob, and he had to

nount his pony and go home. On another occasion he was in Omaha and

turning a corner suddenly saw what he sup-posed was a Sioux Indian with a tomahawk

Quick as lightning he pulled his pistols

sign before he discovered his mistake. But he met his match one day on the

* exclaimed. "What dat?" asked the strange darkey.

back is covered wid marks ob de whip.

went at Bob like a whirlwind.

"Ise jess sayin' dat youse an' Alabama igger," replied Bob. "An' I'll jess bet yo

That was enough for the stranger and he

In five minutes Bob was calling to the

crew to take his opponent away. He never hunted for trouble again. His

spirit seemed to have been crushed by his

Alabama nigger lick him, ain't fit to lib."

Will Make Itis Fight in Omaha

DENVER, March 24 .- Attorneys Patterson

and Hobson, counsel for the Gulf road, will

make a strong fight in the United States

circuit court at Omaha Monday against the jurisdiction of the circuit court judges in the Union Pacific-Guif cases, contending that the district court judges when sitting as circuit court have as full authority as

How Chinamen Get In.

Ching Ming, one of the Chinese who

brought 483 of his countrymen here for the

alleged purpose of acting in the Chinese

theater on the Midway plaisance during the

World's fair, has been arrested on the charge that most of these people were more laborers and the pretense was made that

hey were actors merely to get them into

WACO, Tex., March 24 .- John Green, alias

Richard Lee, colored, was brought to this

city charged with the murder of John

SHELDON'S POLITICAL TOUR

South Dakota's Governor Deserves Re-Elec-

tion or a Seat in the United States Senate.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 24.-(Special

Telegram to The Bee.)-Governor C. H.

Sheldon of South Dakota arrived in Dead-

wood this morning. He was met and en-

tertained by a committee of business men.

This afternoon he went to Lead City, where

he will address a meeting this evening. The visit is political. Sheldon desires either

e-election or a seat in the United States

Five United States prisoners were today

Five United States prisoners were today started for Plerre for trial. The most im-portant one of the lot is Alex Ross, the de-faulting cashler of the First National bank of Lead City. He is charged with taking \$25,000 and will plend guilty. One, an Indian, is charged with attempting to kill his squaw. One prisoner is charged with holding up a mail coach, the others with selling liquors unlawfully. The weather continues cold, with occasional squals of snow.

Riker Means Business.

WASHINGTON, March 24-The man

damus case of Carroll H. Riker of Chicago,

Chicagoan and his counsel are determined to carry the case to the United States su-preme court if an adverse decision is ren-dered by the appellate court. Mr. Riker is expected to be again in Washington soon to consult with his counsel, Attorney George A King

His Money Did Not Save Him.

War Against Lumpy Jaw.

He Cheated Pensioners.

ST. JOSEPH, March 24.-John C. Bender,

of some note, who has made bimself notori-

pension agent of this city and a politician

After Many Years.

defeat, and he told his master one day in

'De fac' am jess dis, any man dat will let

sent three shots into a wooden tobacco

He saw another negro with a wagon "Dar goes a nigger from Alabama,"

after you."

traff.

train.

nigger.'

confidence:

the circuit judges.

the country.

enate

squalls of snow.

raised to brain him.

The wisdom of having the national capitol at a small city is shown by the Coxey movement. If the capitol were at New York or Chicago these movements would be frequent. Paris has been in the hands of Coxeys three times."

JUST

Representative Dalzell, republican, Pennsylvania: "Notoriety is at the bottom of it, and it would have fallen long ago if t had not been heralded in the press. I will fall of its own weight."

Representative McGann, republican: "There appears to be doubt as to what the purpose of the movement will be. A Chicago leader in it says he is coming to insist that Indians shall not be confined to reservations. Caxey's purpose appears to be to have the government build roads, and thus give work to the unemployed. It is noticeable that organized labor is not identified with this movement. Organized labor has confidence in its own ability to ultimately secure a fair share of the wealth it creates, which is all it asks, and that the governnont shall not extort it from them by un nucessary tax on the necessaries of life." Representative Wheeler, democrat, o

Alabama; "The movement will probably lie out before the army reaches Washingon and nothing will be accomplished." Representative Broderick, republican, o Kansas: "I have not taken the Coxey movement seriously. Men having intelligence and regard for the public good could ot be induced to take part in such a considerable number as to make the movement formidable. In any event nothing could be accomplished by such an appeal to congress."

Coxey Has a Rival.

DENVER, March 24 .- Bert Hamilton, civil engineer and actor, is organizing an army to go to Washington and demand free coinage of silver, the construction of a new railroad from the Ohio river to the Pacific coast and other legislation in the interest of the western portion of the United States. He has called a meeting of the unemployed for tomorrow night, and meetings will be held throughout the week to promote the move-Carter twenty-two years ago. He confesses and will locate \$15,000 of buried money.

ment and effect an organization. The start will be made next Saturday or Friday, and Mr. Hamilton expects to leave Colorado with at least 5,000 men and gain recruits all along the line. The army will demand free

transportation of the railroads.

Will Not Be Received with Open Arms. PITTSBURG, March 24 .- James E. White, general superintendent of the railway mail service, was among the passengers at the Union station today. He was on his way from Washington to Kansas City to make inspection of the service there and at other western points. "If Coxey and his army ever succeed in reaching Washington a warm reception is in store for them." he remarked. "The people of that city are thoroughly aroused, and the authorities are not bluffing when they state they will check any demonstration by locking the intruders up. They mean to do that very thing.

RACING SCANDAL PROMISED.

Will Brannon Promises to Make Disclosures that Will Implicate Well Known Men. ST. LOUIS, March 24 .- Will Brannon, the damus case of Carroll H. Riker of Chicago, who seeks to compel Secretary Carlisle to award to him all or part of the \$50,000,080 bond issue, will probably be heard in the court of appeals in the latter part of the May term. The appeal was filed March 7, and the record is required by law to be filed within forty days of that time. The Chicagoan and his coursel are determined well known horseman, met P. A. Brady of the East St. Louis track and made some disclosures in regard to Tanner the "Ringer" recently ruled off that track. He promised that in the event of either Judge Perkins or Secretary Ed Hopper of Latonia coming to this city today, or if a conference could be arranged with them, to make a statement which would implicate in exceedingly dark transactions some men who stand very high on the turf. Brannon says that the horse

Taking Up Fradulent Warehouse Receipts. DULUTH, Minn., March 24.-N. J. Forbes caught in East St. Louis under the name of

A. King.

and the money

wrecked.

a dividend of 33 per cent

ous by being repeatedly arrested by the government for alleged fraud, was arrested again today charged with having charged Wills Page, an old soldier, \$300 to procure a pension. Render is now under five in-dictments in the federal court here and is also under stay of sentence of a fine of \$1,000. his queue. "Now," said the rancher, "you'll have to cut for home. You have robbed the China-man of his hopes of heaven and he'll be

-10

LOST IN THE FROZEN NORTH.

Perils that Sailors Encounter While Sailing in the North Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.-As a realt of a severe storm in the north, acounts of disaster are already coming from Alaska, the steamer Mexico having brought the tidings of a casualty that is something out of the ordinary run, a great leeberg having drifted upon the schooner Storm King and wreeked her. The Storm King sailed from Kodiak under command of Captain Neal for the Choumagin islands to fish for cod. On the moring of January 7, while the trim little schooner was at anchor, a great looberg was carried by the treacherous currents toward the Storm King, which was swept from her moorings and dashed upon the rocks at the head of Bartlett bay, where the thindering seas soon completed the work of destruction. Captain Neal and the crew barely escaped with their lives, and after a frightful ex-perience and several narrow escapes reached Juneau in a cance. PORT TOWNSEND, Wash, March 24.– A private dispatch from Victoria says: The the tidings of a casualty that is something

A private dispatch from Victoria says: The British bark Archer, bound from Vancou-ver to the Columbia river, was discovered abandoned off Barclay sound by the British tug Maude. Nothing is known concerning the crew of the derelict.

In the Logging Camps.

DULUTH, March 24.-Loggers in this dis-

trict are about through their work for the

winter, having put in about 210,000,000 feet

at a slight increase over the estimates of last fall. Because of the early snows the

at a slight increase over the estimates of last fall. Because of the early snows the lumbermen began hauling sconer than usual, and will have very few logs left in the woods on skids. Supplies for the mills, including those at Cloquet and Brule, which, while in this district, are some twenty miles away, and the mills on the iron ratiges will be not far from 340,000 feet for the summer. This includes ex-pected summer logging and something like 1,000,000 feet left over from last year. Of the total cut for the winter about 1,000,000 feet will be rafted to mills at the La Portage on the Canadian Pacific road. The sawing season will begin in about two weeks, and a few of the mills will run nights. Sales of lumber have been light up to date, and the outlook is less promis-ing now than a few weeks ago.

Kasnas Politics.

TOPEKA, March 24. -(Special to The

Bee.)-Friends of Secretary of State Osborn

say that he will not be a candidate for re-

say that he will not be a candidate for re-nomination before the populist state con-vention, but will enter the race for con-gress in the Sixth district. The secretary has had the congressional bee for a year or more, but has been dissuaded by the other state officers, who desire renominations. Last week he visited the Sixth district, and it is said he met with such a kind re-

and it is said he met with such a kind re-ception and was given so much encourage-ment that he has consented to the use of his name for congress. The other populst candidates are: W. L. Smith of Philips county, H. T. Amos of Smith, W. H. Wil-cockson of Thomas, C. C. Vanderventer of Jewell, Charles H. Moody of Jewell and A. B. Montgomery of Sherman.

Voted Down Both Propositions.

WELLINGTON, Kan., March 24 .- The im-

portant feature of today's session of the

Southwest Kansas conference was the vote

Southwest Kansas conference was the vote taken on the constitutional question sub-mitted by the last general conference, pro-viding only for an equality of lay and min-isterial representation. The opposition was defeated by 43 to 47. The provision for a reduction of the ratio of representation to the general conference was also defeated by 25 to 52

Cherokee Bonds.

NEW YORK, March 24,-R. T. Wilson &

'o., bankers of this city, will pay into

the United States subtreasury next week

56,740,000 for the assignment of the claim of the Cherokee nation bearing 4 per cent interest. The issue of the bonds is \$6,640,-000, and the firm pays \$100,000 premium. The bonds will be paid off in four equal installments in the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1990

Progress of the Little Frial.

OLATHE, Kan., March 24.-Today's pro-

ceedings in the Banker Little trial consisted

of the presentation of rebuttal lestimony by

25 to 63.

1900.

I said; yes, sir. Q.-Was that before or after the plea of guilty was entered in the case? A .- It was

before the plea was entered. Q .- Who was present at the conference had with the court in reference to that

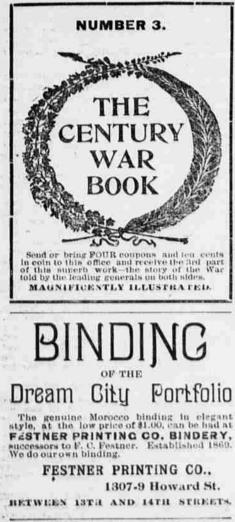
matter? A .- Judge C. R. Scott and myself. Q .- Any one else? A .- No. sir.

-Where was that conference or conversation had? A .- In the judge's private Q .--- Was any conference had between you

before the plea of guilty was entered? I say it was before the plea was entered. O-Was Mr. Jardine or any member of his

family present? A-They were not. Q-Had they been before that time? A-They had not

Q-You had not seen them in reference to the case? A-I never saw Mr. Jardine,



SERIES NO. 5.

Sunday, March 25th

DICTIONARY.

Only that number of the book corresponding with the series number of the coupons ited, will be delivered.

NE Sunday and Three Week-day coupons, with 15 cents int oin. will buy one part of The American Encyclopedic Dictionary. Send or bring to The Bee Office. Mail should be addressed to

DICTIONARY DEPARTMENT-

dute.

Court-There is one matter I overlooked, Mr. Witness. Did you have any conversation with the defendant and one Mr. Haynes, when the defendant and Mr. Haynes were present in your room, with reference to a communication that you had sent to The Bee-relative to the article

which you refer to? A.-Yes, sir. Q.-When was that conversation with to mean anything but one thing. It means reference to the disposition of the Jardine case? A .-- Well, it was some time afterthat this court is corrupt, and was corrup in that case, in that it adjusted the sen-A .- Well, it was some to which It was after this article to which tence in the disposition of that case, and ward. have referred was printed in The Bee and I had written a reply to it and had sent it the sentence of criminals in other cases. according to a pull that the defendant had on the court. What does that mean? It over to the editorial rooms of The Bee for publication, and the next morning-I sent in means that some criminals have an advantage of the court, by money or some influence of some kind-a power that other crimover in the evening-and the next morning Mr. Percival and Mr. Haynes called at m office with the article I had sent over there inals have not got; hence those who have not got them go to the penitentiary, while those that have those in their charge. Simeral-Mr. Kaley-

given

Mr. Simeral-Mr. Kaley-The Court-Only one attorney will crossxamina

Judge Duffie-What was that conversation, Mr. Kaley? A.-In this communica-tion I sent over I ended the communication up with reference to the article in ,which I said among other things that the article was a libel upon the court in my article and Mr. Haynes wanted the privilege of erasing that phrase that I used in that con-nection, stating it was a libel upon the court -that this article was a libel upon the court wanted my permission to change that, and I granted that permission. Is that all the conversation?

Q.-Is that all the conversation? Mr. Simeral-Answer that yes or no. The Court-I have already said that but will cross-examine. attorney Mr. Simeral-I was merely making the

The Court-Well, you can't do it. Now you keep still. Duffie-I asked if that was all the Judge

onversation you had with reference to that' A-It was, Q-During that conversation, didn't you say to Mr. Percival and Mr. Haynes that you were going right on to try the Jardine ase when the plea of guilty was entered? The Court-You need not answer that. I called out no conversation.

Mr. Simeral-You asked about a conversalon?

The Court-No. I did not. Judge Duffie-Then what was the use of

your honor's question, if it was not for the purpose of bringing out a conversation; The Court-Mr. Reporter, have you any onversation there called out by the court? The Reporter-I think not. The Court-I have not asked for any con-Judge Duffle-Then that it all, your honor. Witness excused.

The stenographer of Judge Scott's court stified to an immaterial conversation he had had with the defendant. The Court-Some time before the article

n question was written---Mr. Simeral-Is your honor giving evidence now? The reason I ask, I should like to have the record show that your honor

was not sworn as a witness in the matter. That is all I ask for. The Court-Take down my statement,

Mr. Simeral-Note an exception.

The Court-The court knows of its own knowledge that the defendant is and was at the time, on the 9th of this mouth, at the not remove me until you do it. You can't remove me by slanderous articles; you can't do that; nor you can't frighten me; not a bit. I am here trying to serve the people, not any one man. time of the disposition of the Jardine case, and at the time or on the date on which the article appeared, that the defendant, This court belongs to the people, it don't belong to any one man because that man may happen to run a newspaper, or be-cause he happens to be a reporter on a newspaper. This thing has been running Washington D. Percival, was the reporter for this room, to-wit, the criminal branch of the court, for The Omaha Bee, morning and evening edition; that the defendant had n me now about two years. Don't desist the court on several occasions that it was his for one moment, because I don't lose one wink of sleep because I am attacked, not business to report the proceedings of this court to The Omaha Bee, a newspaper published in the city of Omaha at that time: I know I am right, and when a man knows he is right he should not fear the devil and his angels, and I don't fear the and the court knows that the defendant was personally present and had been personally present from day to day taking notes of the proceedings of this court, the criminal branch levil and his angels. Now, I have the law on my side in this case. I delayed this matter for several of the district court in this county.

Simeral-May we read our answer days because I did not want to be hasty about it, but I didn't delay it with the inten-The Court-No, sir. The court now introduces in evidence a copy of The Evening Bee of March 9, 1894. tion of not taking notice of it. I don't know, I have heard of such a thing as fear, but I never learned it; I don't know what it ularly the article on the last col

is; I don't know what it means. You can go out, as was done by one of the attorneys of the first page of The Evening Bee of that It is received in evidence. Simeral- Note an exception. n this case-go out on the street and say that Judge Scott should resign, and if he don't, we will make him resign, we will re-Mr. Simeral- Note an exception. Mr. Burchard, a reporter for the World-Herald, was called by the honorable court move him. You may do that; that don'

Thejudgment of the court is that the de fendant is guilty of contempt. Mr. Simeral-We want your honor to note

The Court-I don't note exceptions, sir; the reporter notes exceptions. Mr. Percival, have you anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced against you now? Stand up

Mr. Percival-I have my attorneys here; I want my attorneys-The Court-I won't hear them; I want to

ear you Mr. Percival-I have nothing to say.

The Court-You have nothing to say? Mr. Simeral- Will your honor hear coun pulls stay out. If these things are so, as cil? I think I can convince your honor that if these facts are true-if any man brought which determines, outside of justice and

he man is not in contempt-The Court-I have already decided that. Mr. Simeral-And that the law is with the

whether he shall stay out of the peniten The Court-I have decided that, too. Mr. tiary, and if he goes to the penitentiary how Percival, did you write this article of your long he shall stay there—if such corrupt in fluences are practived in this court, you owe wn volition?

Mr. Simeral-You need not answer that to yourselves and to the people of this city and this county to immediately prefer charges against this court for being corrupt uestion The Court-You tell him that again, sir, and I will have a contempt against you. Mr. Simeral-I am here appearing for the

and have him removed. You owe it to your-selves if that is true. I am not fit to sit ights of my client nere-no man is fit to sit upon the bench The Court-You have been itching to get

and that is corrupt-no man is fit to sit upon into jail yourself. the criminal bench or any other bench of a Mr. Simeral-No. This gentleman is my

court that will measure out his sentences lient account of some pull that people may have on the The Court-Mr. Bailiff, call the sheriff. if this man interferes again, you put him inder arrest. You can't run this court worth a cent. Mr. Defendant, did you write that court. It is corrup, and just as corrupe as taking money. If John Smith is brought here on a criminal charge and this court article favore him because John Smith is a friend

Mr. Percival-I refuse to answer that questhe court is just as corupt as though John Smith had paid the court for favoring him. ion, your honor The Court-Take that down, Mr. Reporter. and it it a violation of the judicial oath of any judge to do it, and not only that, but

do you refuse to answer' Mr. Percival had turned to speak to his

perjury, corruption, black perjury, for any "Mr. Percival, come back here," should So far as that article is con cerned, it might just as well have charged "I want to warn you against advising court was paid for sending som

him to do this," should the honorable court to Mr. Simeral, who was holding a men to the penitentiary and keeping others It might just as well have charged it; that is what it menas; it cannot mean hurried whispered consultation with his

Judge Duffie-If your honor please, I am I stand squarely on the record, gentle Don't imagine for one moment that ere as attorney for this defendantthere is any while feathers turned on by this court; don't imagine it. I don't feat The Court-I understand that, judge, I inderstand that; Is understand exactly nothing while I am doing my duty. Don't Sit downent moment and I will situation: xplain this to youngh

Judge Duffie-The court has already found

The Court-I won't be interrupted. Judge Duffie-I demand my rights as an at-torney. I am here as the attorney of this that it would result in my being removed from this bench-don't imagine for one while I am doing my duty. Don't imagine it for one moment. Don't hesitate on my efendant.

ount, if you know anything cerrupt on a part of the court, don't hesitate a nute. The records are open to you; they The Court-And I am here to pass upon this case and sentence, the defendant. Judge Duffle-I think the court has no right to ask the defendant for evidence in are open for inspection. If this court has done anything corrupt you owe it to your

he case now. selves to put the machinery in motion to see that I am removed from this bench, but The Court-I have a right. I have a right to ask him any question in regard to the crime for which hg has been convicted. For I want to serve notice on me that you will attorneys to stand up here and tell a party that he has been convicted or a crime-tell hmi that he need not answer a question-do that again-I mean just what I say-Mr. Sheriff, if they do it again, you put them under arrest. Mr. Percival, I now ask you

again, what is the reason you refuse to inswer that question! Mr. Percival-I refuse to answer that ques-

The Court-You refuse to answer that question? Take that down, Mr. Reporter. You mute, then, do you?

Mr. Percival-Yes, sir. The Court-I will require you to enter into bond for \$500 for your appearance next

Saturday morning, at which time I will pronounce sentence upon you. The defendant is in your custody, Mr. Sheriff. Judge Duffle-Your honor will please note an exception to the order.

The required bond was given.

Life Prisoner Commits Sulcide.

YOUNGSTOWN, O. March 24 .- James C Campbell, convicted a few weeks ago of killing his wife and new serving life sentence in the penitentiary, committed suicide in jail carly today.

Golden Gate was Tanner. "It was in August of 1892 that I bleached Tanner to a chestnut and sold him to D. G. McDonald for \$1,590," said Brannon. "McDonald knew what the horse was and run him three times at the Detroit meeting as Bill Brown, winning each time. At these races Brown was ridden by George Richings, the man who brought the horse here as Golden Gate. I do not know just at what races and just what times McDonald has raced Tanner, but I understand the old gelding has won him

\$50,000 since he bought him

Won by Six Points.

DALLAS, Tex., March 24.-At 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of I. G. BERGEN POINT, N. J., March 24 .- At Randle, for the killing of Ed S. Randle Randle, for the killing of Ed S. Randle, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and assessed his punish-ment at twenty years in the penitentlary. The verdict was a surprise. An acquittal or hung jury was expected. The murder occurred on Christmas night of 1892. The accused is a very wealthy man and de-ceased was a saloon keeper. Major Randle has spent over \$50,000 in defense of his life, and will come out with an ample fortune wrecked. the Carteret Gun club's grounds Messrs. Fred Hoey and L. S. Thompson of New York defeated George Work of New York and C. A. Mackalester of Philadelphia in a pl shooting match by a score of 176 to 170. pigeo

Hodges Only One Behind.

NEW YORK, March 24 .- The twelfth game in the United States chess championship match was won by Hodges. Score: Showalter, 5: Hodges, 4: drawn, 3.

Challenge for the Championship.

TORONTO, March 24.-Champion Oarsman of the edict against fumpy-jaw cattle has culminated here in the adoption of a com-prehensive rule by the Chicago Live Stock exchange, which provides for strict in-spection and provides a heavy penalty for disregarding the same. The adoption of the rule was almost unanimous and it is made significant by the fact that every live stock exchange in the west will, it is believed, adopt similar measures. Gaugaur announces he will row Harding, the English champion, three miles for \$2,500 a side and the championship of the world.

HUNTING FOR TROUBLE.

Story of a Fighting Coon Who Invaded Council Bluffs.

Peck's Sun relates that Council Bluffs was quite a place before Omaha was dreamed of; then people began to cross the Mis-souri river and a new settlement sprung up, and Omaha came into existence. It was a lively place in those early days. more mixed population could not be found

anywhere in the United States, Fights were of frequent occurrence and any man who posed as a fighter could get all he wanted on short notice.

Among the translents who visited the town at regular intervals was a ranch owner who owned a ranch on the overland trail, about 100 miles west of Omaha. He was always accompanied by a darkey who was noted for two things-good humor and a fondness for fighting. He was continually unting for a pretext to fight some one and when walking on the street he was always forced to walk on ahead, so his aster could watch him and keep him out of trouble.

The rancher visited the town on one oc vasion to purchase some supplies men, and as usual had the negro who was known as Bob with him. They were walk-ing down the main street of the town with negro in the lead. Suddenly he stopped

Say, Massa George," he asked, "did you e dat Chinee man jes' go by "" "Yes, I saw him," was the reply.

I'se jes' goin' to lick de stuffin "Well. t o' him." "What did he do?"asked his master.

"Well, you kin helleb et or not, jes' at ou like, but when dat yellow skin pass ed him look cross-eyed at me, an

"You are mistaken. Bob." replied the ancher, "all Chinamen are cross-eyed 'Am dat a fac'?'

"Yes, it is true "Well, I jes' leff him go dis time, but was a berry close shave; a berry close

A little further on Bob stopped again. "Boss," he exclaimed, "dere's na alkin', I'se goin' to lick dat heathen. na usi

he tooked like a good lickin 5 Uink ould do him a powerful sight Now, look here, Bob," said the rancher I won't stand any fooling. The last time

u were here you got in a fight and it cost te \$50 to gel you away from the officers of the law. Let the Chinaman go." "Berry well, mass, but if I kotch another

one of dem heathen lookin' cross-eyed at ine, as if he thought I was no 'count nigger, I'll cut his pig tail off sure, and use it for Now you min' boss what Ise whip.

Just then another Chinaman came along, and as he passed he took a look at the negro from the corners of his eyes. That was too much for Hob, and forget ing everything else, he went at the China-

the state and the reading of a deposition by the state and the reading of a deposition by the defense in an attempt to prove the bad character of the murdered man. Over 169 witnesses have thus far been examined and it is not yet known when the evidence will be concluded. of Duluth, receiver of the Northern Pacific Showed a Decrease Elevator company, has applied to the United States court at St. Paul for an order directing the division among secured holders of \$35,000 which is in his hands. The secured creditors are largely eastern banks, which hold receipts issued by the company before it went into the hands of the receiver and for whom there was no wheat. This issue of fraudulent certifi-cates amounted to about 1,000,000 bushels and the money new in band is sufficient for Elevator company, has applied to the

now in hand is sufficient fo

NEW YORK, March 24 .- The total bank clearings of all the clearing house exchanges of the United States for the week ending March 23 were \$810,764,230, a de-crease of \$48,236,312, as compared with last week, and a decrease of \$284,952,326 as com-pared with the corresponding week last year.

Senator Colquitt's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 24.-Senator Colquitt's condition shows no perceptible change since yesterday. He had a very restful night and slept a good portion of the time. There has been no recurrence the time. There has been no recurrence of the sinking spells and the patient's mind is clear.

St. Louis' Request.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.-A petition, signed by all the bankers and trust companies in this city and by a large number of leading merchants and business men, was mailed to President Cleveland tonight urgently re-questing him to yeto the seigniorage bill.

Secured an Office.

WASHINGTON, March 24 .- W. T. Levy of Texas has been appointed commissioner CHICAGO, March 24.- The agitaion of of immigration for the ports of Quebec and Point Levas, Canada, and Halifax, N. S. the question of a more strict enforcement of the edict against lumpy-jaw cattle has

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. McGrew and wife returned vesterday from California, where they have been spending several weeks.

Mrs. McMillan and daughter of Shenandoah, Ia., are visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. W. B. Van Sant.

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Mrs. L. M. Kellerstrass, formerly with the Morse Dry Goods company, will now be found at O. K. Scofield's specialty cloak and suit house

BEAUTY AND PURITY

Sold everywhere, Price, CUTICUBA RESOLVENT, \$1: ONTMENT, Soc. Sold, and Hair," mailed free, DEULAND CHEM. CORP., Boston. 34" "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp, and Hair," mailed free.

Women Only In the preparation of curative washes, solutions,

ations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration, it has

refined and cultivated everywhere as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying

soap, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, the CUTICURA SOAF appeals to the

discover new uses for it daily.

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity,

sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICUEA SOAP, and to

etc., for annoying irritations, chafings, and excori-

Beauty and Purity Go hand in hand. They are the foundation of health and

pores

happiness, Health, because of pure blood; Happiness, because of clear skin. Thousands of useful lives have been embittered by distressing humors. CUTICURA RESOLVENT Is the greatest of skin purifiers As well as blood purifiers.

Because of its peculiar action on the

It is successful in preventing

Skin, Scalp, and Blood humors,

When the usual remedies and even

Entirely vegetable, safe, innocent, and palatable,

It especially appeals to mothers and children,

Upon the skin and blood, as well as upon the

Because it acts so gently yet effectively

Its use during the winter and spring

Insures a clear skin and pure blood,

As well as sound bodily health.

Women and

proved most grateful.

And curing all forms of

The best physicians fail.

Liver, kidneys, and bowels.