per, Coltor, Davies, Dickerson, Dimmick, Dobson, Eickhoff, Eider, Eillis, Farnsworth, Feiton, Ford, Fulton, Gerdes, Git-ford, Goss of Wayne and Stan-ton, Haller, Harman, Higgins, Horst, Howe, Irwin, Jensen, Johnson of Hall, Johnson of York, Johnston, Keckley, Kess-ler, Keyes, Kreck, Kruse, Lingenfelter, Luikart, Lynch, McCutchen, McVey, Neison, Newberry, Olson, Porter, Rhodes, Riley, Ruggles, Schappel, Schelp, Schlotfoldt, Scott, Sheridan, Sisson, Smith of Hoit, Smith of Richardson, Soderman, Stevens, Suter, Van Housen, Woods, Mr. Speaker -63.

Nays-Brown, Burns, Carpenter, Cooley Cornish, Cross. Dew, Goldsmith, Goss of Douglas, Griffith, Hinds, Jenkins, Kaup, Kyner, Leidigh, Lockner, McKesson, Mer-rick, Nason, Oukley, Rhea, Robinson, Sin-clair, Spencer, Satton, VanDuyn, Wardlaw, Watson, Wilson, Withnell-30,

Committee Reports Received.

As soon as the railroad bill was disposed of the members of the various investigating committees began to crowd the submission of their reports, which had been a special order for 10 o clock in the morning, but had been postponed by the action of the house on the maximum rate bill. The first report submitted was that of the polltentiary com mittee to investigate the charges of cruelty to convicts. The report was the same as the one submitted in the senate, but a majority and minority report was made of it because of the fact that some of the members de sired to recommend an appropriation of \$15,000 for a new building for a hospital and female ward, while the other favored appro priating but \$500 to fit up a portion of a new cell house for that purpose. The reports went over for a day without action, by the house declining to choose until more was known of the actual needs in the premises.

Davies on the Cell House.

The report of the cell house investigating committee was next submitted by Davies, who read the report and also commented upon it at some length. He said it had been the effort of the committee to make a fearless report, regardless of prejudice, bias or partisanship. They had been made to real-ize how hard it was to make such a report and asked that the committee be given due credit for what it had done. He declared that the word chapel in connection with the penitentiary some time ago was a subterfuge to catch votes, as it had never from the day of construction to the present time been used for a chapel, but was built solely in the in-terests of the contractors. He charged that the spirit of the law of two years ago, appropriating money for this cell house, was not followed, as it was the intention of the legislature that upright, law-abiding citi-zens should have the preference over convicts. He said the committee was surprised that state officers would resort to such a subterfuge as to let Dorgan draw money from the cell house fund for their junket, and said that one of these officers had thought it beneath his dignity to be called upon to make any statement to the commit-tee as to the uses to which that money had

The Board of Public Lands and Buildings was severely criticized by Davies, aside from the written report, for the appointment of Dorgan, the statement being made that it ought to be apparent to a blind man that the interests of Dorgan and the state were diametrically opposite. Immediate action was urged upon the legislature to take steps to preserve the lives of the unfortunate confined at the penitentiary, as the filthy condi-tion of the prison was something that could hardly be expressed.

Censure of the Governors.

He stated in connection with that part of the report consuring the ex-governors that the committee knew who was directly responsible for it to the board, but that other names had been inserted because it was among the duties of a governor to visit the public buildings of the state and see that his appointees were not derelict in their duty. The Capital National bank failure was touched upon, in passing, the speaker declaring that the criminal who had stolen a quarter of a million of dollars from the state should receive punishment just as surely and severely as should the humblest of God's creatures. He called attention to the state's just motio of "equality before the law," and said he could see no reason why a premium should be placed upon the action of the men who stole a million or two, while the one who stole a dollar was given coarse fare and a prison

He said the committee had censured certain parties, not because it harbored a thought against them as individuals, but for miscon-duct as officials of the state. Each of these

STOLE ALL IN SIGHT used in the cell house to the south wall to offset some work and material furnished in re-pairing that wall.

methods of Dorgan and his associates was J. J. Farthing, a traveling salesman for Pat-terson & Cc., stone dealers at Plattamouth. He testified that when the matter of furnish-The testined that when the matter of furnam-ing stone for the new cell house was under consideration he called at Dorgan's office in Lincoln. He put in a bid for supplying the stone, and the prices he quoted Dorgan were 75 cents a yard for crushed stone, \$1.90 per plugged to size, and 16 cents a foot for the stone in the rough. He did not furnish all the stone from his own quarry. Some of it was furnished by Zook, and the rest of it by Van Court of Omnha. He paid Van Court rubble stone, and sand 65 cents delivered at the prison. He vard on rul nished stone for the construction of the Lincoln asylum at these figures. Dorgan, he claimed, agreed to give him the contract at these figures, but afterward informed him that the contract would have to go to Atwood

stone by the yard, but that he would be will-ing to sell the stone by the foot if anyone ing to sell the stone by the foot if anyone wanted to buy it that way. A yard of stone contained twenty-seven cubic feet and the price for a cubic foot of stone would be just one-twenty-seventh of the price of a cubic yarn. The price of a cubic foot of stone under these figures would be 15 cents, and that was the price they always sold it at. The price of rubble stone would be 3 cents a foot. The price he quoted Dorgan was $4b_2$ cents a foot, delivered at the prison. He testified further that the maximum ca-

He testified further that the maximum ca-pacity of a flat car upon which stone is shipped is from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds, and that there was no such thing as a car with a capacity of 60,000. He stated that the railroad companies would refuse to hau more than 40,000 of stone on a car, and if they found that the car contained more they would haul it back into the quarries and have the surplus removed.

Evidence of a Stone Mason.

the same as those given by Farthing.

Some of Dorgan's Details.

forty-three convicts had been employed for three weeks in making the excavation, and

he estimated that the amount of dirt re-moved was about 142 yards, and that he would be willing to do the work for about

\$115. He noted as Dorgan's foreman, and was instructed to take the numbers of all

the cars on which the Johnson county stone

was hauled into the yards, but not to take the numbers of the cars bringing the Cedar

Creek stone. He stated that he could take the contract for building the cell house for

\$40,000, pay his workmen 45 cents an hour

and then make enough money out of the job so that he wouldn't have to cut stone any

more. He also testified emphatically that no fire brick or fire clay was used in the con-struction of the building, and that in prepar-

ing the concrete about two carloads of stone left in the yards by Boss Stout had been

Sold the Stone to Atwood.

J. W. Zook of Nemaha county was placed on the stand. He was the owner of the

quarry from which Atwood bought a large amount of the stone that went into the cell house. He sold the stone to Atwood for 10

cents a foot, and considered that he was getting a good price for it. At the time he

made the contract with Atwood he did not know what the stone was to be used for, but he found out three weeks afterward that it

was going into the penitentiary. He stated that he never received pay for a car that contained more than 235 feet. It would be

impossible, he said, to put 400 feet of stone on a single car. He considered 35 cents a

esting point and the committee was able to get but little information from him. He had a faint recollection of selling his brother some cement, but didn't know where the cement went to. He took it for granted that it went to the penitentiary. He didn't have any original books of entry in which he recorded the items. He had no books that contained the items of coment sold to his brother in May, 1891. He kept some books at the time, but didn't know where they were. He didn't know whether he dealt personally with his brother or not.

The final witness was W. H. Dorgan, who was recalled. He was asked by the commit-

used for setting the boilers. He had to set two boilers belonging to the state. When he took charge of the prison contract there were four boilers in use, and these two extra ones not set up. The boilers were scattered over the place, and he conceived the idea of setting the boilers all in one battery. After the state's boilers had been set, he used them to signify steam to his subcontractors. and much of it bore out the statements made by other witnesses. His figures on the cost of stone, sand and cement were about Conrad Veisel, a Lincoln stonecutter, employed by Dorgan, related to the committee several incidents connected with the con-struction of the cell house. He stated that

their own power. The work necessary to reset the bollers was done by the convicts and their time charged up to the state.

"I don't remember. Some time in May

think it was."

"When was it you commenced keeping egular track of their work in general" "I think it was the lat of June. Prior to that they just run in the yard gang, as I explained to you before and as you understand And I want to tell you that I am under in-dictment and you are taking rather an unfair advantage of me."

used and charged up to the state as new stone. He didn't know whether Dorgan bought the stone of Stout or not. "Have you given any bond to the state since the contract of Mosher has been asgned to you? Witness hesitates.) "No, sir."

'Has one ever been requested of you? 'No. sir.' "The assignment that Mosher makes to

you recites that it is in pursuance or accord-ing to the terms and agreements of a certain agreement between you and Mosher?" 'Does it?"

"On the theory that there were other bids put in, as testified by witnesses, what have u to say?

"I want to say it is a d-d lie, for I never but out any bits, and the main who came here and swore that I did swore to a $d \rightarrow d$ lie, and if he can produce where I adver-tised, or can produce anything of the kind I will put up a bond of \$100,000 that he is a

foot for stone robbery, and said he would have been willing under the circumstances to have taken the contract to furnish the With this pyrotechnic outburst the wit store at 8 cents a foot. He had sold lots of stone in Lancoln at 1214 cents a foot delivness was excused.

MEETS GENERAL APPROVAL.

numbered among its members an orator of much more than ordinary ability. Many of those who heard the brilliant effort of Mr. Davies without heataney declared it to be the finest show of oratory to which they had listened in many months. The young mem-ber from Cass firmly established his position as the natural leader of the house. The committed it being commended on all sides tonight for this justness and fairness that characterized its work and the extreme nonpartianship that was exhibited through.

Omaha's Charter Bill.

STEALS AT THE ASYLUM.

Everything Rewick Charged and More Too

Established by Investigation.

of that institution in 1890 and 1891:

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.-[Special to Tus

an overcharge of \$10,238,39. During the same period Betts, Weaver & Co. furnished to said institution, under contract, coal of the value not to exceed \$4,468.98. They were allowed on the to exceed \$4,468.98. tract, coal of the value not to exceed \$4,458.98. They were allowed on their vouchers \$10,-232.50. This is an overcharge of \$5,850.52. There was paid to these two contractors for coal during the period mentioned \$23,594.90. This is an overcharge of \$16,190.51. This is an average overcharge of 129 per cent on the coal delivered. nonpartisanship that was exhibited through

Your committee has attached hereto as "Exhibit C" a statement by quarters of the For two or three hours this morning the cal delivered to and the coal paid for by said institution. Fifth-Your committee has not been able

on their vouchers for coal \$18,301.70. This is

For two or three hours this morning the committee was in a peck of trouble. Several of the members believed that the evidence taken by it had been lost, or that interested parties had taken source of it, and that it would be seen no more. It was charged that there were parties who would be willing to pay several thousand doullars if the evi-dence could be summersed. The committee o make a detailed investigation of the datms paid from the fund for the Lincoln nsame asylum for drugs, clothing and boots and shoes, but your attention is respect-fully called to the fact that under the super-intendency of Dr J. W. Bowman, dating from March 2, 1802, the amount paid for the articles mentioned have averaged from 40 to pay several thousand doullars if the eri-dence could be suppressed. The committee held a secret meeting, at which it was sug-gested that the representative of Tug Bug had secured the evidence, and a subpena was at once issued and that individual was hustled before the committee forthwith. He could throw no light on the situation, and just as arrangements had been made to telegraph the stengerapher of the committee 60 per cent less than the amounts paid for the same articles for like periods during the

the same articles for like periods during the two years immediately preceding. Sixth—Your committee finds that during all but two months of the time covered by this report Dr. W. M. Knapp was superin-tencent of said asylum; that his attention was frequently directed to the excessive coal bills presented to him for his approval; that he admits that his suspicions were aroused by the large amounts of coal claimed to have been delivered to said institution, but that he took no proper steps to thoroughly investigate or to cail the attention of the governor or the Board of Public Lants and telegraph the stenographer of the committee at Beatrice to prepare another copy from his shorthand notes, it was decided to call in the chairman of the committee, who was not present at the meeting, and he at once ended the agony by unlocking his desk and producing the desired manuscript. The senate committee on municipal corpo

rations has prepared its report on the Omaha chartor bill. The report is in effect as fol-lows: To strike out that part of the bill amending sections 3 and 8; to strike out section 79 of the bill as amended, and insert vernor or the Board of Public Lands and ildings to the matter. This failure of Dr. Kuapp to properly discharge the duties of its office is deemed by your committee to be ighly censurable.

the original charter giving the city council the right to assess sidetracks outside of the Seventh-Your committee recommends that civil action be at once commenced against J. Dan Lauer, Frank O. Hubbard, William Sewall & Co., the Whitebreast Coal and Lime company and Betts, Weaver fifty-foot limit; to strike out sections 85, 87 and 88, relating to tax levy and tax commis-sioner; to strike out sections 116 and 117, relating to change of grade and ap-praisement; to strike out section 61 and meant the section 61 and & Co., and against their bondsmen, to re-cover of them the sums of money received by insert the amended action corresponding to that in the amended bill; to strike out sec-tion 113 and insert the proposed amendment them from the state as overcharge on claims presented by and allowed to them against the fund of said Lincoln Insane asylum. Eighth—Your committee reports that it has not filed with this partial report the tesin senate file No. 195; to strike out section 99 and substitute an entirely new amend-ment. The last section is changed to make timony of the witnesses examined by them and respectfully requests that said testi the pay of patrolmen not less than \$70, nor more than \$55 per nonth. There are a num-ber of amendments making changes in the phraseology, but not affecting the bill. The mony be not made public at this time, but be reserved for the use of the state in prosecut-ing the criminal actions pending against cerparts stricken out are the ones over which tain persons now under indictment for frauds and perjuries practiced in connection with the management of said Lincoln Insane there has been so much contention and con-troversy. All amendments are to be printed by Monday, and it can then be told with more certainty what the charter will resem-All of which is respectfully submitted to this honorable hous

Lininger art gallery at 2 o'clock this after

TIVES OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA: YOUR committee appointed to investigate the Postmaster Clarkson is desirous of finding he address of an old soldier named Davidaffairs of the state treasurer. secretary of state, auditor of public accounts and the in-sane asylum, would respectfully report as on Hunter, who formerly resided in Omaha¶ Plumbing Inspector Duncau has examined public school buildings and reports eight of them as having defective plumbrag and First-At the beginning of our work we anitation

of the Salvation army, will be in the city during Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and will make several addresses,

sixty witnesses, and their testimony, in con-nection with the reports, books and vouchers of said institution, discloses the fact that its The deed to the Parker tract, which has been selected for a park, will probably be laid before the council Tuesday evening. It only needs the signature of a trustee who management has been marked by the grossest negligence and corruption, both private and official. lives in Iowa. The commission's engineer has already received orders to made plans Second—Your confinitie finds that from August 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, William Sewell & Co. were allowed on their vouchers for 353,700 pounds of flour, alloged to have for the new park.

Last night Omaha lodge, No. 2, Inde pendent Order of Odd Fellows, entertained eighty members of the Continental lodge, No. 50, of Fremont. The visiting brethren were escorted to the lodge rooms at Four-teenth and Dodge streets, and after witness-

induced to sign the treaty whereby 11,000,000 acres of the Sloux reserve were thrown open to settlement. United States Commissioner Laird today sent two United States marshals to the reservation to arrest the police on the charge of manslaughter, and trouble is ex-

pected. TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Domestie,

The banks of Cincinnati, O., through the Dearing House association, have offered the secretary of the treasury \$600,000 in gold in exchange for notes.

Sam Steel, a respectable young farmer liv-ng near Santa Fe. N. M., was murdered in old blood by John Roper, a cowboy. The nurferer is in danger of lynching. The brother of Captain Brubaker of Lancas-ter, Pa., imprisoned as a rebel in Honduras, has received a letter from him, saying that be may been pardoned and is now on his way

One of the Mallory line steamers, from New York to New Orleans, is ashore on the Fiorida ceef. The vessel is lying in a dangerous posi-ion. She has 130 passengers on board and a valuable cargo.

The United States land court has announced leadsions in the cases of the government igninst Rice and San Antonio land grants in Loos county, New Mexico. Both decisions are a favor of the government.

Sheriff Phillip Johnson of Jackson county, Cherokee Nation, shot to death Ellas Loring, a accordance with the sentence passed upon tha by Judge Humpton at the February term of the district court at Pushmatoha.

R. B. King, an ex-rair readmand. to John W. King, paymaster of the Missouri Pacific at St. Louis, committed suicide at Den-rer, Colo, by shooting limeself while tempo-rarily insane, caused, it is thought, by over-work.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Fred W. Vaughn of Fremont is in town. W. P. Renshaw of Chadron is in the city. D. W. Cook of Beatrico was in Omaha sterday

C. D. Rakestraw and daughter of Nebraska ity are in the city.

A. J. Durland and wife of Norfolk are topping in the city. James S. Kirk of Chicago, accompanied by

eorge Schroeder, his private secretary, is o Omaha.

Mr. H. B. Warner, Comedian E. H. Soth-rn's representative, arrived in the city resterday and leaves for Denver Sunday. At the Mercer: H. P. Johnson, Daven-port; Fred Waughan, T. F. Hummell, Fre-mont; W. P. Renshaw, Chadron; A. H. Bird, Cedar Rapids; Jacob M. Funk, Webster City, Ia.; Byron Kingsbury, Chicago; I. W. Alkin, Des Moines, Ia.

Mich, Des Montes, in. Mr. C. J. Annis, for the past year day clerk at the Paxton, departs today for At-lanta, Ga., to assume the duties of chief clerk in one of the leading hostelries of that city. Mr. H. P. Knight of the Leland hotel, timely will these availables the Dester

Lincoln, will take a position at the Paxton. At the Murray: H. French, L. H. Wygant, H. R. Shirley, J. P. Hazen, New York; Hy Wenhouser, Nebraska City; J. R. Wheeler, Dumlap, Ia., W. D. Evans, C. A. Werden, W. F. Klein, A. R. Carling, Chi-cago; A. O. Lunesshlup, L. G. Johnston, Cinciunati; M. Simon, Carroll, Ia.; A. Adels-dorfer, San Francisco; W. S. Woods, Kan-sas City; Frank Gilbert, Cleveland, O.; Watson Pickrell, Beatrice; B. L. Castof, Wilber, Nob.; H. French, New York; C. B. Newell, Mass.; S. H. Veit, New York; D. M. Willey, Fremont. Lincoln, will take a position at the Paxton. Wiley, Fremont.

Whey, Fremont. CHICAGO, III., March 10.—[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]—Nebraska arrivals: Grand Pacific—James J. Lande, W. H. Cravy, Arthur S. Potter, R. C. Cushing, Omaha; Mrs. A. L. Wilson, Nebraska City, Great Northern -Miss Vonus E. Webb, Omanna, Leland—Frank Deane, Mrs. James Theomeory and Vice Courts Provide Vice Thompson and two children, Omaha. Vic-toria-W. A. Greene and wife, Omaha. Palmer-F. O. Foss, Crete; Mirs. C. Wyman,

maha NEW YORK, March 10.—[Special Telegram to Tug Bgg.]-Omaha: General J. R. Brook, J. T. Dan, Windsor; L. B. Dobson, Grand Union; J. R. Riley, Plaza, York, Neb.; V. L. Meissner, St. Denis, Nebraska: W. Talton, Westminster,

Boys' Our Boys' Clothin; Department is now located upon the second floor with plenty com and light We believe there is to room to be bund like it for he display of boys' clothing. Our new spring tock has arrived and we offer speal values for saturday. Boys' All Wool JUNIOR SUITS \$3.50. Boys'Junior Suits Handsome light cheviot, embroidered front. \$4.00.

OPENING SALE

Boys' Fauntleroy Blouses.

Value \$2.50, at

\$1.49.

We carry the celebrated UNEXCELLED suits for boys, known the country over as the best suits for boys. We make a specialty of clothing boys from 3 to 7 years of age. Our store is the LILLIPUTION BAZAR the BEST &c., of Omaha, See our new department on second floor. It is all that can be desired. No stock like it. Prices the lowest.

G. A. FELTON, Chairman, C. D. CASPER, AUSTIN RILEY.

LOCAL BREFITIES. The Cosmopolitan club will meet at the

BEE.]-The Lincoln insane asylum investigating committee made the following statement to the house regarding the discoveries of fraud in connection with the management The National Association of Stationary

Engineers will give a ball on the 3d of April at Washington hall. TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-

recognized the necessity of a patient and thorough examination of the reports, books and vouchers of each office or institution in-vestigated, and were mundful of the time re-quired for such an examination. We there-fore determined to investigate the manage-ment of each of the offices and institution Miss Blanche Cox, one of the noted leaders

Only nine councilmen reported yesterday morning for the meeting to equalize taxes. There being no quorum no business could be transacted, and the city will be put to the expense of advertising another meeting. ment of each of the offices and institutions named, one at a time, and to devote to the

named, one at a time, and to devote to the examination of each whatever time was nec-essary for thorough work. We have to re-port, at this time, that we have investigated some features of the management of the Lincoln insane asylum for the period begin-ting January 1, 1500, and ending April 1, 1892, a period of twenty-seven months. We have sumponed and examined about with witnesses and thoir testingary in con-The force of men employed in washing the streets worked last night on Douglas street, beginning at Fifteenth and moving toward the river. They expected to reach Ninth street by morning. Fifteen persons are en-gaged in the work.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Van Court of Omaha. He paid Van Court 10 cents a foot for what he got of him, and he paid Zook the same. In making out his bills he charged at the rate of 100 pounds a foot. If a car con-tained 40,0000 pounds, he charged for 400 feet, although his stone weighed 105 pounds to the foot. The cars were billed at their capacity, whether they were loaded to the capacity or not. He paid Zook 4½ cents per 100 pounds delivered in Lincoln, so that if he paid him at that rate for a car billed 40,000 pounds, he paid \$15 for the amount and collected \$64 from Dorgan. He admitted that every car of stone would fail short, but explained that that was the gen-oral rule which provailed in shipping stone John Dorgan Didn't Know. Farthing explained that all quarries sold

John Dorgan was put on the stand to tell the committee what he knew of the cement that he had furnished his brother to be

used in the eraction of the cell house, but his memory always failed him at the interesting point and the committee was able to

William Andrews, a stone mason living in incoln, gave the committee a great deal Lincoln, gave the committee a great deal of information in regard, to the details of the construction of the cell house. He was one of the citizens employed by Dorgan. He stated that there were about ten ditizens em-ployed altogether on the work, the rest being done by convicts. The excavation for the foundation had all been done by convicts before he got there. About thirty convicts were employed on the building. Almost the whole of his testimony consisted of details and much of it bore out the statements

His Idea on Boilers.

tee as to the fire brick and fire clay charged up to the state. He said this material was used for setting the boilers. He had to set

Mr. Atwood Details His Snap.

stone for the new cell house, was placed on the stand. He testified that he had never

met Dorgan but once before he made the con-tract with him, and that was in Omaha. He

said that Dorgan visited his quarry and there the contract was made. He was to re-ceive 25 cents a foot for the dimension stone,

John Dorgan Didn't Know.

S. H. Atwood, the man who fornished the

them to supply steam to his subcontractors When Stout held the prison contract he had to heat the buildings for the state at his own expense, and when he sublet any portion of the, contract the subcontractors furnished

Took the Colonel's Temper.

"Do you remember what time you started this gang of men at work on the cell house?" isked the committee.

officials was before the committee protestin against censure, on the ground that they were elected as secretary or treasurer or attorney general or commissioner.

One Vital Question.

The speaker digressed slightly to say that the question that was nearer public welfare and the interests of the state was not that of railroad regulation or stock yards legislation, but was how to secure the honest ex-penditure of public money. He advised that nenceforth in political conventions responsibility be placed on each particular officer in order to do away with this state of affairs that had brought disgrace upon the state of raska.

He again stated that it was not the purpose of the committee to smireh any one, but to insist upon proper attention to duty on the part of every public officer regardless of their connection with any party. He said that, while the committee had only investigated the erection of one small building in the city of Lincoln, it was brought out in the evidence that the same plan was being fol-lowed in the erection of the institute at Beatrice, and that the superintendent there was under no bonds whatever for the faithful performance of his duty. "Is it any wonder, then," said the speaker

"that your committee felt some of the indig-nation that has spread throughout the length and breadth of the state, and deter-mined to record its most earnest protest against the continuance of such business methods?'

Watson Attacks the Report.

The report was handed in and when Keckley moved its adoption Watson entered his protest on the ground that it would do a great injustice to the ex-governors named. He declared that the report was not borne out by any of the evidence, that it was largely buncombe and was unjust to gentle-men who had here as often hereard is the men who had been so often honored in the

Keckley declared that the report would not mildew and insisted that he wanted all to read the evidence, and the report went over until Monday for final consideration.

The report of the asylum investigating committee was then submitted. It was read by Casper, who stated by way of introduc-tion that the evidence by which the report had been reached was of the same kind as had been used to criminally punish men in the district court of Lancaster county, and he also wanted to say that the money that had been stelen could and should be recov-

This report also went over and the house adjourned until 10 o'clock in the morning.

IN THE SENATE.

Free Pass Bill Defeated and Appropriations Increased Considerably.

LINCOLN, Neb, March 10 .--- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-The senate spent the forenoon in routine work after receiving a large number of petitions signed by railway employes protesting against the passage of a maximum rate bill. Most of the time of the senate was passed in committee of the whole. Dale's bill prohibiting the giving or accepting of free passes was indefinitely postponed. Several other bills amending the statutes were considered and recommended for pass-

The senate spent the entire afternoon in committee of the whele on the general ap-propriation oill. The following were the in creases made over the same items in the bill as it passed the house

Girls' Industrial school at Geneva	\$ 4,900
Hastings insane asylum	13,100
Norfolk insano asylum	18,100
Blind asylum at Nebraska City	20,500
Kearney Industrial school	31.178

The independent senators have given up the fight and on nearly every item refrained from voting. The amendments to the several items in the appropriation for the Kearney school were offered by Senator Smith, the independent member from Buffalo county. An amendment to the appro-priation for the state house was offered pro-Triding for a new hospital to cost \$15,000, but Its consideration was deferred. The in-crease in the items considered today amount to about \$100,000, and it is believed that the entire bill will be raised shout \$300,000 before it goes back to the house.

Their Time Always C

ered, and made money at it.

V. H. Hainer was the next witness. He testified that he had been principal keeper at the penitentiary during the time that the cell house was being constructed under Dor-gan's supervision, and he had charge of all the convicts working under the prison con-tract. He stated that about twenty-five convicts had been employed on the cell house, and that the state had been charged for their services whether they worked or not. On rainy days, when the men could not work on the cell house, they worked in the yards for the prison contractor, but their time was charged up to the state just the same. When convicts employed on the cell house were in the hospital they were charged to the state. One man had worked in the botter room from some time in December. 1891, until some time in February, 1892, and his time had also been charged to the state. although the work in the boiler room had

nothing to do with the cell house. Dorgan Had Zook's Prices.

Mrs. Zook, wife of the J. W. Zook who sold the Johnson quarry stone to Atwood, testified that she attended to most of her husband's correspondence. She had re ceived a letter from Dorgan a short time be fore her husband made the contract with Atwood, asking the prices on stone. She answered the letter and gave the prices, but sideration she could not remember the price she quoted. but was positive that it was not as high as 35 cents a foot.

One of the Prison's Curiosities.

Ex-Warden Hopkins was recalled to give he committee some information in regard to the chapel built by direction of the legislature several years previous. He testified that the room at present used as a chapel had always been used as such to the best of his knowledge. The building erected for chapel purposes had always been used by Hopkins corporations for workshops. Warden Hopkins corroborated his testimony. He testified that the building erected for a chapel was not at all suited for that pur-

Was-the building that was erected and which you have described built in such a manner as to be suitable for a chapel !" asked the committee "It was not," replied Warden Mallon

What would you say it was erected for?"

"I pass." "Well, give us your best judgment." "I would consider it was created for a grange hall," and the warden stepped aside.

Boss Stout Built It.

Ex-Attorney General Leese was placed on the stand to tell what he knew about the erection of the chapel. He testified that the building had been built according to plans and specifications and under a regular con-tract with W. N. B. Stout, who employed citizen labor exclusively. He believed the buildly had been inducedly constructed. He testified further that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings had received no notice of the assignment of the prison contract from Stout to Mosher, and that he was the first to discover the fact. The board then compelled Mosher to put up a bond for \$100,000.

Ex.State Treasurer Willard gave his tes-timony in regard to the chapel building. He remembered that the building had been built by Stout under contract, and believed that the work had been honestly done.

Ex-Warden Hyers also testified in regard o the chapel building, and to the condition to the In which the sanitary arrangements of the prison were kept under his administration. He asserted that everything had been kept as clean as a whistle. The ventilation of the cell house, he said, was something awful. When the prison contractor had to furnish the labor to keep the cell house clean the work was rarely done in a proper manner. In the morning after the cell house had been shut up all night the air was almost unen-durable.

Small Bill for Repairs.

Dan Hopkins was recalled. He testified that the south wall of the penitentiary in-closure, which was thrown down by a wind storm last year, was repaired with stone taken from the material being used in the construction of the new cell house. The cell house was on the northeast corner of the yard. The cell house had nothing to do with the repairs on the wall and there was a suffithe repairs on the wall and there was a suffi-cient amount of money in the maintenance fund. The voucher for the work was \$3,869. The board instructed him to charge the stone

Endorses the Work the Cell House Committee.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE.]-The capital city is agog with excitement tonight because of the severe strictures passed upon the Board of Public Lands and Buildings this afternoon by the cell house investigation committee in its report to the house. Although it had been previously intimated what the report would be, none outside of the committee were prepared for such a sweeping denunciation of state officials,

The report was received with open arms not only by the house, but by the public generally, and public sentiment said that it was not overdrawn, and that there is nothing on which to base the charge made by Watson on the floor of the house that the evidence had been exaggerated. That the committee was placed in an embarrassing position none will deny, but the members did their duty faithfully and fearlessly and for once a legislative committee told the naked truth in plain language when the methods of the penitentiary ring were the subject of con-

Talk of Impeachment.

A great deal of earnest feeling has been occasioned by these startling developments, and to what it will load there are no means

of knowing at the present time. There is already talk of impeaching the derelict officials. While some express the opinion that that would be a rather harsh pro-cedure, others say that it would be much better to allow the unfaithful officers to re-tion. Not for many a day has an assisting in sign. Not for many a day has any action in connection with the legislative body stirred up an interest that causes so general com-ment and on which people of all parties are so generally disposed to pass favorable opinions. Governor Thayer's Action.

The action of the committee in censuring

the ex-governors has awakened ex-Governor Thayer to intense activity. When he read in THE BEE this morning that he was to be censured by the committee he hurried to the state house, and during the greater part of the time that the maximum freight bill was on its final reading he was searching for members of the committee, who were button-holed wherever found and besought not to make a report along the line indicated. He was given little consolation, and he then gave it out that if such a report was sub-mitted he would demand a hearing on the floor of the house in order to set himself wight right.

It will be observed that the change de-sired by him was not made, and he at-tempted to make good his threat of demand-ing a hearing on the floor, but was prevented by the postponement of the report until Monday prevented by the postponement of the report until Monday morning. It is stated that he takes the position that he was not responsible for the act of his warden, as the appointment of that warden was dictated by the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and holds that the board should be held solely responsible. Members of the committee say tonight that the ex-governor will not be given a hearing on the floor Monday morning, though he may go before the committee if he so desires.

Will Give Him a Show.

The committee further states that the re-port is correct in the particulars that if General Thayer insists on pushing it further they will resume the taking of testimony Monday morning with special reference to his case, and make a more specific report in connection therewith, in addition to evi-dence already before them but which has not been used.

not been used. There were others who were just as anx ious as General Thayer to have the report amended before it was submitted, and friends of ex-Governor Boyd, the state offi-cials and a number of their emissaries were built work work the floar of the built basily at work upon the floor of the house for some time before the report was submit-ted. It has been frequently charged during the past two days that Editor Rosewater wrote or dictated the report, but when the matter was called to the attention of Mr. Keckley this afternoon he denounced it as an infamous lie, and declared that he was prepared to prove the truth of his assertions.

Commending Davise' Speech. The house realized this afternoon that it

been sold and delivered to the said Linco,n iusane asylum; whereas, in fact, as appears to your committee, said William Sewell & Co delivered to said institution not to exceed Co. delivered to sam instruments an over-261,900 pounds of flour. There is an over-charge amounting to 91,800 ponnds, or 35 per cont of the amount actually delivered. Your ing the conferring of several degrees sat down to a banquet. At 3 a.m. the visitors beft on a special train for home.





charged among these other vouchers, were time and opportunity given for a proper and more extended investigation. We have attached hereto "Exhibit B." a detailed statement of the amount due and the amount paid on the fifty-four vouchers covered by this report. this report. Fourth-Your committee finds that from April 1, 1800 to March 31, 1802, the White-breast Coal and Lime company delivered fo the Lincoln insane asylum, coal, under contract of the value of not to exceed \$5,004.71. That during the same period said Whitebreast Coal and Lime company were allowed

SPECIAL LOTS

For Saturday:

000 yards 32 inch Scotch Ginghams, 25c sorts.

2001 yards 28 inch fine Zeph-

2000 yards 25 inch spring styles fine Gingham......

Our assortment of black,

plain colors and figured Satines beats there all for

both quality and price

62 inch Cream Linen.....

64 Inch Gream Linca......

38 inch HUCK TOWELS

42 inch HUCK TOWELS

Two Big Bargains in

Towels

In Linens we show a new and at-tractive assoriment at our usual low prices: 60 inch Cream Linen.......

yr Giuzhams. .

and correct.

n the amount due