SHALL CORRUPT OFFICIALS BE IMPEACHED

What Say You, Citizens of Nebraska, Are the Officers Who Helped to Perpetrate Monstrous Frauds, Cuilty

READ THE CELL HOUSE TESTIMONY

Speak Out Now Through the Press to Your Representatives in the Legislature, or Forever Hold Your Peace...Report of the Cell House Committee, and the Evidence on Which it is Based.

same exorbitant prices. He did adopt a sys-

tem of keeping the time of the convicts so that no charges for such labor were made, so far as the committee is aware, when they

In one of Dorgan's statements there are

In one of Dorgan's statements there are two items, one of \$500, expense of board, and the other, \$200 to Dan Hopkins, for which there are no vouchers. The first was used on a trip taken by the secretary of state, attorney general, the land commissioner and the then warden of the penitentiary. Dan Hopkins, to inspect other prisons as to methods of ventilation, etc. There is no pretense of a statement as to the actual expenses paid out by these gentlemen, and it is in

paid out by these gentlemen, and it is in evidence that they had transportation except

for a very short distance. The second was used on a trip taken by the then warden (Hopkins) and the then chaplain (Howe, to a prison congress held in Pittsburg, but there is no itemized account of their expenses, nor

is it apparent to your committee how this fund could be used for such a purpose. In the first place the money was paid to the secretary of state, J. C. Allen, and in the second to Dan Hopkins, and in each case

Loose Business Methods.

Within a few months after Hopkins be-came superintendent, a portion of the south wall that surrounds the prison yard fell in and it became necessary to repair it. Al-though Mr. Hopkins has not filed any re-ports with the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, he submitted to your committee an itemized statement of his expenditures up to Langary 1 180% on the south wall as

an itemized statement of his expenditures up to January I, 1893, on the south wall as well as on the cell house. There is one item of \$1.634.28 for stene, being twenty-one carloads, all of which, with the exception of one piece of coping, was used in the cell house, that is charged to the soute wall. This, Mr. Hopkins states, was done on the authority of the hoard to balance a like amount of

of the board to balance a like amount of labor (estimated) that was actually per-formed in building a stockade around the open space where the wall had fallen in and

which had been charged to the cell house. The attention of the house is called to this

to indicate the loose manner in which this whole matter has been conducted. According to the books in the secretary of state's office, there is yet on hand on the cell house fund \$1,700, but something like \$1,100

of debts for work and material are yet out-standing, and then when the above item of \$1.624.48 is charged where it belongs it will

be seen that the fund is more than exhausted.

As above indicated, Mr. Hopkins has not filed a single voucher with the board to en-

lighten that body or any other how he has disbursed the money intrusted to him. Mr. Dorgan has filed a number, but he fails to

return any for \$5,151.77, which he claims to have spent.

Paying the Contractor's Debts.

statements shows 6,500 fire brick, costing \$208, and six barrels of fire clay, costing \$24.

boilers that belonged to the state. These boilers, with others, are used to generate

steam to heat the penitentiary buildings (in-cluding the new cell house when complete) and to furnish power to run the machinery

Your committee is of the opinion that under the contract with Mosher, the prison con-

tractor should bear all such expenses him

self. In this case the state not only furnished the boilers and material but the

labor also and all is charged to the cell hous-

Bill Dorgan's Honesty.

Your committee, after hearing the testimony of ex-Treasurer Hill, Commissioner Bumphrey, Secretary Allen and Attorney General Hastings, is compelled to believe and report to to this house that the interests

of the state were not guarded by even ordinary care. Instead of throwing every safeguard which honesty and business

methods would suggest around the appropriation and its expenditure, the way was left open for extravagance and corruption, which expanded and grew more rapidly than did the walls of the cell house. To begin with, Mr. W. H. Dorgan who was chosen supported by

gan, who was chosen superintendent of con-struction, did not sustain that high char-

actor for honesty which is a perquisite in such a position; but had that not been true, he was disqualified because of the fact that

he was agent or foreman for C. W. Mosher

by what process of reasoning the board could expect an honest dispursement of the

money. The prices paid for material indi-cate his total unfitness for the trust reposed in him, or his utter lack of business integ-

rity or honesty, and in a somewhat milder form, the same is true of the present super-

Total Lack of Care.

Members of the board had a very imperfect knowledge of the matter, some of them initinating, when questioned by the committee, that they were too busy with other duties to give attention to this. It appears from the evidence that the board as such, and the individual members.

and the individual members as well, utterly falled to exercise any supervising care over

the building or restraint over the superin tendent, establishing a condition of affairs that made waste and collusion inevitable; and while members of the board spent \$500

or \$600, drawn on Dorgan's check against the cell house fund, on a trip to other states, made estensibly for the purpose of enabling them to improve on our prison management, the convicts have not had the advantage of

the most ordinary rules in regard to sanitary arrangements, as evidenced by the filthy condition in which your committee found the

cells. It is the opinion of the committee that justice would compel ex-Governor Boyd and ex-Warden Mallon, ex-Governor Thayer and

ex-Warden Hopkins to share the blame with the board for this condition of affairs at the prison. We are thoroughly convinced by the circumstances which have been brought to our attention during this investigation that

neglect and carelessness which merit th severes) censure, and it is recommended that the authorities take immediate action to re-

cover the amount corruptly diverted from its

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

Some Light Let In on the Very Peculiar

Methods Employed.

public interests jeopardized by official

the public service is being demoralize

intendent.

cumstances, we are unable to compre-

se interests constantly came in conflict those of the state. Under such cir-

This material was used in setting

A receipt attached to one of Dorgan's

work ought not to have cost over \$22,000.

It is the opinion of the committee that this

prior to the trip being entered upon.

The paramount question now before the legislature and the people of Nebraska is: Can Attorney General Hastings, Secretary of State Allen and Commissioner Humphrey be impeached for malfeasance in office?

Does the report of the house committee on penitentiary cell house investigation submitted to the house March 10, and the evidence adduced before that committee now on file in the house of representatives warrant the impeachment of the members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings under the constitution and the law!

For the purpose of determining these momentous questions the house appointed an advisory committee composed of Judge Donne, Judge Pound and W. L. Green. The decision of the commission must necessarily be based upon the report of the committee and the testimony taken before it.

When this report was made and the testimony was submitted to the house The Beg published a synopsis of the testimony and the report in full. Now that proceedings looking to impeachment have been begun the public will naturally desire to familiarize i'self with the story of the cell house frauds as drawn out before the investigating committee. For this reason we reproduce the committee report and that portion of the testimony which furnished the basis for the conclusions reached by the commit-

TO THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVES OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA: Your com mittee appointed to investigate the state penitentiary submits the following report: The lost legislature made an appropriation of \$40,000 for building a new cell house by day's work. The evidence taken has been almost entirely in reference to the expendi-ture of this money. This cell house abuts on the main building and is about 218 feet long by forty-four feet wide; its west wall is the east wall of the main building; its north and east walls the north and east, walls that surround the penitentiary grounds, and its sur-round the penitentiary grounds, and its south wall a new one entirely. This work, under the laws of the state, was under the direc-tion and supervision of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, consisting of of Public Lands and Buildings, consisting of the land commissioner, secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general. On or about, the 1st day of May, 1891, the board appointed W. H. Dorgan its superintendent with full power to employ all labor and purchase all material and to oversee generally the exection of this cell house at a salary of \$50 per month. At this three and up to Febru-ary 1, 1892, one C. W. Mosher was the prison contractor, and Dorgan was his manager. contractor, and Dorgan was his manager, and had full charge of all his interest at the peniteatiary, including subjetting of convicts to third parties. On the 7th day of May, 1891, Dorgan entered into a bond in the sun of \$10,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as the representative of the board.

Dorgan's Rake-Off on Convict Labor.

The method adopted in expending and accounting for the money was this: The board would allow an estimate in favor of Dorgan prior to any outlay on his part for a certain sum, as \$5,000 and Dorgan would make re ports to the board of his expenditures. In conformity to this plan Dorgan drew \$32,100 of this money and made live reports, which are now on file in the office of the secretary of state. The amounts charged for labor and stone constitute by far the largest items, and convict labor had the preference over free labor. Of \$11,600,17 charged to labor by Dorgan, \$9,084.50 was for convicts and only \$2,634.67 for free labor. This convict labor is charged at the rate of \$1 per day, while the average price paid by others who sub-contracted for convicts is only at the rate of 40 cents per day But Dorgan as the representative of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings, contracted with Dor-gan, as the representative of Mosher, the prison contractor, with the above results. Again, there were days when the convicts could not work on account of the weather or lack of material, yet a charge is made the same as if they had. The most glaring instance of this kind is from January 21 to January 31, 1892.

Nice Little Deal on Stone.

Dorgan purchased all stone for the construction of the building of S. H. Atwood & Co. of Plattsmouth. The stone was shipped from Cedar Creek, where Atwood's quarries were located, and from Nemana county, this state, a part coming from Johnson, from the quarry of one John W. Zook and the balance from Auburn from the quarry of Van Court & Rood. Dorgan paid the freight in all instances. On all stone from his own quarry Atwood's price was by the hundred pounds. viz: Rubbie, 6 and 8 cents, dimension 10 cents and coping 16 cents, and was sold by actual weight. This stone weighed about 165 pounds to the cubic foot. The evidence shows that the same kind of stone was worth about one half of the above figures, or less. On the stone from Nemaha county Atwood paid for the dimension stone 112 cents user 100 pounds and torseld the Descents were 100 pounds and torseld the pounds are 100 pounds and torseld the pounds and torseld the pounds are 100 pounds are 100 pounds and torseld the pounds are 100 pounds are 100 pounds and 100 pounds are 100 pounds ar cents per 100 pounds and turned it in to Dor-gan at 16 cents per foot, estimating only 100 pounds to the cubic foot, whereas the stone pounds to the cubic foot, whereas the stone weighed about 150 pounds to the cubic foot. In other words, for a car of stone weighing 40,000 pounds Atw.od paid \$18 and charged Dorgan \$04. For the dimension stone, plugged to size, Atwood paid 10 cents a foot and charged Dorgan \$5 cents a foot; or for a car containing 200 feet of this stone Atwood would pay \$20 and charge Dorgan \$70, thus cleaning \$50 per car without in any way. clearing \$50 per car without in any way

What hase been said of the stone holds true of the sand also. Atwood had the con truet for it at the rate of \$1 per yard at the pit, while it was worth not to exceed 40 cents

It is in evidence that prior to Dorgan's entering into any agreement with Atwood & Co. to buy stone and sand of them that other parties had offered to furnish the same to him at reasonable prices, viz: the Nemaha county stone at the figures at which Atwood & Co. purchased the same, as above given, and for the sand and Cedar Creek stone at figures ranging from one-third to one-half of the amounts charged by Atwood & Co. Dor-gan denies that he ever consulted any one except S. H. Atwood prior to his agreement with that firm. He states that he was not a practical stone man, and did not know what it was worth, but relied on Atwood & Co. to make him fair and reasonable rates.

Other Little Et Ceteris.

From February 1, 1892, Dorgan was the prison contractor, Mosher having assigned the contract to him on that date, but Dorgan has never entered into a bond as such contractor. From that time to March Ib, 1892, he, as a representative of the Board of Public Lands and Building contractor, with Lands and Buildings, contracted with uself as prison contractor for all convict for employed during that period, and as appointed superintendent in place of Dorgan. his compensation being at the rate of \$5 per day. He seems to have followed the general policy of Dorgan. He continued to purchase stone and sand of S. H. Atwood & Co. at the

the freight. Out of \$32,100 drawn by him from the fund by the consent of the board, there are no vouchers for \$5,151.77, and for the \$6,331.15 received by Hopkias from Dorgan, no vouchers have ever been filed. The evidence shows that before expending the money for material, Dorgan received bids for the furnishing of stone and sand, but notwithstanding this fact, he bought the material of an outsider, paying in nearly all cases two or three times as much, and in some cases four times as much as would have been the case had the material been furnished by the bidders, or by others at the prices bid by them.

A liberal estimate for the stone used is the freight. Out of \$32,100 drawn by him

prices bid by them.

A liberal estimate for the stone used is computed by capable anthorities at \$2.820.02, while the state was compelled through the extravagance of the superintendent and the connivance of the board to pay therefor \$8.777.32, an overcharge on that one item of nearly \$5.000. Sand was a lesser item, but in that particular there was an overcharge, as snown by the report of the expert, of \$259.49.

Labor cost the state \$12.297.25, while had

Expert, of \$3.0.49.

Labor cost the state \$12,297.25. while had a private contractor been lensing the same help from the same source it would have cost but \$4.918.90. Here is a steal on these three items of nearly \$14,000 on a \$40,000 approximation.

It is further demonstrated that the appropriation was much more than sufficient to have completed the building, but, as it is, the appropriation is more than exhausted the building has been barely inclosed, and there are debts as yet unsatisfied for work that has already been performed. The evidence shows that several other matters were allowed to figure as a part of the cell house deal, at the expense of the state, although they had no connection with it.

Herewith is reproduced some of the evidence submitted before the committee:

Ex-Treasurer Hill's Testimony.

J. E. Hill testified that he had been a number of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for four years; that the board had had charge of the penitentiary under the law passed by the legislature two years ago and that it superintended the expenditures of that institution. He related in detail the of that institution. He related in detail the several improvements that had been made at the penitentiary under the supervision of the board, stating that the work had generally been put in the hands of some competent person. The work on the new wing authorized by the legislature two years ago was done by the day under the direction of William Dorgan. The board held that the provisions of the law precluded the necessity of advertising for bids or for a superintendent. When the board took up the natter of ent. When the board took up the natter of building the cell nouse Mr. Dorgan was employed as superintendent at a salary of \$50 per month. Mr. Hill stated that he was honest personally as far as the employment of Dorgan was concerned, and that he believed that Dorgan was a straight man and would make the money go as far as possible. He could not tell whether any plans or specifica-tions had ever been adopted by the board or not, but he saw what purported to be the plans for the new wing while visiting the penitentiary some time after the work on the building had been commenced. He had always believed that plans and specifica-tions of some sort had been filed with the commissioner of public lands and buildings.

Trusted to Dorgan's Integrity. Referring to the employment of Dorgan as the superintendent of construction, Mr. Hill was asked if the fact that Dorgan was acting as Mosher's agent at the same time had not been considered by the board. He replied that the matter had been discussed afterward, but no steps were taken to rectify any mistake that had been made in the tify any mistake that had been made in the selection. He thought at the time that \$50 a month was a pretty small salary for the services required, but that he had at the time every confidence in Dorgan's business integrity. The matter of employing convicts on the work as well as the purchase of material had been left almost entirely to Dorgan, who from time to time would make reports to the board, accompanied by vouchers and receipts. The board examined these reports from time to time. The board examined the bills and vouchers formaterial, but never made any inquiries as to whether material had been actually furnished or not. He admitted that there had been many items reported by Dorgan which had not been accompanied by vouchers. These items were placed on file to be considered in the final settlement, and a few weeks before the board's term of office expired Dorgan was ordered to present the receipts, but witness

did not know whether the receipts had been furnished or not. Mr. Hill was then examined as to the assignment of the contract from Mosher to Dorgan. He said that the assignment had been made in February, 1802, and that the board at once discharged Dorgan as superinboard at once discharged Dorgan as superin-tendent and employed Dan Hopkins, ex-warden of the penitentiary, at a salary of \$150 per month. He thought the board took steps to require Dorgan to put up a bond under the assignment of the contract, but he could not say whether that individual had ever done so or not. He could not remember

the names of Mosher's bondsmen. Took a Pleasant Trip.

Attorney General Hastings was examined as to the particulars of the junket made by several members of the board a year age at the state's expense, the ostensible object being to examine the management of other state penal institutions. He testified that the party consisted of himself, Secretary Allen, Commissioner Humphrey and Warden Hopkins. Dorgan handed them \$500 the day they started, and this amount was used for the expenses of the trip. They visited Leavenworth, Kan., Jefferson City, Mo., St. Louis, Chester, Ill., Chicago and one or two of them went to Michigan City, Ind. They had transportation as far as St. Louis and some members of the party had passes from that city to Chicago. The others paid their fare. They were gone about two weeks. They made some investigation of the matter of ventilating cell bouses, etc., and made some sort of a report to Dorgan when they returned, but the witness didn't know whether the ideas were adopted in the Ne-braska cell house or not. He had never made an itemized statement of his expenses on the trip, but was positive that he had spent all the meany that had been given t

General Hastings was then questioned closely as to his knowledge of the manner in which Dorgan had been permitted to draw money on the cell house fund from time to time, but his ideas were not very clear on the subject. He felt sure, however, that Dougan was never allowed any money until aff the got the bills for the work. He additited that several thousand dollars of the fund might have been checked out for which no receipts had been presented, but he claimed that he had no knowledge of the fact. He asserted that the board was in the habit of oing over the claims very carefu hat he never gave the matter much atten-

Where Information May Be Had.

"I think if you go to Mr. Allen or Mr. Humphrey," said the attorney general, "either one of them can give you very definite information as Mr. Allen is secretary and Mr. Humphrey is president, and my office is attached to it simply as a matter of ornament I suppress I becaute attached to the simply as a matter of ornament. ment, I suppose. I was attending to making briefs in the supreme court and attending to the affairs of my office as attorney general." He admitted that he probably did not give critical attention to the matter of expenditures, claiming that his duties as attorned general made it absolutely impossible for him to stay in the other offices and check over accounts. As an attorney he considered that a bond for \$10,000 was reasonably suffor a man who had to expend \$40,000 of the state's money.

Coming to the matter of the assignment of Coming to the matter of the assignment of Mosher's contract to Dorgan, the attorney general stated that the board heard of the assignment as a rumor and dit not consider it its duty to take any action in regard to it. He rather bold to the view that the original bond given by Mosher to the state hid not been released. When shown the original bond the attorney general admitted that h had never seen it before.

Simply Took William's Word,

Secretary of State Allen took the witness stand and told the committee what he knew about the trip taken by several members of the board to the penitentiaries of severa castern states. His statements did not vary much from the ones made by the attorney general. The party took \$500 and spent

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

State House Gang Furious Over The Bee's Courageous Stand for Honesty.

WILD ASSERTIONS OF THE STRICKEN ONES

All Sorts of Denials and Counter-Charges Made by the Discovered Boodlers.

REFUTATIONS THAT DO NOT REFUTE

Lame Attempts to Throw Off the Force of The Bee's Exposures.

MR. S. L. WILEY TELLS A PLAIN STORY

He Relates in Detail the Manner in Which He Gave His Information Concerning the Governor's Demand for Hastings' Resignation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 26 .- Special to THE BEE J-Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. A week ago today Secretary of State Allen opened his mouth and put his foot in it by devoting nearly two columns in the Lincoln State Journal and the Omaha World Herald, which are constantly defending the cell house robbers and state house boodlers, to show that Rosewater had changed front with regard to the responsibility of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings for the depredations upon the state treasury.

Mr. Rosewater's stathing rebuke to Allen and his associates did not leave the trio a

foot of ground to stand upon. And now the fool friends of Attorney General Hastings are trying to get up a diversion. On Saturday afternoon Chaplain Murfin and several other political swashbucklers went to Omaha to confer with eminent attorneys, presumably at railroad headquarters, with a view to having Rosewater arrested for criminal libel. It is whispered among the gang tonight that this action is to be taken tomorrow, so is to draw the fire from the impeachables, and muzzle The Ben for the remainder of the session.

The alleged libel for which Mr. Rosewater is to be arrested is the publication of the disputed interview between Governor Crounse and Attorney General Hastings. Inasmuch as every jack-leg lawyer knows enough to know that the reported utterance of the governor does not constitute a criminal libel, the proposed proceeding can only have one object, and that is to create an impression upon the legislature that Rosewater is an unprincipled calumniator and slanderer, and that the attorney general and his associates are innocent victims of his spleen. This has been the song of the gang day in and day out ever since the investigation into their dishonest methods was begun by the legislature.

Wall of the Organ Grinders. First, Rosewater was charged with organizing a star chamber committee to smirch and convict honest officials without a hearing. Then Keckley was charged with receiving his instructions from Rosewater as to the lawyers and stenographers to be employed by the committee. Finally the organs of the cell house crooks charged Rosewater with writing the report, and groomed Sheridan for his dramatic arraignment of the committee which wound up with the charge that Rose water had not only inspired, but had actually written the report. Although this statement was publicly denounced as false and baseless by Keckley, Horst, Davies and Scott, the ringsters and their organs still kept on barping about Rosewater engineer-ing the whole investigation. Now they are ringing the changes on the Crounse-Hastings controversy, and this morning's State Journal declares in bold, black type: "The Governor Completely Unanasks the Boss Fakir of Nebraska. Rosewater Caught Bearing False Witness: Does He Ever Tell the Truth? He Goss Too Far in His Fight on the State Officers, and is Exposed as a

Line and a Sneak,"
Under these head lines the penitentiary organ devotes a whole column to what it calls an exposure of a most dastardly attempt at misrepresentation, and then follows this letter of denial and explanation from the governor:

the governor:

Lincoln, Neb., March 25, 1893.—Hon, George H. Hastings, Lincoln, Neb.: Dear Sir—Lan just in receipt of your note respecting the article which appears in this morning's Ber under the head of "Crounse in Action."

The article was a surprise to me as it no doubt was to you. The Ber has certainly been imposed upon, for as you know you were not in my office yesterday. As I best remember you have not been in my office for several days, and at no time or place has an interview

such as is reported in The BrE taken place Respectfully. Below this letter, which must have been written from Omaha, where the governor still remains, notwithstanting the Lincoln date line, the governor is represented as having visited Tur Bru office Saturday morning, and calling upon the managing editor, "to whom he gave his denial posi-tively and unqualifiedly," but that notwith-stanting this THE BEE came out with "a

weak denial in its evening edition," etc. It Was the Governor's Language. When the attention of Mr. J. B. Haynes

the managing editor, was called to this charge this afternoon, he smiled audibly through the phone, and said:
"I took down in shorthand every word the governor wanted us to say, and it was so published. If there is any weakness in the denial I am not reserve the four it." denial I am not responsible for it."

Anybody who will read between the lines of the governor's letter of denial and explanation must see that it is not positive and is more notable for, what it omits than for what it explanation is not positive.

for what it says. After charging Rosewater with having invented the whole story and denouncing it as imqualifiedly false, the veraclous and voracious State Journalsays: "The governor had seen the attorney general all the mentioned in the report, and the time he had seen Mr. Wiley, the gentlemair on whose authority the story is supposed to have been based was upon the
Monday before the conversation is alleged
to have taken place." This lets the cat out
of the bag. The Journal admits that Rosewater did not fabricate this story, and the
only discrepancy about the report is that the
conversation overheard by the geutleman
who gave the information occurred last Monday and not on Thursday, as coursed. That

day and not on Thursday, as reported. That fact is immaterial. Mr. Wiley Bid Hear It.

Mr. Wiley himself, whom the reporter of sen denied away an Lexplained away by Mr. Hastings, firmly anhered to hissiory, except as to the day. He called attention to the fact that it was on the day when the republicans caucussed over the advisability of supporting impeachment resolutions, which was last Monday. Explanations and denials being in order, it may not be out of place to explain under while circumstances the re-port of the Crounse-Hastings interview was

communicated to Mr. Hosewater.

Mr. Wiley is speaking of the matter says:

"Mr. Rosewater and myself had been talk ing over the glosmy outlook for the republican party on account of the Mosher collapse, the cell house standal, and frau is in the various state institutions. Mr. Rosewater expressed the opinion that the party was absolutely wrecked unless its represen-

tatives in the legislature helped to purge the party from corruption and throw overboard the officers who had been implicated in the frauds at the penitentiary and criminally negligent in their ways of doing business. Mr. Rosewater then expressed himself as surely disappointed over the governor's seeming indifference and inactivity in what he thought to be the greatest crisis the party he thought to be the greatest crisis the party had ever experienced in this state. Gov-ernor Crounse, said Mr. Rosewater, is the natural leader of the party. He was nomi-nated because the party wanted to present a candidate for governor whose integrity was unimpeachable, and whom the people be-lieved to be courageous enough to stamp out corruption wherever it might be found. This is the opportunity of his life to save the part, from

dissolution and render a great service to the state. I propose to call upon him through The Bee to rally all honest republicans in the legislature and impress upon them the gravity of the situation and the imperative necessity of demanding the resignations or voting impeachment of the three state offi-cers who hold over from the old State Board of Public Lands and Buildings

Then Mr. Wiley Told It. "It was in answer to this that I told Mr. Rosewater he would have no occasion to write the proposed editorial, and then in substance related to him what I had overheard on the preceding Monday in the executive apartments. Mr. Rosewater expressed himself as highly gratified that the governor had finally proved himself to the control to the control of that finally nerved himself to the emergency. The governor's memory and mine do not seem to agree perfectly, and I very much recret that the matter has gotten into print."

So far as the conversation between the So far as the conversation between the governor and the attorney general is concerned, there is no controversy as to the time that it occurred, both the governor and Mr. Wiley agreeing that it was upon last Monday, while the attorney general will havely deny it, as his assertion of yesterday, to the effect that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present the present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affice for a great present that he had not been in the governor affect that he had not been in the governor affect for a great present that he had not been in the governor affect for a great present that he had not been in the governor affect for a great present that he had not be ernor's office for a week, was couched in general terms, and was made to convey the information that he had not been there for four or five days.

Make a Fine Distinction.

The only particular in which there is any difference is regarding the manner in which the resignation of the attorney general was talked of by the governor. A fine distinc-tion is made as to whether the governor de-manded it, or suggested it, or asked for it. That it was the subject of conversation is admitted by the governor, and that it so excited the ire of the attorney general that he has not been in the governor's office since he left there last Monday afternoon in a towering passion is a fact on which all familiar with the circumstances are agreed. It will be noticed that the denials are chiefly remarkable for the clever manner in which they are worded and the things that they do not deay. After sifting the matter to the bottom, and pinning those who are disposed to squirm down to bedrock, it will be seen that the story is fully corroborated in all its essential particulars. That it was the subject of conversation is

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

Opinions of Republicans on Impeachment Proceedings in the Legislature.

In order to ascertain the public sentiment in Omaha regarding the impeachment proceedings under consideration by the legislature, reporters for THE BEE have interviewed leading republicans of the city and secured the following expressions of opinion: John B. Furay-If I understand the conditions and they seem to be as they have been published-the accused having offered no denial of the charges-then the men who have been in office and those who are still in should be kicked out either for want of integrity, or on account of imbecility or incompetency. Take either reason and kick them out. The republican party should do this and I nave been a republican all my life?
Frank Kaspar—I don't see that there is anything eise to do but impeach the men accused of such misconduct in office. Such work has been countenanced too

already.
St. A. D. Balcombe—If the evidence as published is found correct by the attorneys appointed to investigate the matter, then the impeachment proceedings should be impeachment proceedings should pushed at once and the entire gang cleaned

P. L. Perine-The republican party cannot afford to do anything else than push the impeachment proceedings. Its salvation in this state depends upon breaking up the unholy combine that has been in power so

Ed Haney—Anything to get the boodie ring out of the control of state affairs. A. W. Clark—There is apparently no hope for reform and honest administration state institutions unless some action of the kind proposed is taken.

Joseph H. Blair—If the evidence published is found to be true the guilty officers should certainly be impeached. P. Davis-There are too many down there who seem to be afraid that if the mess is stirred it will stink. The state officers implicated should be impeached and if the legislature fatis to take the necessary action the guilty officials should be prose-cuted by the citizens in the courts.

nted by the citizens in the courts.
W. H. Hall—The men who have allowed such outrageous steals should be removed from office at once, and if any of the stolen or misappropriated funds can be recovered ction looking to such relief should be taken

promptly.
W. E. Peebles of Pender—While the state officials may not have been guilty of col-lusion with the contractors it is evident that they were criminally careless in awarding public contracts and expending public funds, and that is grounds sufficient for impeach

W. D. McHugh-I have no knowledge of the matter except that which I have gicaned from the statements published in the papers. I think that if the facts alleged are true the guilty men should certainly be impeached and the state protected as far as possible from the effects of their delinquency. M. O. Maul-lif the facts which have been given publicity through the press concerning

the conduct of some of the state officials are well founded impeachment is certainly the only proper course. No guilty man should escape. The facts, whether true or not, are to be regretted, as they have a tendency to give the state a black eye in the cast and with the capitalists who have money to invest in Nebraska.

Dr. R. M. Stone—The republican party owes it to itself to thoroughly investigate

the charges made against the leaders and the caurges are proven worthy credence, to join most vigorously with all good citizens to impeach. I believe the evi-dence warrants the conclusion that these men have robbed the state and think they ought to be impeached. The party cannot afford to bolster them up; its skiris should be cleared of the disgrace.

be cleared of the disgrace.
Gustave Anderson—In this matter party should cut no figure and a thorough and careful investigation of all of the facts should be instituted. The only way to weed out the offenders is by a thorough purging. From all of the reports 1 am of the opinion that the legislature should go to the bottom of this whole matter and shield—no person. hen if the men are guilty they can be pun-hed, while if they are innovent they will by able to forever hash the scandal that has been brought upon the fair name of the state. Such an investigation would strengthen the republican party of the state, while a smothering of the facts would work political run and disaster.

If these men have done wrong and the re-port of the committee indicates that they have, they should be shown up and forever bran led. I am a republican but this cuts no figure with me. I want to see an homest administration of the affairs of the state and investigation is throutled nine-tenths of the

investigation is throttled nine-tenths of the people will arrive at the conclusion that those state officers were guitty and that they were afraid to meet the charges. Simeon Bloam—My opinion is that if these men are not guilty, they have been grossly negligent. All things in light that frauds of the most barefaced kind have been perpetrated. While the state officials may not have taken a head these tenths. may not have taken a hand, they have stood | from all sections are coming here.

silently by watching the schemes without ever raising a hand to save the state from

siently by watching the schemes without ever raising a hand to save the state from being deliberately robbed. They have certainly allowed the treasury to be plundered, which fact indicates that they might have been interested to some extent. They have allowed this to centinue for a long period of time, much against the interests of the people and the state at large.

James Allen—if they are innocent, why do they fear to go to trial and take the consequences? This indicates to my mind that there is, or has been something very rotten. As a republic in I say that we cannot afford to overlook this matter at this time. There is too much at stake, and the imposement proceedings must be pushed to the end whether the men are guilty or innocent.

Ben S. Baker—if the state officers are innocent they can well afford to stand an impeachment trial that they may be completely vimicated. If the proceedings are throttled the opinion will always prevail that they were guilty of the charges which have been made. This is not a question of party, but a question of right to both the people and the state. When discussing this most of the charges which have been made. This is not a question of party, but a question of right to both the people and the state. When discussing this most appears to the context of the state of the party of party and the state. party, but a question of right to both the people and the state. When discussing this matter I only speak with an opinion formed after reading the report of the committee. The republican party of the state and the state itself is bigger than any man or any set of men who have ever filled the offices and for this reason. I say that these men should submit to an investigation of everything connected with the charges. Partyought not to enter into the investigation, as the motto should be people first and party next.

George Kleffner-By all means bring the impeachment charges against these men that the public may know whether or not the state has been robbed. If they are in-nocent they cannot be burt by any of the proceedings. If they are guilty they must be punished that the fair fame of Nebraska may be secretain.

my be sustained.
W. J. Clair—I have watched the proceedings of the legislature and have come to the opinion that those state officers should be impeached, as everything points to the fact that there is something wrong. If they are ent they ought to court a thorough in-

John Jenkins -Of course I am not prepared to say that those men are guilty, but it looks to say that those men are guilty, but it looks as though there had been a vast amount of the most crooked work. If they are guilty they certainly should be impeached and if they are not guilty they can have no fears of the results of a trial.

E. W. Simeral—If there is any rottenness it should be rooted out and guilty men should be made to suffer. If they are innecent the impeachment proceedings should go on for the good of the state, if for no other reason. Should they be guilty they should be deposed from office.

by the committee. If the facts are as reported by the committee. I am positive that the imposchment proceedings will go on. I don't say that any of the men are guilty, but if they are not they should stand trial and clear up their records.

John Grant-The report of the committee indicates guilt, and upon this basis, we must figure. Those state officers ought to be will-ing to go before, the people and show their hands. Then, if they are innocent, they will be in better shape than ever before, but if they are guilty, they must be driven out of

F. M. Wappich-Yes sir, impeach them,

F. Al. Wappich—Yes sir, impeach them, and if they are as guilty as appearances indicate, put them into the peakentiary where they belong. Plunder of public funds should be stopped.

Sol Prince—If, after a thorough investigation, it is ascertained that the charges are true, the members of the board should be impeached. They should be put on trial and if they are not guilty they can prove their if they are not guilty they can prove their

Councilman Munro-It is the proper thing Councilman Munro—it is the proper thing for the republicans to do to go ahead and sift this thing to the bottom. It is essential to the party and to the state. If the members of the legislature do not do it the party will be held responsible for it. It is the duty of every republican member to the party and to the state to go ahead and presents viscously without responsible visits. prosecute vigorously without regard to indi-viduals. It is either the building up or wiping out of the party, for if they succeed in covering it up, a man would be a fool to take a place on the republican ticket next fall. In justice to the officials themselves, proceedings should be pushed, as the abers of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings now stand guilty in the eyes of the people of the state, and will so remain until proven otherwise at a trial at which every thing will be uncovered.

WILL MAKE IT A TEST CASE.

Suit Begun at Burlington, In., of Importance

to All Cities of that State. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 26 .- [Special to THE BEE !- A case of far-reaching importance, and one of interest to taxpayers in every city in the state has been commenced in the district court at Burlington. The case is brought by a couple of citizens of that city to enjoin the proposed grading of a street, and it will be made a test case of the validity of all city ordinances and the legalthe anticipation of tax levies for grading purposes and of collection of special grading assessments thereander from property owners. The plaintiffs in this case seek to enjoin perpetually the city auditor from borrowing any money under the ordinance providing for anticipation of the tax levy for grading purposes, to enjoin the city treasurer from paying any warrants drawn by the auditor in payment for the improvement and to enjoin the contractors from proceeding with the work. the ground that the law permitting the city authorities to proceed in this manner is

Railroad Improvements at Cedar Rapids. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Murch 25 - [Special to THE BEE |- The Chicago & Northwestern Railway company will put in a spur track from the main line between Mechanicsville and Lisbon this summer to sap the immense stone quarries along the bank of the Codar river, near the mouth of Coon creek, the purpose being to use the stone for ballast. A number of farmers along the line of the pro-posed spar have sold out at good figures and have the privilege of remaining on their farms during the coming season.

unconstitutional.

Dissatisfied with the faw. CEDAR RAPIDS, In., March 26 - Special to

THE BEE |-There is much discatisfaction among the people of the smaller towns of the state with the workings of the Australian ballot law, and the next legislature will be petitioned to either repeal it or modify it greatly. The law is not understood and in a number of places the wishes of the people have been defeated. No less than a dozen contests have been begun as the resu this, besides a number of damage suits.

Wanted, a Mayor.

FORT DODGE, In., March 25.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE | - The town of Ames is without a mayor. At the spring election Turner McLain was elected to succeed Mayor Sheldon. After he was elected he found that the office would interfere with his private business and refused to qualify. The office then reverted to Mayor Sheldon, who re-fused to perform the duties of it may longer. Claizens are in a quantitray as to how to get an executive in a legal way.

Arrest of an Omalia Man in Sloux City. Sioux Cirr, Ia., March 26.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Fred S. Turtle of Omaha has been arrested here for emcashing \$200 from D. Appleton & Co. of New oric, for whom he was a conceter, and origins orders and embezzing money from he agent of the Century Publishing company here. He will be proscented in both

Casena, Weo., March 25.—[Spacial Tele gram to Tux Ban | -All the absepmen of central Wyoming have mot here to arrange about shearing. Owners of 400,000 head of sheep are present. Two hundred and fifty thurshall will be sheared here, 60,000 at Douglas and 40,000 at Lusk. The rest will be sheared at private pens and at Rawlins. The meeting was a grand success. Shearers

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Expressions from Business Men and Tax* payers on the Impeachment.

DISHONEST OFFICIALS MUST BE REMOVED

Give Them a Fair Trial and Let the Guilty Suffer for Their Wrong-Doing-Plain Words from Plain Men.

THE BEE thinks the public-the people of Nebraska-should have its say on the allimportant topic of pussing the plunderers of the treasury to the end. It gives this morning the first installment of a large number of expressions by taxpayers and solid business men of the state, showing the trend of popular thought on the question. They need no comment.

Sentiment at Norfolk.

Norman, Neb., Murch 26.—[Special to The Bee.]—A number of the most pronlinent citizens and heaviest taxpayers of Norfolk and Madison county expressed themselves in relation to the proposed impeachment of state officials. All are of the opinion that an investigation should be had, and are willing to pay the additional expense incorrect by the certification of the country of the continuous line and the continuous line urred by the continuance in session of the

egislature. Colonel S. P. Cotton—If the reports as we colonel S. P. Cotton—If the reports as we real them are true and the officials have been dishonest they certainly should be impeached. And as a taxpayer I think the legislature should not adjourn until a thorough examination has been made, and if the officers shall have been found dereliet in their duty, then impeachment proceedings should be instituted.

E. H. Trans, City Transparer—There com-

should be instituted.

E. H. Tracy, City Treasurer—There certainly should be an investigation made and if the officials are guitty of malfensance in office they certainly should be impeached, and the legislature should not adjourn until it is settled for the interest of both the state and the parties so accused.

Judge N. D. Jackson—it is due to both the taxpayers and accused officers that an investigation should be made and the legislature should not adjourn until the matter is

are should not adjourn until the matter is

ture should not adjourn until the matter is thoroughly purged.

Hon, C. F. Elisticy—The whole outfit should be turned out and honorable men appointed. If this is not done the republican party in this state is gone beyond redemption. The character of the state officers should be above reproach. As a taxpayer I think that an investigation would be money well expended, and that the legislature should not adjourn until this matter is attended to.

Dr. D. R. Daniels, County Commissioner-I have read the reports in THE BEE and other papers, and if the assertions are true the state board should be impeached. In any event the investigation should be furthered. As it now stands, it certainly could not in-jure the board to have the investigation continued. If it is guilty it should suffer the penalty. If innocent then it should and would be exonerated and the stigma which would be exonerated, and the stigma which now hangs over it would be wiped out. Yes, as a taxpayer, I would say let the investigation go on. I vill gladly pay my portion of taxes and think in the end it will prove much cheaper, as at the present time the state tax is enormous, and if the steals had not been perpetrated it would have been much less.

Hon. C. A. Mast, President of the Citizens National Bank—I am in favor of a fair and impartial trial, and if found guilty they should suffer the consequences.

should suffer the consequences.
Hon. A. J. Johnson, Member of the City Council—As a taxpayer I am in favor of making a thorough investigation and purg-ing all corruption letting the burden rest

where it belongs.

A. N. Yost—I think the thing should be prosecuted to the bitter end. I think that every citizen who has read the papers would see it in the same light unless he has some

personal interest. Fremonters Favor It.

FREMONT, Neb , March 26 .- [Special to THE Brg. |—The following answers were received to the question, "Do you think the Board of Public Lands in Nebraska should be impeached?

J. W. Stevenson-If they cannot clear themselves they should be impeached. Mark M. Coad-I think they should be impeached. C. W. Hyatt, Editor of the Flail-If there

are any rascals there they ought to be impeached and turned out.

J. W. Love-It is what any party should in-impeach them.
J. W. Hyatt-I think there ought to be something done with them.

Judge William Marshall—If they are guilty

they should be impeached.

B. W. Reynolds, President and General Manager for the Nebraska Binder Twine Company-Regardless of whether guilty or innocent, the public is entitled to an investi-

gation. If found guilty they should be impeached.
Wilson Reynolds—They ought to be prosecuted for the money they have squandered, and if the evidence is sufficient they ought to be impeached, but it will be remembered

that Aaron Burr escaped.

J. W. Goff-I would like to see a very thorough investigation of the whole thing

Hastings Says Investigate.

HASTINGS, Neb., March 26 .- [Special to THE Ber. —Public scatiment here may be judged

BEE.,—Public scattlment here may be judged from the following; W. H. Canning—Let no guilty man escape. William Kerr—If they are guilty I am in favor of seeing them punished. C. H. Dictrich—If they are guilty, and especially the attorney general, of as gross negligence as the reports of the committee and of Tuz Ber would indicate, they should be impeached. The attorney general has more work to do than any man can do and do

it well, but in this case the negligence is too From a Father in the Party.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., March 25.-To the Editor of The ises: I want, in my numble way, to congratulate you for your manly and determined stand against all boodlerism, let it come from what source it may, and to advocate what is right and fair even if it should be detrimental to the republican party. I am a republican and my first vote was cast in 1856 for John C. Fremont for president which was also the beginning of the grand old party, and I am not yet ashamed today for upholding that party. But I can't for the life of me see much resemblance in the republican party of today with the grand old party from 1855 up to 1880. It seems to me it has got to be the party of the capital-ist and for office only. We all know that in ist and for office only. We all know that in all our conventions we resolve, etc., that we are opposed to all monopoly, against all trusts and combines, and for a fair railroad rate and also an economical administration of both state and national affairs. Can any unprejudiced mint say honestly that they have kept their promise? I think not. So I say let the good work go on and wherever we find our officials failing of their whole duty let republican opinion pour red hot shot. duty let republican opinion pour red hot shot in their front and flank and drive them from in their front and flank and drive them from their positions, and, as in the case at our capitol today, let them every one guilty not only be driven from their positions but let them be disfranchised from ever having any privileges as American citizens again. And, as in the case of Mosher, the bank swindler, I say all such men should be sent to the penitentiary for life, not at hard labor, but in a dark lonely cell and be deprived of ever reading or hearing anything from the outside.

side.

I would be glad to hear all honest men speaking out from all over the country through the newspapers, condemning everything that is of a boolle nature. As to that man that made the cowardly assault on you, all such should be debarred from exercising any privileges in our legislature now and forever. This is a country of the good people and for the benefit of all good citizens, but it is not a country to uphold bullies and swindlers and boodlers. May the good work go on until every corrupt official shall be rooted out and cast in a pit where there shall be weeping and wailing. Greege L. Koons.

The formal report of the committee to the

house sets forth in a brief and condensed form some of the things which were uncovered by the investigation, but it is in the exhibits from the report of the expert, thereto attached, that are found the most interesting features in connection with the fraud, steal and jobbery associated with the appropriation and the building of the new cell house. The "reports" filed by Superintendent

Dorgan with the board are five in number,

but there are no vouchers for anything but