

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

The Republican Party of McKinley Not the Party of Lincoln.

One of the most widely known educators, authors and historians in the state, and a man who has on several occasions held public office, has dug up and sent to *The Citizen* the following prophetic words contained in President Abraham Lincoln's first annual message to congress (Dec. 8, 1861), which make mighty interesting reading in these days of perverted and fallacious political economy, party bossism and capitalist tyranny:

It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on equal footing with if not above labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else, owning capital, somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether it is best that capital shall hire laborers, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves, and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life.

Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a freeman being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights, nor is it denied that there are probably ways in which a relation between labor and capital producing mutual benefits. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of community exists within that relation. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch another which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.

Thoughtful persons, after reading and rereading the above, cannot help but come to the conclusion that the great commoner was able to get a pretty distinct view of the modern class struggle, though it was in its incipency in his day. The tool of production was in crude form, the mechanic was independent and surrounded by natural opportunities, the unemployed army was unknown, and the then powerful middle class was in its zenith of power and prosperity, and the strangling trust was not dreamed of.

Yet Lincoln, after analyzing the relation of labor to capital—and, bear in mind, at a period when the capitalist labored and the masses of workers owned capital or received the lion's share of the product of their toil—was politician enough to attempt to harmonize what he saw were hostile elements, although his strong sympathy for the men of toil and his hatred of oppression forced him to utter his famous warning to labor about surrendering its political power.

The Republican party of Lincoln's day and the Republican party of McKinley's day are two distinct parties. While 40 years ago the party stood for the freeing and ennobling of labor, today the party is attempting to degrade and enslave labor by spending the pernicious doctrine that capitalism must be protected and subsidized so that it may in turn protect labor, thus boldly declaring that labor is dependent upon the capitalist class, the fallacy that Lincoln pointed out.

Imagine McKinley making the declaration, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital," or "Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration." And then picture to yourself, if you can, Boss Hanna giving utterance to these words: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost."—Cleveland Citizen.

Courage and Cowardice.

The New York Voice pertinently asks: "Why is it that in facing internal foes we are cowards? Why is it that a nation that has the courage to fight and win a war for freedom across the seas will sit in shame while its great cities are ruled by 'rings' and thieves, and corrupt bosses plunder its richest states? The Voice might go further and ask: 'Why is it that some of the fighters for 'freedom' themselves are in some cases part of the rings, thieves and corrupt plundering bosses complained of?' It must be that it requires a higher order of intelligence and manhood to be a patriot in peace than in war. Besides, in war times there are lots of people who are more influenced by the sound of the bass drum and the splendor of regimental equipments than by the cause for which the war is waged. Again, there are others who go to the fight for 'freedom' because they can find nothing else to do to get them bread. It is a case of fight or starve. In the late unpleasantness it seems to have been sometimes both."—Hartford Examiner.

Addendum.

Sound Money is the name of a Jim-crow weekly published in Chicago. As might be suspected, it is devoted to gold-bug Democracy. A page is given up to a picture of ex-Congressman Rymann of Indiana with a very flattering biography attached. We read part of the biography, and we noticed it said nothing about the way Late Ponce, when he was a Populist congressman from Colorado, walked into him and literally drove him out of Indiana and Washington and forced him to locate in New York along with the rest of his Wall street friends. —Dover Road.

Haugartner's Troubles.

Willhelm Haugartner keeps a beer garden. He has two sons who have been attending the high school. One is Hans and the other is Dietrick. Hans is now a clerk in a lawyer's office and Dietrick has a situation in a bank. The different environments of the two boys has had the effect of making Dietrick a gold standard advocate, while Hans is hot for free silver. The lawyer for whom Hans works is a free silver republican. The difference in opinion between the two boys make a lot of trouble for the old man who loves his pipe, his beer and quietude. He was telling a friend of his troubles the other day. He said:

"Mein two boys, I not know vat do mit 'em. They quarrel and quarrel. Ven I say you stop der noise and go to bet, they go to bet but they not stop der noise. They had a pig fight about der monetary congress. Dietrick he say that one pig man from New Jersey what was one congressman say that the falling prices vas all on account of inventors. They make so many machines and they invent so many things that make all the braces fall. Den Hans he say that man one pig fool. If der inventors snake braces fall why den he kill the inventors? Den Dietrick he say, You're a hop. And Hans he say: You a goit pig, and they mayes a pig noise so I not smoke mine pipe in peace any more at all. Then when they vorgets that, Dietrick he say another pig man say we had plenty of money, that goit is all the money we want. Then Hans he say that man one pigger fool as that older one cause he say in his next speech we ain't got money enough and wanted the pancks to issue a thousand million more money. Then they fight mit their mouths some more, and Hans he git up on the middle of the table and yell: That same fool say the amount of money vas nothing to do with braces and gold money is enough and it ain't enough 'cause he wanted a thousand millions of baper money. Then Dietrick shove Hans off der table and break der dishes. What shall I do mit dem boys? If der pank want Dietrick to be a gold pug dat is all right, but dese beebes should tell him straight stories and not say two things, we got money enough and want a thousand millions more, I don't want der inventors hung elder. One of dem make a beer faucet lets better than six old ones. It don't make der beer less in der price. But dese boys they drives me gwazy."

OUR OWN HORACE WHITE.

The man from New Jersey arises. Spreads out his arms and cries: "Money has nothing to do with prices, and who says it has, he lies." "Ricardo and Jevons and Mill. Were simply shocking old fools. All men knew nothing until We founded our gold standard schools."

"Don't listen to old Adam Smith, Or Paine or Gide or Bright, The science they taught is a myth, But listen to our own Horace White," —T. H. TIBBLES.

Kept Awake at Night.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept., 23, 1898.—George Miller, residing at 1719 N street, this city, was a great sufferer from impure blood and a broken down system. Pimples broke out on his body which burned and itched and kept him awake at night. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured him.

SHUT SCHOOL DOORS

(Continued From First Page.)

had one vote and the republicans had eight against him he was not able to make much headway.

March 28—S. F. 222 came before the senate when in committee of the whole. It was not sent to third reading at once but precipitated a discussion and controversy upon the floor that led to one of the hottest incidents of the session. The record made then is given from the private senate journal, together with the peculiar style of paragraphing employed in that book which cost the people of the state some thousands of extra dollars. Here it is:

"On motion, The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole house. For the consideration of The bills reported by the Sifting committee, with Mr. Telft in the chair. During the session of the committee of the whole, the senator from Dawes refused to yield the floor when he was called to order by the chairman, Senator Noyes having risen to a point of order while the senator from Dawes was speaking.

After the chair was convinced that ordinary means had failed, he ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms of the senate to restore order. The senator from Dawes resisted the sergeant-at-arms, and a scene of disorder followed. The president resumed the gavel and order being restored the committee of the whole resumed its session with the senator from Cass in the chair."

This episode was what was known as the "shaker-pulling match" of that session. Senator H. U. Stewart (as well as the other populists) vigorously denounced the bill and pointed out its true character and object. The latter was simply this—to enable railroad companies and non-resident land holders to avoid paying school taxes. In a great many school districts in the central and western part of the state, most of taxable property was owned by these two classes. The people living there had children but very little else. They would organize school districts and vote a tax of 20 or 25 mills to maintain a school. Most of the money to maintain the school came from the non-residents and the non-resident land owners, many of the latter being mortgagees who had foreclosed. It was pointed out by the populist senators that not only in these districts but hundreds of others, it was impossible to get enough money to run a school the time required by law without making a levy of 20 to 25 mills; that there were many districts

in the sand hills and sparsely settled regions where there were only five to ten pupils and where the average attendance would not be more than five and that this bill would deprive these children of any education at all. It was also pointed out that in many strong districts having thirty-five scholars the effect of the bill would be to close the school. Under the law then as now a district with thirty-five scholars must maintain six months' school in order to draw state money. A fifteen mill levy in many of these western districts would not bring in enough money to pay decent teachers' wages for six months, consequently that district would lose its state apportionment. Teachers would have to teach for half-pay or the school be closed.

It was urged that the children in these districts had as good a right to schooling as any in the state and that the railroad companies and non-resident owners of lands were doing no more than their share when they furnished schools for the children whose parents were developing the country and making their property more valuable.

During the heated discussion on these points Senator Stewart had the floor and was fiercely attacking the bill in his peculiar style when Senator Noyes rose to a point of order. Stewart thought the point of order was intended to take him from the floor and continued to speak despite the pounding of the gavel. Finally the sergeant at arms, R. Q. Stewart of Hastings, was ordered to seat the senator and a scuffle ensued, in which the sergeant at arms pulled the senator's whiskers.

As a result of this fight this amendment was added to section 2:

"PROVIDED, however, That on the opinion of the county superintendent of schools delivered in writing showing that the above mentioned levy is insufficient for the proper maintenance of the public schools of the district, then said levy may be increased to any amount not to exceed 25 mills; and also, provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any school district situated in cities having 1,500 population or upwards."

This amendment was at once attacked as denying to county school districts a freedom which was granted to city districts and making the people in a country district suppliant in the county superintendent's office for the right to levy 25 mills, but it was put on.

The further record in the senate journal is found on page 1017, where the bills as finally amended was reported back to the senate. Senator Campbell (populist) from Cass county, now secretary of the Trans-Mississippi commission, then led the fight against the bill. There were only eight populist senators and twenty-five republicans. All the populists and but one republican voted to strike out the most iniquitous feature of the bill while 18 republicans voted solidly against it. The senate record in full, (paragraphs and all) is herewith given:

"Mr. Campbell moved, To amend the report of the committee on Senate file no. 222 By striking out section 2, As amended. The yeas and nays were demanded. The roll was called, and Those voting in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Akers, Bauer, Campbell, Dale, Crawford, Jeffers, Sprecher, Stewart.—8 (all populists but Akers.) Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Black, Bressler, Caldwell, Crane, Cross, Graham, Hahn, Hitchcock, Holbrook, Lehr, Lindsay, Noyes, Pope, Sloan, Stuefer, Telft, Watson, Wright.—18 (all republicans.)

Not voting: Messrs. Mighell, McKeesby, McKesson, Rathburn, Saunders, Smith.—6.

A bill for an act to amend section 4, of subdivision 1, sections 11 and 12, of subdivision 11, section 14, of subdivision 4, and sections 2 and 13 of subdivision 5, of chapter 79, entitled,

"An act to establish a system of public instruction for the state of Nebraska," compiled statutes of 1893, and to repeal said sections as amended. With an emergency clause.

The president stated That "This bill having been read at large on three different days, and the same with all its amendments having been printed, The question being, "Shall the bill pass?" The roll was called, and Those voting in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Black, Bressler, Caldwell, Crane, Cross, Graham, Hahn, Hitchcock, Lehr, McKeesby, McKesson, Noyes, Pope, Sloan, Smith, Stuefer, Watson.—17 (all republicans.)

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Akers, Bauer, Campbell, Crawford, Dale, Holbrook, Jeffers, Mighell, Rathburn, Saunders, Sprecher, Stewart, Telft, Wright.—14 (3 populists and 11 republicans.)

Absent: Messrs. Gray, and Lindsay.—2.

A constitutional two-thirds majority not having voted in the affirmative, The bill was not passed. With the emergency clause struck out. The title agreed to."

The scene now shifts to the house. The record as shown there is as follows:

April 2.—S. F. 222 received from the senate and read first time.

April 3.—S. F. 222, referred to committee on fees and salaries.

The committee on fees and salaries was headed by Burch of Wynonah, a banker, and had but one populist—Rhodes, of Valley county. The following were members: Burch, chairman; Rouse, Weber, Moehrmann, Sutton, (Douglas), Shook, Robinson, McNitt, Rhodes.

April 3, the very day it was referred to this committee it was reported back for the general file. The next day it was advanced by the house sifting committee and was considered in the committee of the whole. The interests back of the bill found that the tide was rising so fast that it was necessary to push the bill along fast.

Another heated debate ensued upon the bill in the house. So much noise had been made about it that its provisions were now thoroughly understood. A number of republicans—notably among them Davies of Cass—announced their opposition to it. At the close of the debate in the committee of the whole the bill was carried on a rising vote. Nevertheless when it was reported back to the house from the committee of the whole Ricketts (repulいた of Douglas county, moved that the bill be recommitted to pass. The house journal at page 1303 gives the following record:

"Mr. Ricketts and others having called for the yeas and nays. The clerk called the roll. Those voting aye were: Messrs. Allen, Ashby, Bacon, Beck, Benedict, Burdick, Burch, Burns, (Dodge), Burns, (Lawmaster), Campbell, Carlson, Cole, Conaway, Cooley, Crow, Ely, Fritz, Guthrie, Halzer, Harrison, Harrison, Harre, Hinds, Jenkins, Johnston, (Douglas), Lamborn, Langbehn, McFadden, McNitt, Orton, Pohlman, Ricketts, Robinson, Roddy, Schickel-danz, Simon, Sutton, (Lawyer), Wilder, Mr. Spunker.—38 (37 republicans, 1 democrat.)

Messrs. Ashby, Bacon, Barry, Beck, Beck, Brady, Brownell, Cain, Chace, Chapman, Crumb, Davies, Griffith, Haigrove, Harrie, Horn, Johnston (Nemaha), McVicker, Merrick, Myers, Miles, Moehrmann, Mumpser, Perkins, Richardson, Rouse, Smith, Spenser, Thomas.—29.

Absent and not voting: Messrs. Beecher, Brokaw, Casper, Delaney, Dempsey, Gear, Havick, Higgins, Howard, Hull, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Kamp, Mattison, McBride, Remington, Rhodes, Robertson, Rothbutter, Scott, Shook, Solesman, Spackman, Butler, Sutton (Douglas), Timme, Van House, Wait, West, Weber, Zink, (Johnson), Zink (Johnson) (Sherman) 33.33.

A constitutional majority not having voted in favor of the passage of the bill did not pass."

A MULTITUDE OF OFFERINGS

NEW GOODS, BRIEFLY DESCRICED; AT PRICES WHICH SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

SHAWLS
A large assortment at very low prices.
425 double Shawls, this week.....\$3.83
500 double Shawls, this week.....\$4.50
650 double Shawls, this week.....\$5.85
Square at \$1.98, 2.25, 2.48 and \$2.93; regular price \$2.25, 2.50, 2.75 and \$3.25.
Beaver Shawls at \$3.15, 4.50, 5.40 and \$7.20—regular price \$3.50, 5.00, 6.00 and \$8.

UNDERWEAR SPECIAL
Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers, slightly soiled, reg. 25c, to close, each 17c
Men's Sanitary Shirt and Drawers, regular 40c, this week, each.....33c
Men's Jersey Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, regular 50c, this week, each.....43c
Misses' Combination Suits, regular 25c, this week.....22c
Ladies' Combination Suits, regular 50c, this week, each.....44c

PRINTS AND MUSLINS
1 case German Indigo Blue Prints, 28 inches wide, if bought in a regular way this could not be sold for less than 6 1-4c. Our price, this week only, 3 1-4c
7-8 Bleached Muslin, regular 4c, this week, per yard.....3 1-4c
4-4 Bleached Muslin, regular 5c, this week, per yard.....4c
4-4 Bleached Muslin, regular 6c, this week, per yard.....5c
4 4 L. L. Brown Sheeting, regular \$1.50-1.75, now.....\$3 3-4c
4-4 Peppercorn Sheet, regular 6c, this week, per yard.....5c

MEN'S AND BOYS' COTTONADE PANTS BARGAINS.
3 dozen Men's Molekin Pants, regular 50c, to close out, only, per pair.....39c
Boys' Cottonade Pants, regular 50c, to close at, per pair.....39c
75c Boys' Cottonade Pants, to close at, per pair.....63c
\$1.00 Boys' Cottonade Pants, to close at, per pair.....83c

FRED SCHMIDT & BRO., 921 O Street, Opp. P. O. LINCOLN, NEB.

DRESS GOODS
A large stock at special low prices:
15 pieces Simpson 3-4 figured Satens, reg. 10%, this week, per yd. 8 1-2c
20 pieces Windsor Satens, regular 12%, this week, per yard.....10c
20 pieces A. H. & F. Dress Goods and Novelty Suitings, regular 14c and 15c, this week, per yard.....11 1-2c
13 pieces beautiful colorings in broad-cast Dress Goods, reg. 25c, this week.....21c
10 pieces Novelty, regular 30c, this week, per yard.....24c
11 pieces Novelty, regular 40c, this week, per yard.....33c
14 pieces Novelty, regular 50c, this week, per yard.....42c
60c Novelty, this week, per yard.....49c
85c Novelty, this week, per yard.....73c

SHOES
WE CAN SELL YOU
A pair of Shoes that will wear you the right length of time and fit without pinching or slipping, and good style, at a special low price:
Kid Button Babies' Shoes 3-5, all solid, regular 45c, this week.....39c
Kid Button Babies' Shoes, 3-5, spring heel, regular price 50c, this week.....45c
Little Girl's lace kid, black and tan 9-13, regular \$1.50, now.....\$1.20
Boy's Satin Oil lace, 1-5, reg. \$1.50-1.75, now.....\$1.35
Boy's stock firm calf lals, 2 1/2-5, regular \$2, this week.....\$1.65
Misses Kid Button, broken sizes, reg. \$1.50-1.75, to close.....98c
Ladies' Kangaroo Calf, button and lace, 2 1/2-8, reg. price \$1.50, now.....\$1.35
Ladies' Kangaroo Calf, button or lace, heel & spring heel, coin and opera toe, regular \$1.75, this week, per pair.....\$1.50
Ladies' Kangaroo, button and lace, heel and spring heel, reg. \$2.....\$1.70
Ladies' box calf, button and lace, coin toe, reg. \$2.25, this week.....\$1.98
Gents' fine Shoes, up-to-date, extension soles, coin and bulldog toes, at \$2, 2.50, 3 and \$3.50. Cordovan.....\$4.50

cripple or close school work. But there was a powerful corporation lobby at work for the enactment of the bill. It meant thousands of dollars annually in school taxes to the interests represented and they pushed the bill to victory in the senate. It had been the intention to get the bill through with the emergency clause, but as the senate journal shows they were unable to get the two-thirds needed. Here is the record of final passage from the senate journal: "Senate file No. 222. A bill for an act to amend section 4, of subdivision 1, sections 11 and 12, of subdivision 11, section 14, of subdivision 4, and sections 2 and 13 of subdivision 5, of chapter 79, entitled, "An act to establish a system of public instruction for the state of Nebraska," compiled statutes of 1893, and to repeal said sections as amended. With an emergency clause. The president stated That "This bill having been read at large on three different days, and the same with all its amendments having been printed, The question being, "Shall the bill pass?" The roll was called, and Those voting in the affirmative were:

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Absent and not voting: Messrs. Beecher, Brokaw, Casper, Delaney, Dempsey, Gear, Havick, Higgins, Howard, Hull, Johnson, Jones, Judd, Kamp, Mattison, McBride, Remington, Rhodes, Robertson, Rothbutter, Scott, Shook, Solesman, Spackman, Butler, Sutton (Douglas), Timme, Van House, Wait, West, Weber, Zink, (Johnson), Zink (Johnson) (Sherman) 33.33.

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affirmative motion prevailed. The report as amended was adopted. On the next day (April 5), the bill was put upon its reading and passage. The record on page 1327 of the house journal reads as follows: "S. F. 222. Was read the third time and put upon its passage. Whereupon The speaker Stated that this bill having been read on three different days and the same with all its amendments having been printed, the question is "Shall the bill pass?" Those voting aye were: Messrs. Allen, Benedict, Beverly, Broekman, Burch, Burke, (Dodge), Burns, (Lawmaster), Campbell, Carlson, Cole, Conaway, Cooley, Crow, Ely, Fritz, Guthrie, Halzer, Harrison, Harrison, Harre, Hinds, Jenkins, Johnston, (Douglas), Lamborn, Langbehn, McFadden, McNitt, Orton, Pohlman, Ricketts, Robinson, Roddy, Schickel-danz, Simon, Sutton, (Lawyer), Wilder, Mr. Spunker.—38 (37 republicans, 1 democrat.)

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It will be noticed that while 47 republicans voted to report the bill for passage only 37 voted for it upon its passage a majority of all the republican members however. The five last given too lost. A very large number of the members were absent upon 11 o'clock roll call owing to the time when it came up for passage. The friends of the bill knew that they could not get the 51 votes necessary to pass the bill so they did not demand a call of the house to bring in the absent members, many of whom had gone over to the senate to watch a debate there. The bill was dead, although supported by a majority of the republicans in both houses.

It will be of especial interest to our readers to note that six of the republicans in the house who voted for the bill are this year candidates for election to the legislature and that their father and promoter is again a candidate to be returned to the senate.

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