a list of all claims bald from moneys appropriated by house roll \$3 and \$4 of the twentieth session of the legislature of Nebraska and to make appropriation for the payment of the expense thereof.

By Mr. Craig—To amend article 3, section 8, chapter 17, compiled statutes of Nebraska, entitled "Counties, County Boundaries and County Seats."

County Seats."

By Mr. Fuller—To amend section 15, of chapter 80, entitled "School Lands and Funds." of the compiled statutes of the state

Funds," of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebruska.

By Mr. Craig—To amend section 11, of chapter 50, of the compiled statutes of 1885, entitled "Liquors."

The following bills were read a second time: Appropriating \$5,000 to reimburse Kearney county for expenses incurred in the prosecution of Matt Zimmerman; defining the boundaries of Washington county; making it unlawful for county boards to issue warrants to any amount exceeding 35 per

warrants to any amount exceeding 35 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property unless there should be money to the amount required in the treasury.

Mr. Shamp of Lancaster moved that house roll 285, relating to noxious weeds, be engrossed for third reading and it was so opported.

grossed for third reading and it was so ordered.

House rolls 228, 201, 80, 26, 72, 318, 236, 197, 238 and 46, were announced for third reading. The first mentioned, Mr. Wolenweber's, repeals section 535 of chapter 50 of the criminal code relating to misdemeanors, and to the effect that "no costs shall be paid

from the county treasury in any case of pros-ecution for a misdemeanor, or for surety to keep the peace, except as provided in section 541. The bill was passed by a vote of 74

him unless the same be actually paid to such deputies for services. None of the officers named above shall have any assistants unless

named above shall have any assistants unless the board of county commissioners shall find the same necessary, and the board shall in all cases prescribe the number of deputies and the time for which they may be employed.

Mr. Agee's bill, No, 30, relating to the establishment of a normal school at Aurora, which was subsequently amended, to provide another school at Fremont, was introduced, it consumed the greater part of the afternoon, It requires the donation of ten acros of suitable land, to be approved by the board of public lands and buildings, and site valued at \$15,000, besides a donation of \$10,000; land or site and building to be located within one mile of the corporate limits of Fremont and Aurora. The appropriation sought was

Autora. The appropriation sought was \$30,000.

It was moved to recommit the bill to the committee of the whole.

and was surprised that members who had spoken in favor of the bill when they had a prospect of securing a school for their vicin-

ity should now oppose it.

Mr. Knox of Douglas said that every county

Mr. Fuller of Gaze wanted the bill to be

either passed or rejected now and opposed

Mr. Whitmore of Douglas said there was

no necessity of any more discussion. He quoted from the superintendent of the present normal schools to show that there was urgent need for another school.

Mr. Miller of Butler felt that when the bill

was up before the house the last time its merits had not been adequately shown, and for that reason he wanted it recommitted so

Mr. Agee of Hamilton wanted the bill passed or defeated and he felt that the ma-

ority of the members of the house wanted

the bill to be considered now. He then asked for the call of the house, which was done.

A vote was then taken to refer to the com

mittee of the whole, resulting in 35 for the affirmative and 63 for the negative. It was then moved to read it a third time and this

Mr. Agee moved to reconsider, but the mo

was lost by a vote of 50 to 36.

that the same might be made apparent

which to train teachers.

the recommitment.

e wanted normal schools in

HOW CARVEY JOINED THE CANC

The Railroad Lobby Easily Persuales Him to Betray His Trust.

HE DESERTS OMAHA'S CHARTER.

Oil-Room Work on the Weaknesses of Other Legislators-The Senate Passes Its Stupendous Joke on the People,

Putting on the Screws.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2,-|Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The Omaha charter still engrosses much attention of the legislature and lobby. The reference of the bill, with the batch of amendments hatched out by Mr. Russell and his bosom friend, Vandervoort, to the Douglas delegation took the conspirators and plotters by surprise, but they are at work as hard as ever. This afternoon, while the Douglas delegation were holding a conference with closed doors over the proposed amendments. Vandervoort was overheard to say that he was bound to break up the delegation. He claimed to have four of the members foul and was going to put the screws to them now at the final onset. The four members are presumably Garvey, Knox, Young Matthieson, who are all Pacific employes. The pressure brought upon these men since the session commenced to betray their trust would seem almost incredible. These men have been hounded by the company's strikers and dragged into the oil rooms by their cappers

every time they came to the headquarters of During the closing hours of the senatorial contest one of these members said to me:

"I wish to God I had never come here. I would not advise any man employed by the railroad company to take such a position. It is an awful thing to be compelled to choose between bread and butter for my family and my duty to the state."

This man, who stood out bravely during the senatorial fight, has since weakened and become demoralized by his surroundings.

Another man, Mr. Matthieson, who has withstood all the bulldozing and oil-room teffy without flinching, was given to understand through one of the cappers that his place was not sure if he kept up his stubborn opposition to the dictates of the lobby.

The only man who has from the outset made himself a subservient tool of the corrupt gang that infests the capitol is Pat Gar-This man's conduct affords striking proof that you cannot reform a natural born rogue. Last spring, after Garvey was nominated by the democrats for the city council, a letter was received at the BEE office from some unknown person in which the question was propounded what sort of timber was being put up by the democrats for councilmen when one of their candidates was on record as having been years ago convicted of till tapping a court. This inquiry was inserted contrary to newspaper usage, which exacts with each communication the name of the writer. This departure was, however, taken because no name was given and nobody expected the party referred to would be foolish enough to put the shoe on. To my own surprise Garney, who was then unknown

any further reference. When asked what he meant, he replied that the article in the paper about the till tapper referred to himself. I exclaimed: "You are the biggest fool I ever saw to come here and confess such a thing when no name had been mentioned and I did not know myself whom the writer

to me, personally appeared at the editorial

rooms next morning to remonstrate against

alluded to.' Garvey then made a piteous plea to have the matter dropped. He said he was a mere lad of sixteen when convicted of the theft. Hehad since reformed and become an upright man. I assured him that while he placed me in an awkward position by begging for silence, I would not press the

charge, although determined to beat him by the republican candidate. Garvey was beaten sure enough, and his confession almost dropped out of my mind.

When I learned that he was nominated by

the democrats for the legislature, and soon after placed on the labor ticket by the knights, while feeling almost confident that he would not be elected. I hesitated to make an exposure which might reflect on the Knights of Labor. Garvey was, however, among the elect, but being pleaged, as all the labor candidates were in our county, to sup port anti-monopoly principles and candidates, Garvey was trusted with the rest. His conduct during the senatorial contest was, use a very mild phrase, betrayal of confidence under very suspicious circumstances. His conduct ever since has been that of a reckless and pliant tool, who had a part to play, and was playing for all there was in it. Although bound by his pledge to act in harmony with a majority of the delegation, Garvey never kept faith for a moment. During one of his oil-room orgies I overheard him saying that he did not mean to be bound by the pledge and was down here only to do what the railroad company wanted. I asked him the next day what he meant by such a breach of his word. and he answered that he did not remember

what he had said while under the influence Since that time he has done nothing bu underbanded work against his colleagues and the charter. When Fuller was making his abusive speech during the debate this morning, Garvey clapped his hands. On the vote to recommit the charter to the Douglas dele gation he was the only man in that delegation to vote with Russell, Slater and company. No sooner had it been 'rethan he said publicly that he intended to make a minority report. He attended the conference, took part in its debates, but before they were through walked out to report to Vandervoort and Russell. To-night he has been running up and down between the bar room and oil rooms, hob-nobbing with the plotters and

schemers who are trying to defeat the charter. I have just learned that the minority report gotten up by Vandervoort and Russell is a fixed fact, and poor old Mr. Knox, who is an honest but easily duped man, has been in duced to join Garvey in signing this precious document after he had been dosed with liq uor. It is not yet decided whether the delegation will report to-morrow next day, but the discord and division sought to be created by the tricksters and shysters of the lobby may after all fall flat when the respectable, sober and decent members realize what means have been resorted to to bring it

Senate Proceedings. LINCOLN, Neb., March 2-|Special Tele gram to the BEE. |- The senate heard a few reports of committees and a limited number of bills on first reading, after which they settled down to passing bills and ground eight out before stopping, a brief synopsis of which is as follows-some are of especial interest to Douglas county: A bill to dedicate two acres of land for the use of school district fifty-one in Lancaster county. A bill for taking and prosecution of appeals to the district court in the county where the lands

are situated from assessment of damages atlowed. A bill providing for five commis-sioners in counties of over seventy thousand people; also the bill fixing salary of such commissioners at \$1,500. A bill to authorize

commissioners at \$1,500. A bill to authorize
the county board in counties having cities of the first-class to
grade, pave and otherwise improve roads
leading thereto. A bill enabling the owner
or occupant of land soid for taxes to redeem
the same any time before the deed has been
issued. A bill for publication of names of
all ex-soldiers and marines in the state.
A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Mr. Colby introduced two bills—one fixing severe penalties upon attempts to rape or administer drugs or murder; the other, for an amendment to the state constitution by submission providing for five judges of the supreme court.

Mr. Vandemark introduced a bill for an

amendment to the state constitution by sub-mission providing for future amendments to the state constitution by vote of the legisla-ture as a means of ratifying the vote of the people on said amendment.

The senate went into committee of the whole, Mr. Majors in the chair. He announced senate file 41 as before the commit-

Mr. Sterling rose to a point of order; that

Mr. Sterling rose to a point of order; that
this bill was recommitted yesterday and
should go to the foot of the file.

Mr. Colby held that it was made a special
order, but adjournment cut off discussion of
it. It was therefore the first bill to be considered. The committee had commenced to
consider it yesterday.

Mr. Duras had not heard any such considcration. There was nothing before the con-

Mr. Duras had not heard any such consideration. There was nothing before the committee except the regular order.

Mr. Colby stated he yesterday made a motion to strike out section 11.

Mr. Duras did not remember it. The committee was out of order.

Mr. Kent said the committee asked leave to sit so in on that bill.

sit again on that bill.

Mr. Sterling thought not. The motion to

All. Sterning thought not. The motion to arise carried before action was taken on the motion to strike out section 11.

The chair (Majors) was of the opinion that senate file 41 was in order first, on the ground that the senate resolved itself into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering it—for that specific purpose. It was virtually a special order.

tually a special order.

Mr. Colby—That being the case, I now renew my motion to report the bill back with the recommendation that it be amended by striking out section 11 (which was in conflict with preceding section.) The motion carried, Mr. Colby—I now move that when this committee arise it report this bill back with rec-

mittee arise it report this bill back with recommendation that it do pass as amended.

Mr. Keckley—I do hope the friends of this measure will take time to consider it. It may be necessary to amend it. I understood the gentleman from Gage to say last night that he had not read it.

Mr. Colby—I have read it since.

Mr. Sterling—I think the bill might be further amended by striking out all the bill after section II. It has a religious feature which some of the members objected to. The

which some of the members objected to. Lord's prayer might as well be substituted to

give the bilt some tone.

Mr. Colby's motion then prevailed, 17 to 7,

Mr. Colby-1 move the committee do now

arise.

Mr. Sterling-I hope this motion will not prevail. We went into committee of the whole on this special order, and it is nothing more than right that we proceed to consideration of bills on general file.

Mr. Colby said the object of his motion was to get the bill into the hands of the engross-

ing committee, as it was very, very long and it would take a long time to engross it.

Mr. Keckley—There is a good deal of haste in this matter. Now, I don't see the object the gentlemen have to gain by rising for this special purpose. Let us go on and consider bills on general file and not consume time unnecessarily.

bills on general file and not consume time unnecessarily.

Mr. Colby's motion prevailed,
Mr. Colby moved that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. Sterling—I desire to amend by offering the following.

Mr. Colby—I move the previous question.
Mr. Casper—I call for the ayes and nays.
Mr. Keckley—I demand a call of the house, and move a call of the house.

The motion was lost. The motion for the previous question was then voted, pending which Mr. Sterling rose to a point of order, which was that a member introducing a which was that a member introducing motion or amendment has the right to speak on the subject. The chair ruled the point

not well taken. The motion for the previous question pre-ailed—18 to 12. Mr. Keckley—Mr. President, is it not a

fact that three members can order a call of the house?

The Chair—Not under our rules—or in fact
The Chair—Not this point. But the senwe have no rule on this point. But the sen-ate has fixed a precedent in cases where a question is pending before the house that no

call can be made. The question then recurred on the amendment of the gentleman from Fillmore, which was read by the secretary. It was identical with house roll 192, which has been recom-

mended to pass in the house.

Mr. Lininger moved that the senate adourn, which was lost. Mr. Sterling's amendment was lost-17

The vote on the original motion to adopt

The vote on the original motion to adopt the report was taken as follows:
Yeas—Bonesteel, Brown, Burnham, Campbell, Colby, Conger, Heartwell, Holmes, Kent, Lindsay, Linn, Majors, McNamar, Moore, Shervin, Snell, Vandemark—17.
Nays—Calkins, Casper, Duras, Higgins of Cass, Higgins of Coltax, Keckley, Lininger, Metklejohn, Sprick, Sterling, Tzschuck, Wolbach, Wright—18.
Mcssrs, Fuller and Robbins left their seats before their names were called. What for?

before their names were called. What for Mr. Schminke had been excused yester-Mr. Duras moved that the senate adjourn

Mr. Duras moved that the senate adjourn for a week, the house concurring, in order that the members might have time to look after their private affairs at home. The motion was snowed under, and the senate again went into committee of the whole, and took up senate tile 80, introduced by Mr. Moore, who argued the bill at length. It provides that "any person or sub-contractor who shall perform any labor for any of the purposes mentioned in the first section of this act, for the contractor or any sub-contractor, who shall desire to secure a lien upon any of the structures mentioned in this section, may file a sworn statement of the amount due him or them from such contractor or sub-contractors for such labor together with a description of the land upon which the same scription of the land upon which the same was done, within sixty days of the perform-ing of such labor, with the county clerk of the county wherein said land is situated, and if the contractor does not pay such person or sub-contractor for the same, such sub-con-tractor or person shall have a lien for the amount due for such labor on such lot or lots and the improvements thereon, from the same time and in the same manner as such original contractor, and the risk of all payments made to the original contractor shall, as against any claim for labor be upon the owner until the expiration of the sixty days hereinpefore streeting. days hereinbefore specified. And no owner days hereinbefore specified. And no owner shall be hable to any action by the contractor until the expiration of said sixty days, and such owner may pay such sub-contractor or person the amount due him from such contractor for such labor, and the amount so paid shall be held and deemed a payment of such amount to the original contractor. And in cases when a dispute arises between a contractor and his journeymen or other persons for the work done, the owner may retain the amount claimed by said sub-contractor or

amount claimed, by said sub-contractor or journeyman or laborer until the dispute is settled by arbitration or otherwise. Said sworn statement and claim of lien shall be by such county clerk recorded in the s manner as other liens provided for by chapter, and such lien shall remain in f

chapter, and such lien shall remain' in force for the same length of time as other liens provided for in this chapter."

Mr. Robbins spoke at painful length against the bill, stating that It was a cunningly devised measure by which somebody wished to shirk honest debts.

Mr. Moore showed conclusively that the bill was in the interest of the people and one which had called out the combined opposition of all the lumber dealers in the state. It was an exact copy of a law which had for-

tion of all the lumber dealers in the state. It was an exact copy of a law which had formerly been on our statute books for twenty years. He believed it to be a very important bill, and took a great interest in seeing it passed, as it was in the interest of the weak as against the strong. But the lobby against the bill was too strong and they made sawdust of it.

House roll 88, for the relief of Charles A. Johnson, of Burt county, was taken up. It appropriates \$3,88,80 to his benefit, on account of damage to his property by fire March, 1886, in an attempt of citizens to apprehend an alleged murderer.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Majors asked leave to submit the fol-

lowing protest: "In view of the final and formal act of recognition by the governor's proclamation of the success of the late con-stitutional amendment, notwithstanding the fact of its having been at the proper time and place and in the legal way declared de-feated. I beg to submit the following and ask that it be spread on the record:

that it be spread on the record:

"Since the pansaire of the act providing for a recount of the vote on the constitutional amendment, two questions have arisen to my mind: 1. As to the right of the legislature to review the ballots and recount the vote on the amendment. 2. If the right of the legislature does exist to go behind the return, have we proceeded according to law? These are the two questions I desire to present to the senate; not with any view to prevent the legislature from remaining in session twenty days more, nor of attempting in session twenty days more, nor of attempting to impede the much needed legislation in this state, but only that we fully understand ourselves, and if we have no provision of law that meets such an emergency, that our judiciary committee may formulate and present us such an entitle our remaining twenty days.

act during our remaining twenty days.

"By provisions of section 4, chapter 3, page 53 of the compiled statutes which reads: l'ublic notice that the proposed amendment or amendments is, or are to be voted upon, shall be given in each county in the same manner as is or may be required by law regulating general elections, and the returns shall be general elections, and the returns shall be made and the votes canvassed in the same manner and by the same officers of the state.' This section, you will see, declares that the vote on any constitutional amendment shall be canvassed by the same officers and in the same manner as that by which the vote of governor lieuteant governor and all other

same manner as that by which the vote of governor, lieutenant governor and all other state officers are canvassed.

This is the constitutional provision on proposed amendments. Now, what are the statutory provisions contemplated in this section 4, chapter 3 of the constitution? Chapter 36, section 51 and 52, page 339, have been enacted to make the provision operative. Section 51 sets forth the manner of canvassing this vote and how the returns are to be made to the speaker of the house of repremade to the speaker of the house of repre-sentatives. Section 52 provides for duplicate abstracts and returns to be made to the secre-tary of state, and defining the duty of the secretary of state to canvass the vote and make a tabular statement for the use of the legisla-

541. The bill was passed by a vote of 74 to 17.

Mr. Heimrod's bill, 201, was passed by a vote of 85 to 4. It provides for the amendment of section 42, chapter 28, and orders the payment into the treasury of all the fees of county judge and clerk in excess of \$1,500 per annum; and of sheriff and treasurer in excess of \$2,000, except in counties of over 25,000 inhabitants, where the treasurer shall receive \$3,000 and shall be furnished by the county commissioners with a clerk and assistant, the payment of all of whom shall not exceed \$2,400 per annum. In such counties the sheriff shall receive a salary of \$2,500, shall have one jail guard and one deputy, the latter receiving \$900 per annum. The salary of the county clerk shall be \$2,500, and he shall have one deputy at \$1,000 per year. If the duties of any of these officers shall require one or more assistants or deputies, such officers may retain an amount necessary to pay such assistants or deputies not exceeding \$100 each per year; except in counties having over 7,000 inhabitants, in which case such officer may retain such amount as may be necessary to pay the salaries of such deputies or assistants, as the same shall be fixed by the board. But no officer shall receive more fees than are collected by him, and no money shall be retained by him unless the same be actually paid to such deputies for services. None of the officers "By the returns made to the secretary of state and his tabular statement, the amend-ment was certified to have been defeated, as he is required to do by section 52, chapter 26.

"The legislature in joint convention under the authority delegated to them on the 6th day of January last, declared that the amendment had been defeated.

amendment had been defeated.

"This was all that could be done by the secretary of state, and the legislature. Now what was the remedy under the constitution to review and recount the vote, if there was any? Would it not have been better when the result was obtained from the tabular statement of the secretary of state, that some freeholder should have, by some process or legal proceeding, as for instance as in contested elections, or in some way, indicated that there should be a recount? That sort of a proceeding, in my judgment, would have been sufficient. Failing in that, however, what would next have produced a more ever, what would next have produced a more satisfactory, if not a more legal result? Why, sir, when in joint convention on the 6th of January some senator or member had arisen in his place protested that the amendment had carried, and after inaugurating the state officer, advanced to such that the place is the state of the state

produced from the several counties and then be counted in due form of law. Under such a proceeding no newspaper or any one could have said salary grabber or applied an odium to any of this legislature. "I am apprehensive that we have not com-plied with the fundamental and statutory

journed to such time when the votes could be

plied with the fundamental and statutory laws in this proceeding, and an therefore impelled to thus record my protest against this procedure, which is clearly outside all law, either fundamental or statutory, except the one under which we are now acting, which was chacted for this purpose.

No action was taken upon the above,
Mr. Snell offered a resolution that the successful parties in the contest cases in the senate be paid reasonable expenses of the same, and that the committee on privileges and elections decide the amount due them. Laid over under the rules.

The senate then adjourned.

NOTES.

NOTES. The governor has si maximum passenger rates on railroads at

cents per mile. A written message from the governor an nounced that in accordance with the provious of an act approved February 23, 1887. had issued his proclamation declaring the re sult of the recount of votes of electors on the legislative amendment, which the secretary read. After reciting the moves made for the recounting of the ballots and the result ob-tained thereby, and giving the context of the amendment, the governor's message con-cludes as follows: "By virtue of the authority In me vested by the act, approved February 23, 1887, I do hereby issue this my proclama-tion, and do hereby declare that the amendment known as the proposed amendment to the constitution, relating to the legislative department, was adopted by a majority of all the votes cast at said election, and I do hereby announce and declare the said amendmen above recited to be adopted, and is a part of the constitution of the state of Nebraska."

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 2-|Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-Mr. Hayden of Saline in troduced in the house a joint resolution that for the first forty days of the session no representative is to receive more than \$3 a day for his services. The resolution was received with ieers.

The house went into committee of the whole on the prohibitory amendment and on motion of Mr. Randall of Clay by a vote of 46 to 34, the amendment was reported to third reading.

The committee on finance, ways and means reported bills 483 providing \$55,000 for pay of members and employes, and 484, proiding \$35,000 for incidental expenses.

The committee on judiciary reported the Omaha charter with a recommendation that t pass as amended. Mr. Whitmore disclaimed any intent to re

flect upon the judiciary committee, but as it was advisable that Douglas delegation should l in what manner the charter had been amended by the judiciary, he moved it be re-ferred to a special committee, consisting of the delegation from Douglas.

Mr. Russell of Colfex opposed the recom-mendation on the ground that the judiciary committee had carefully considered the char-ter and dereived it of some of its monstruc-

ter and deprived it of some of its monstrom features. The reference asked for was in the features. The reference asked for was in the interest of outside parties.

Mr. Smyth of Douglas introduced a minority

report, the reading of which was postconed. He said the reference to the Douzlas delega-tion would save the house a good deal of Mr. Kenny of Webster wanted the amended

bill printed.

Mr. Slater of Wayne violently opposed the reference.

Mr. Watson of Otoe thought the Douglas members ought to know what the amended charter contained before it came before the

house,

Mr. Rief of Hall said as the charter
had been taken from the cities and towns
committee it was not right or fair that it
should come before the house until the
Douglas county delegation had been enabled to meet the objections that would be made to it.
Mr. Slater said that all the Douglas me

pers had been before the committee and dis ussed it with them. Mr. Miller of Butler favored the reference pecause it was just.

Mr. Fuller of Gage thought the proposition

was monstrous.

Mr. Heimrod of Douglas said the city attor-ney and engineer of Omaha were present and e wanted them to enlighten the house on the The vote on reference was taken and car

rter was made a special

The Lincol right was made a special order for 7:50 pight.

The apportionment bill was under consideration for the first time in committee of the whole and then postponed. Adjourned.

AFTENNOON SESSION.

This was the fordeth day of the session, the last on which bills can be introduced the present session. As a consequence, several members availed themselves of the opportunity, shortly after the opening of the afternoon session for the introduction of the following bills:

By Mr. Hayden—To provide for the publication and distribution in pamphlet form of lication and distribution in pamphlet form of tion was declared out of order because he had voted on the losing side. Mr. Fenton, who had voted with the negative, though the prevailing side, also moved o reconsider.

Mr. Pemberton, however, moved to lay the motion on the table.

motion on the table.

Mr. Kenney again took the floor and stated he didn't like the proceedings which he noticed. It was a disgrace. He characterized it as bull-doz pertinacity and he could practice that as well as anybody. No legisla-ture should appropriate money unless after a full and free discussion of opinion. The bill had failed once and still its advocates wanted one chance more.

Mr. Pemberton's motion to lay on the table was lost. The motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

was lost. The motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

During the vote upon the bill a number of members absented themselves and failed to vote. Considerable confusion resulted and several explanations of votes were made, among them one by alr. Dempster of Fillmore, who voted "no," and believed that unfair means had been resorted to in securing the locations suggested in the amendment by corrupt compacts and trades, and that the state would not be best served by them.

Mr. Bowman's house roll 26, appropriating \$3.871 for the payment of the publication of the constitutional amendment submitted to the people at the last general election, was passed by a vote of 74 in the affirmative, none being in the negative.

the negative.

A message of the governor was read, containing his preclamation of the adoption by the people at the last general election of the amendment to the constitution providing for a legislative session of sixty days, and the remuneration of members at 85 per day. On motion of Mr. Pemberton of Jefferson the message was placed upon the records,

the message was placed upon the records.

The bill of Mr. Ewing of Hail amending section 48, article 1, chapter 4, and providing that the owners of stallions, jacks or bulls shall have a lien upon the get of such for a period after birth for services of said animals, was passed by a vote of 68 to 4.

The bill of Mr. Newcomer, of Webster, relating to the creation of the offices of inspector and deputy inspectors of oils, the manner of inspection and fees, was passed by a vote of 68 to 6. The inspector is to have a salary of \$2,000 per year, and the deputy inspectors \$190 per month each.

House roll 236, by Mr. Lord of Butler, amending section 1, chapter 45, and providing for the issuance of bonds by any county or city to build court houses and railroads or other work of internal improvement, was

other work of internal improvement, was passed. The amount is to be determined by the county board or city council and not to exceed 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in such county or city. The question of the same is to be submitted to a vote of the legal voters of the county board or council. board or council.

Mr. Sullivan's bill providing for refunding to Columbus of \$62.50 wrongfully charged for the registering of water bonds by the auditor, was passed.

Mr. White of Cass moved to suspend the Mr. White of Cass moved to suspend the order of business and listen to the report of the special committee on the number of employes in the house. The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Lancaster the special order for to-night, the Lincoln charter, was extended to to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Lord's bill amending section 64, arti-cle 1, chapter 18, was passed. It provides for the regular meetings of supervisors on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in

January and on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in June.

Mr. Gifford's bill for the relief of Beatrice to the amount of \$200 in a case similar to that of Columbus, above mentioned, was

passed.
Mr. Watson of Otoe moved to concur in the senate amendment of \$3,025,75 instead of \$5,000 to reimburse Otoe county for expense incurred in the prosecution of Quin Bohan-

The special committee on employes of the house made majority and minority reports. The former, signed by Messrs. White of Cass, and Peters, of Boone, showed eighty-three employes on the pay roll, all of which it recommended discharged. Mr. Dickinson of Lancaster signed the minority report and dissented from the majority on the ground dissented from the majority on the ground that the employes were absolutely needed now that expedition was required in the transaction of business.

Mr. White said that in view of the enten-

sion of the length of the session no member was willing to favor the discharge of any of the people he had secured places for each man feeling that his appointees were absolutely necessary. To get over the difficulty, they had suggested the discharge of all and the rearranging of those who were most competent and needed.
Mr. Peters of Boone said there were many

some in fact who had not done one day's work since the opening of the session, some in fact who had not doped a pen on an ink bottle. There were thirteen pages in the roll, and he had never seen more than four on the floor of the house. To save this expense he favored the discharge of all and hiring them again when needed

them again when needed.

The following bills were introduced and read for the first time:

House roll 491, setting the number of officers of the house and payment of the same.

House roll 492, appropriating \$2,544.44 for the relief of James W. Wheaton. House roll 498, limiting the levy of county oards to \$1.50 on \$1,000. House roll 494, establishing two state nor-

mal schools. House roll 495, setting the salary of super-House foll 406, granting nower to license and regulate the selling or giving away of spiruous or vinous or unatl liquors,
On motion of Mr. Watson of Otoe, the house adjourned.

Important Cases at Wahoo. WAHOO, Neb., March 2 .- | Special to the BEE. |-District court convened here Monday for an extra session to dispose of some equity matters, and so relieve to some extent the overcrowded condition of the docket. The most important thing that will be disposed of is an action by the city to extend its corporate limits so as to take in all the additions to the city and some contiguous territory besides. The most vigorous kick is being made by the Omana & Republican Valley railroad because it brings a mile of track into the corporation; also the motion for a new trial in the damage suit of McClenagan against the O make & Republican Valley railroad for \$20,000, which was tried at the last term of court with a verdict in favor of defendant. Some sensational matters are presented in the affidavits on which the motion is based. It is alleged that bribes were effered to several of the jurors to find for the defendant or to hang the jury, and that large sums of money were offered to parties supposed to be intimate with some of the jurors, to secure a verdict for the railroad company, and that a verdict was thus secured and one of the jurors has been very importunate about his money, but not having received it, concluded to give it away. The sheriff is also involved in the matter, it being alleged that he entered the jury room and used his influence for the railroad, and furnished the jury with drinkables of an intoxicating nature during the time of their deliberations. A new trial will probably be grant if. Valley railroad because it brings a mile of

ommittee of the whole.

Mr. Kenney said he was opposed to normal schools. He favored the establishment of a school of didactics in the university, because he doubted whether three-fourths of those educated in the normal saidols afterwards followed the profession of teaching. It was an outrage on the people of the state to establish any more of these institutions.

Mr. Fox of Dawson opposed the reference and was surprised that members who had Temperance Women in Convention. EWING, Neb., March 2 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The Women's Christian Temperance union of the Third congressional district met in the M. E. church Tuesday at 2 o'clock p. m. There is quite a full attendwas directing its attention toward special ance of workers throughout the state. Nearly every locality of the district is represented, and they constitute the representative ladies and mothers of this section. Mrs. G. W. Clark, of Omaha; Mrs. J. F. Holmes, president of the state union, and Mrs. C. M. Woodward, state lecturer, are present. C. J. Holt, president of Gates college, Neligh, delivered a stirring lecture last evening.

A Fortunate Fire.

NORFOLK, Neb., March 2 .- [Special to the BEE.]-This morning citizens were alarmed by a cry of fire, which caused more than usual solicitude because of the fact that a strong wind was blowing. Fortunately it proved to be only a small blaze, and slightly damaged Attorney H. C. Brome's residence.

JERSEY ELECTS.

Rufus Blodgett, Democrat, Chosen United States Senator. TRENTON, N. J., March 2.-The joint meeting of the legislature assembled at noon to-day. Throckmorton and Bedle (demo-

crats) moved to take a recess until 4 p. m. and Gardner (republican) seconded the motion which was carried. At the conclusion of the first ballot it was evident that the republicans had consolidated on a democrat to defeat Abbett. All of them except two voted for Blodgett, making thirtysix, and of the democrats three voted for him. . The second ballot was ordered amid much excitement. Before the result was

an attempt was the republicans to Sewell, in hopes of carrying enough democratic votes to elect him, but democratic votes to elect him, but thus falled, as the republicans feared that Governor Abbett would profit by it in the confusion. A number of changes were made and the vote as finally announced stood, Blodgett, 42; Abbett, 38; E. E. Potter, I. Blodgett was declared elected amid wild excitement. Blodgett was elected by thirty eight republican votes and by those Speake Baird, Chattie, Throckmorton and Chase

Rufus Blodgett, the new senator, was born in Dorchester, N. H., November 9, 1834. He was a member of the lower house of the New Jersey legislature in 1878 and 1879, repre-senting Ocean county. He afterwards re-moved to Monnouth county, where he now resides. He is identified with the interests of several railroad companies and has always been recognized as a staunch democrat. In the assembly he was the democratic leader. He is a fluent speaker and is of commandin figure. He was for several years a member of the democratic state central committee s superintendent of the New York & Long

Military Movements in Germany. Berlin, March 2. - An imperial decree has been issued ordering for the first and second corps of the Prussian army a special series of exercises preparatory to the autumn maneuvre, the infantry divisions and cavalry brigades to maneuvre against a supposed enemy. Reports of the government, being sure of a majority in the reichstag, proposed to perpetuate the military bill is unfounded. It is rumored in official circles that changes are imminent in the French that changes are imminent in the French cabinet. Boulanger's influence, it is said, has so increased, that the ministers in favor of a peace policy will soon be driven to re-sign, Boulanger thus obtaining dominance in the cabinet. War in the Labor Camp.

PITTSBURG, March 2.- The recent dispute at Mingo Junction between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers and Association of Iron and Steel workers and the Knights of Labor was only the beginning of a war between the two great labor organizations. It is the intention of the Knights of Labor general executive board to take immediate steps for the organization of a national district assembly of iron and steel workers, which will have control of all

affairs of the iron and steel workers. Bills Made Laws. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- The president

to-day approved the military academy appropriation bill, the regular pension appropriation bill, the act to organize the hospital corps of the United States, and the act in re-gard to the importation of mackerel during

IN DEFENSE OF THE KNIGHTS.

Cardinal Gibbons Makes a Strong Report to the Holy See.

HE URGES NO CONDEMNATION.

The Spirit of the Order Not Incom patible With the Teachings of the Church-A Prediction of Results.

Cardinal Gibbons' Report.

Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett, 1 ROME, March 2.—[New York Herald Cable Special to the BEE, |-1 send you herewith all the essential passages in Cardinal Gibbons report to the popaganda on the Knights of Labor:

To his Eminence, Cardinai Simeoni, Pre-

fect of the Holy Congregation of the Propa-

ganda-Your Eminence; In submitting to

the holy see the conclusions which, after sev-

eral menths' of observation, and deep reflection, seem to me to sum up the question of the association of the Knights of Labor, I am strongly convinced of the vast importance of this question, which forms but one ring in the great chain of the social problems of our day, and especially of our country. In judging this question I have taken great care to use as my constant guide the spirit of the encyclycals in which our holy father. Pope Leo XIII. has so admirably exposed the dangers of our time and their remedies, and has explained the principles by which we shall be guided in distinguishing the associations condemned by the holy see. Such also, were the guides of the "drd plenary council of Baltimore in its teachings about the principles to be followed and the dangers to be avoided by the faithful in the formation of associations toward which the spirit of our popular institutions so strongly impels. Considering the fatal consequences that might result through an error in the treatment of the organizations, which often count their numbers by thousands and hundreds of thousands, the council clearly ordered-No. 255-that when an association has spread into several dioceses no single bishop of those dioceses may condemn it, but must refer the case to the permanent commission of all the archbishops of the United States, who, in their turn, are not authorized to issue condemnation unless their decision is unanimous, and in default of such unanimity, only the holy see itself can impose such a condemnation, so that error and confusion

in ecclesiastical discipline may be avoided. This commission of archbishops met toward the end of the month of October last to especially consider the association of the Knights of Labor. We were not led to hold this meeting by any request on the part of the bishops, for none of them did demand it, and it must be added that of all the bishops only two or three were known to desire the condemnation. But the IMPORTANCE OF THE QUESTION

in itself, and the estimates of the holy sec, made us examine it with the greatest care. After our decision, the results of which have already been communicated to the holy congregation of the propagands, only two out of the twelve archbishops voted for the condemnation-that is to say, the archbishop of St. Louis and the archbishop of Santa Fe, who followed suit-for reasons which in no way persuaded the others either of the justice or prudence of such condemnation. In the consideration which follow I wish to give in detail the reasons which determined the vote of the great majority of the commission, the truth and force of which do not seem to me less powerful to-day. At the same time I will try to do justice to the arguments advanced by the op-

position party. Although there may be found the constitution, the by-laws and of ficial declarations of the Knights of Labor certain assertions or regulations. which we might not approve, we have not found therein the element which the holy see so clearly designates as condemnatory, and the formula of their organization contains neither toath nor obligation; which preclude those who do not belong to it, or even their enemies, from becoming acquainted with

their affairs. CATHOLICS ARE NOT FORBIDDEN to divulge everything to competent ecclesi astical authorities, even outside of the confessional. This has been specially explained to us by the officers. No promise of blind obedience is required. The objects of the association and its rules are well and distinctly established, and the obligations of obedience do not tresspass their limits. Not only their objects and their rules are not hostile to religion or the church, but the very contrary.

The third plenary council forbids that we should condemn any association without giving its officers or representative a hearing. (Corypheis vel sociis precipuis, No. 254) Their master workman, in sending me a copy of their constitution, took occasion to say that he professed his religion faithfully and receives the sacraments regularly; that he belongs to no Masonic association or to any other otherwise condemned by the church; that he knows of nothing in the society of the Knights of Labor contrary to the regulations of the church, and with filial submission he begs the pastors of the church to examine all the details of their organization and says that if they find therein anything reprehensible to point them out and be will faithfully promise to have the proper modifications made. Assuredly this does not look like hostility toward the authority of the church, but on the contrary A PERFECTLY LAUDABLE SPIRIT.

After their convention in Richmond last

year many of their most zealous officers and

Catholic members made the same declarations regarding their sentiments. As for the proceedings of the convention themselves (which we expect soon to receive), we can no more find therein hostility to the church or the laws of the land. Not only their constitution and regulations contain nothing of the sort, but the heads of our civil authorities treat them and the cause thy represent with the greatest respect. The president of the United States told me personally a month ago that he had then under consideration a matter pertaining to certain social grievaness, and that he had just had a conference with Mr. Powderly, the general master workman of the Knights of Labor, on the subject. The congress of the United States, following the advice of the president, is now considering measures tending to ameliorate the condition of the working class, the foundation for many of whose complaints is openly acknowledged. And the political parties, far from looking upon them as enemies of the country, vie with each other to obtain for them the rights they are clearly encitled to, for it is a fact well known that the poor toilers have no inclination to resist or break the laws of the land, but simply to obtain equitable legislation by constitutional and legitimate means. And those considerations, which show that the organization does not contain any of the elements which the

with the evils the society is combating and THE REAL NATURE OF THE CONFLICT.

There exist in our country, as in all others, social grievances which are grave and menacing; public injustices which alike require firm resistance and legal remedies-all of which none would gainsay, and the truth of which has already been admitted by congress and the president of the United States. Without entering into the painful details of these wrongs-the present occasion not requiring it-it will suffice to mention the fact that monopolies, nos only by individuals, but corporations also, have already excited complaints from the workingman and opposition from public men and national legislators as well; that the efforts of these monopolists, not always unsuccessful, to control legislation for their own profit, cause a great deal of anxiety to the disinterested friends of liberty; that their heartless avarice-which, to increase their revenues ruthlessly crushes not only the workingmen representing the various trades, but even the women and the young children in their employ-makes it plain to all who love humanity and justice that not only the workingman has a right to organize for his own protection, but that it is the duty of the public at large to aid them in unding a remedy against the dangers. with which civilization and the social order are menaced by avarice, oppression and cor-

No one could truthfully deny the right of legitimate resistance, and the necessity for a remedy. The most that we could do would be no doubt the legitimacy of the means of resistance employed, and of the remedies applied by the Knights of Labor. In the following, then, will be the next point of our examination:

THE METHODS OF THE KNIGHTS. 3. It can searcely be doubted that the forming of associations and organizations of the parties interested is the best means of attaining a public object of any kind-the most natural and efficacious. This is so evident, and besides so much in accord with the spirit of our country and of society in general, so essentially popular, that we need not dwell upon the fact. It is, we might say, the only means by which public attention can be attracted toward the end desired to be attained, by which force can be given to the most leg timate resistance, weight to the most just demands. There exists an organization which presents a thousand attractions, a thousand adaantages, but which our Catholic toilers, with titial submission, retuse to accept. It is the Masonic organization, which spreads all over our country, which, as Mr. Powderly explicitly says, unites the employer and employe in a fraternity which is very advantageous to the latter, but which has

scarcely one Catholic in its ranks. DON'T BE UN-AMERICAN. The cardinal then rings some changes on the favorite Catholic theme-the danger of the Masonic brotherhood-and next he passed to a point which will appeal more directly to the average feeling of Americans. He makes a stirring appeal to the church to beware of getting herself branded as "un-American," and in terms which, even through the imperfect medium of indifferent French, are eloquent, reminds the propaganda that the greatest and grandest title of the church to the affections, love and devotion of Americans lies in her being, above all this, "the friend of the people," Various considerations, more or less of ecclesiastical interest, followed, some a trifle

redundant, and then the cardinal closed, THE SUMMING UP. To sum up, it seems to me plain that th holy see cannot entertain the proposal to

demn the association: 1. Because such a condemnation does not appear to be justified either by the spirit of its constitution, of its laws, or by the declara-

tions of its heads. 2. That such a condemnation does not appear necessary in view of the transient form of the organization and of the social condi-

tion of the United States. 3. That it would not be prudent on account of the reality of the wrongs of the workingman, and the fact that the existence of such is allowed by the American public. 4. That it would be dangerous to the repu-

tation of the church in our democration country. 5. That it would be powerless to compel the obegience of our Catholic workingmen, who would regard it as talse and iniquitous, 6. That it would be destructive instead of

beneficial in its effects, forcing the sons of the church to rebel against their mothers and to range themselves with condemned societies which they have hitherto avoided. 7. That it would be ruinous to the finan?

cial support of the church and to the raising of Peter's pence. 8. That it would turn into doubt and hostility the marked devotion of her people to

the holy see. 9. That it would be regarded as a crue blow to the authority of the bishops of the United States, who, it is well known, protest

against such a condemuation. I trust that the considerations here presented have shown sufficiently clearly that such would be the results of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor of the United States. Therefore, I leave their cause with full confidence in the wisdom and prudence of

your eminence and of the holy see. J. CARD GIBBONS. Archbishop of Baltimore. ROME, Feb. 20, 1887.

The Knights Rejoiced. NEW YORK, March 2.-Cardinal Gibbons' favorable report to Pope Leo as to the aims and standing of the Knights of Labor set forth in the cable despatches from Rome was received with much rejoicing by the Knights n this city. The position taken by Cardinal Gibbons, they say, will settle the whole mat-ter. He is an especial favorite with the pope, and his advise as to the treatment of any matter in which the United States is concerned will, it is declared, be taken as it is given. This report of Cardinal Gibbons has no bearing whatever on the McGlynn case. nor will its endorsement by the pope carry with it anything more than approval of the general plan of the order.

THE GEORGE THEORY.

Comments of English Papers on Henry's Advice to Strikers. LONDON, March 1 .- [New York Herald

Cable-Special to the BEE. |- The Standard says in an editorial to-day: "Henry George's theories are a great deal too advanced for the New York Herald, though the views of that enterprising journal would be considered in this country as, in many particulars, passing through democracy to socialism. Mr. George, it seems, advances the doctrine that If a handful of workingmen choose to strike they are perfectly justified in taking any means they please to prevent any other men occupying their vacant places, that is to say, that no man has a right to earn his livelihood if any other followers of the same business would prefer he should not do so. To this the iterald replies: 'We judge that Mr. Geor.e is a little off his head,' and expresses a strong opinion that the working men of America are not donkeys enough to suffer their i berties to be abriged by such nonsense as Mr. George's. They would be extraorific nary fools if they did? This plan speaking journal observes: 'The Herald is all for freedom of action and contract.' The right of man to work where and when and holy see condemns, bring as face to face much or as little as he likes for such wages