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IN THE LEGISLATURE

The Doings At the State House the First Week of the 1097 Session.

MANY APPOINTMENTS MADE.

No Bills Introduced for Consideration Yet.—Joint Session Thursday.

Wednesday Afternoon in the House.

At the session of the house yesterday afternoon the work of completing the organization was continued. Charles Wallace of Dawson was elected enrolling clerk and John L. Kiefer of Richardson was made engrossing clerk. The speake was empowered to appoint the rest of the employes.

On motion of Clark of Lancaster it was ordered that the flag be swung over representative hall during the session.

A committee was appainted to notify the senate that the house was ready for business.

A motion by Sheldon for the appointment of committee on supplies led to a sharp discussion between Sheldon and Jenkins, and the chair ruled the motion out of order pending the canvass of the vote.

The name of the sergeant-at-arms is L. A. Beltzer of Polk, mistakenly printed as Webb yesterday.

Thursday Morning in the House.

The brevity of Chaplain Mailley's invocation in the house this morning expediated matters somewhat, and after the roll call the reading of the journal of the two days proceedings consumed considerable time. During its reading Secretary Schwind of the senate was heral ded to announce that the senate was organized and ready for the transaction of business. A motion by Sheldon to dispense with the further reading met with objection from Jenkins, and when the chair suggested that the first day's journal ought to be read the motion was withdrawn.

Jenkins moved on behalf of the republican members that the speaker be allowed a private clerk and page. The motion prevailed, the vote on both sides being decidedly weak.

On motion of Wooster of Merrick the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee from the senate to notify the governor that the legislature was ready to receive any communication from him.

The chair appointed Messrs. Jenkins, Loomis and Rich.

Clark of Lancaster moved a committee of three to arrange for a joint session to canvass the vote. It prevailed and the chair appointed Wooster of Merrick, Clark of Lancaster and Clark of Richardson.

A number of motions relative to supplies and employes were declared out of order until the vote had been canvassed.

The speaker announced the following additional list of employes he had appointed:

Third Assistant Clerk—A. J. Webb of Douglas.

Enrolling Clerk—Charles Wallace of Dawson.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—James Noe of Dodge.

Second Engrossing Clerk—Charles F. Yost of Buffalo.

Custodian, House—Albert Berry of Wayne.

Timekeeper—E. W. Crane of Lancaster.

Night Watchman—W. F. Maddox of Hamilton.

Fireman—Hail B. Schneringer of Custer.

Custodian of the Cloak Room—D. Cosgrove of Douglas.

Head Janitor—Joy Huckler of Keya Paha.

Second Janitor—W. S. Leiter of Seward.

Fourth Janitor—T. Harrington of Douglas.

Custodian of the Water Closet—M. McGee of Sarpy.

Of the above Wallace, Yost, Crane and Hockler are populists and the rest are democrats.

The secretary of the senate appeared and announced that the senate committee had been appointed to arrange for the joint session.

An invitatition to attend the reception in the senate chamber this evening was accepted by the house.

Representative Prince of Madison county appeared and was sworn in.

Representative Jenkins reported that the governor would appear before the house at 2 o'clock.

After a delay of nearly half an hour the committee to arrange for a joint session reported that the joint committee had fixed it for 1 p. m., and the house adjourned to that hour.

In the Senate.

In the senate this morning, the preliminaries over, the house committee announced that the house was ready for business. The journal was read and Senator Muffly took the oath of office.

Adjutant General Barry's invitation to the executive reception was accepted.

On motion of Senator Beal a committee was chosen to arrange for the joint session.

Senators Deering, McGann, Osborn, Feltz, Graham, Mutz and Ransom were made a committee to select the standing committees of the senate.

A committee was chosen to notify the governor that the legislature was ready to hear from him.

A motion of Senator Talbot that the stars and strips be floated during the sessions met with no opposition.

Senator Gondring offered a resolution asking for an inventory of supplies and property of the state. It was adopted.

Senator Sykes of Adams submitted a resolution directing the sesretary to furnish the press type-written copies of resolutions and other important documents. There were objections and the resolution went over.

The senate then adjourned until 1 p. m. to meet in joint session.

In Joint Session.

The two houses met at 1 p. m. to canvass the vote of state officers and hear the governor's message, which will consume the entire afternoon.

Thursday Afternoon in the House.

In the house yesterday afternoon at the close of the joint session there was a scramble to see which party should obtain the chairmanship of the committee on supplies. Pollard of Cass, republican, was the first to submit a motion for a committee on supplies. Sheldon, populist, moved that in addition to finding what supplies are necessary the committee should investigate and report what had become of the supplies left over from last session. After being amended to include stationery and incidentals the motion prevailed.

Grandstaff of Webster wanted the chief clerk allowed a messenger, two stenographers and a custodian of his rooms, but on a point of order by Crow the chair ruled that all employes must be appointed by the speaker.

In the senate after the joint session Senator Ransom, who presided, named Senators Beal, Caldwell and Osborn to escort Lieutenant Governor Harris to the chair. N. Kelly was appointed stenographer to the secretary of the senate on motion of Senator Grothan, and on motion of Senator Howell the new lieutenant governor was empowered to appoint for himself a clerk, a custodian of his rooms and a page.

Upon taking his seat the new lieutenant governor, James E. Harris, addressed the senate as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: Should I follow my predecessors, I would assume the duties imposed by the constitution as president of this honorable body without a word of greeting. The wisest of Israel's kings tells us that 'A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' Silence may be golden but the silver setting is Solomon's conception of words fitly spoken.

"The task upon the twenty-fifth session of the Nebraska legislature is no light one. To undo what may have been done amiss, is a duty no less important than to perform a duty yet undone. A legal act that adds burdens instead of blessings should be repealed. To be economical, and yet not parsimonious in expenditures, to be just, honorable and honest with each and every interest involved in matters of legislation is the demand made by the people of Nebraska of their public servants entrusted with the duties of legislation.

"My duty and your duty are reciprocal. It shall be my purpose to grant equal recognition and equal privileges to each senator composing this honorable body.

"To be just rather than generous, impartial, firm and courteous is my conception of the duties imposed upon your presiding officers. For them I invoke that sweet charity that suffereth long and is kind, envieth not, vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, doth not behave itself unseemly, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; which, as a mantle, covers all errors. I await the duties and pleasure of the senate."

Friday Morning in the House.

It was 10:45 when the speaker rapped for order. The members had been caucusing to complete the list of appointments which was the cause of the delay. Roll call showed ninety-nine members present. During the reading of the journal the speaker called Clark of Richardson to the chair.

Hull of Harlan moved that when the house adjourned it be until Monday at 1 p. m. The chair put the motion and declared it carried without calling for the negative vote. Gaylord thought he could like to hear the negative vote, but when the chair corrected his error there was none to hear.

Jones of Gage sent up a resolution for the printing of not to exceed 500 copies of the governor's message.

On the viva-voce vote the affirmatives failed to vote, while there was a chorus of noes. Chairman Clark hesitated and intimated that it would take a roll call to convince him. A deiscion was called for.

Sheldon undertook to say that he didn't think a roll call necessary, but Jenkins interposed a point of order that a motion was not debateable after the roll call was ordered.

On the call of the roll the resolution failed by a vote of 33 to 62. Snyder of Sherman explained that he opposed the expenditure, but voted aye as a compliment to the governor.

Billings moved that each member of the house be furnished with two copies of the message. There was no second.

Webb of Custer moved the appointment of a committee of three to act with a like committee of the senate to formulate joint rules for the house and senate.

Clark of Lancaster—I would like to know what we want joint rules for. Are weto have any more joint sessions?

Burkett of Lancaster thought there was a necessity for joint rules. The motion prevailed.

Speaker Gaffin, who had assumed the chair, requested every member to send upon a slip of paper his first, second and third choice of committees upon which he wished to work, saying that this would so expedite his work that he felt positive it will enable him to submit his list of committees to the house on Monday.

The speaker also stated that some criticism had been heard because the flag had not floated over the house during the session, and he felt it incumbent upon him to say that it was through no fault of the janitor, as he was informed by the secretary of state that the flag had gone off in the winds or somewhere else.

Robertson directed attention to the fact that at the close of the last session the flag had been voted to the Milford home.

Smith of Douglas moved that a new one be procured.

Burkett of Lancaster suggested that the motion was unnecessary, as the statute makes it the duty of the sergeant-at-arms to procure a flag, but the speaker suggested that the only way for him to procure it would be to pay for it himself.

Eager of Seward moved that the cost be limited to $25.

Roddy of Otoe resented the limitation as not duly respectful to the flag.

The amendment was lost, and the motion prevailed.

The speaker called attention to the necessity for cuspidors, as he had noticed that the carpet was being ruined in several places.

Pollard wanted to know if the chair had not been empowered to appoint a committee on supplies, and intimated a desire to know why it had not been done, which the chair declined to gratify, and pending the discussion the house adjourned to Monday afternoon.

Before adjournment the speaker announced the following additional list of employes selected by the democratic and populist committees:

Fourth assistant clerk, G. W. Phelps of Platte.

Typewriter, Miss Virginia Phillips of Douglas.

Assistant postmaster, Laura M. Lucas of Douglas.

First bill clerk, I. D. Marks of Hall.

Proof reader, Mary Fairbrother of Douglas.

Enrolling and engrossing clerks, Edward Westring of Clay, Lizzie Stevens of Adams, Katie Neville of Cass, Lena Bromer of Cuming and Arthur Frantz of Saline.

Copy holder, Pflug of Fillmore.

Assist copy holder, Anna Clegg of Richardson.

Sixth janitor, L. R. Chaney of Richardson.

First assistant night watch, Henry Taylor of Furnas.

Engrossing and enrolling clerks, D. A. Way of Douglas, Judge C. Wilson of Platte, J. M. Whisinand of Thayer and D. W. Murray of Fillmore.

Typewriter in chief clerk's room, Sadie Stryker of Lancaster.

Mail carrier, Dan Burkhart of Adams.

Asst. doorkeeper, Charles Bivens of Johnson.

Asst. bill clerk, H. F. Wasmund of Sheridan.

Asst. custodian of Cloak room, L. D Burns of Merrick.

Janitor of the house, John Vanderberg of Frontier.

Pages, Oscar Phelps of Dundy, Willie Keith of Richardson, Ted Schneringer of York and James Boyd of Hamilton.

Bookkeeper, W. F. Wright of Lancaster.

Second janitor, Neil Marshall of Franklin county.

Pages, Willie Cunningham of Saline, Louis Edwards of Richardson, Willie Hensley of Platte, R. Black of Hall and Harry Grosvenor of Hamilton.

In the Senate.

The senate was in session but a ew minutes this morning, Lieutenant Governor Harris occupying the chair. No business was transacted. A motion to adjourn until Tuesday led to a lively controversy, the minority and a part of the majority combining to defeat it to economize time. On one of the motions Grother created some consternation by demanding a call of the house, but when interrogated he disclosed that he meant only a roll call.

An effort was ade to require the committee on election of standing committees to report immediately upon the reconvening of the senate, but it was ruled out of order.

When the senate adjourned it was until 2 p. m. Monday.

Monday—Printing the Message.

Both branches of the legislature convened at 2 p. m. today. Soon after the house was called to order Speaker Gaffin submitted the list of standing committes, over fifty in number. The following are chairmen of the most important:

Judiciary, Rich of Douglas.

Finance, ways and means, Clark of Richardson.

Agriculture, VanHorn of Dodge.

Militia, Grosvenor of Hamilton.

Public lands and building, Sheldon of Dawes.

Internal improvements, Winslow of Frontier.

Federal relations, Alderman of Cuming.

Engrossed and enrolled bills, Severe of Otoe.

Accounts and expenditures, Hull of Harlan.

Constitutional amendments, Hill of Clay.

Railroads, Zimmerman of York.

Privileges and elections, Loomis of Butler.

Penitentiary, Fernow of Adams.

Insane hospital, Uerling of Webster.

Other asylums, Eastman of Custer.

Corporations, Curtis of Douglas.

Cities and towns, Smith of Douglas.

Revenue and taxation, Grell of Sarpy.

Rules, Speaker.

Labor, Liddell of Douglas.

Insurance, Dobson of Fillmore.

University, Shull of Nemaha.

Public printing, Webb of Custer.

School lands and funds, Billings of Keya Paha.

Claims, Soderman of Phelps.

Irrigation, Stebbins of Lincoln.

The first warm passage at arms between the partisan factions was in progress over a resolution by a member of the majority to print 10,000 copies of the governor's message.

Miss Stella Douglass, who has been ill for the last ten days is improving and her many friends will be glad to learn that their geniel companion is in a fair way to speedy recovery.

THE OMAHA BANQUET

Allegiance of Democracy to a Departed Hero Shared by the Living Chieftain.

JACKSON DAY AT OMAHA

Distinguished Nebraska Democrats Who Were Not Crushed by the State Returns.

Renewed Their Pledge to Bryan.

The banquet of the Jacksonian club at the Paxton hotel last evening was attended by some fifty democrats from Lincoln. It was an event memorable in democratic annals, and was not perceptibly less enjoyable because many well known faces that have graced its board in former years were absent, and the toasts drank to them were not soured by and poignant regrets.

Dr. Hipple, president of the club, presided, and introducing Mr. Bryan said:

"Since we last assembled upon an occasion of this kind the country has passed through one of the greatest struggles in its history—a struggle that involved the happiness and prosperity of 70,000,000 of American people. I am particularly proud of the fact that we have the hero of that struggle with us this evening. He was not successful in the conflict, but he was none the less its hero. Imbued with the spirit of true democracy and strengthened, as I believe, by power from on high, he dared, like 'Old Hickory,' to bid defiance to the power of aggrandized wealth, and his name will go down in history side by side with that of our patron saint—Andrew Jackson. And what a conflict it was in which he engaged! His enemies were less generous than the enemies of Grant; they were less human than the enemies of Napoleon; they were less scrupulous than the enemies of Washington, but throughout that entire conflict he maintained his temper unruffled, his dignity uncompromised and his honor unsullied.

I reckon him greater than any man
That ever drew sword in war;
I reckon him nobler than king or khan,
Braver and better by far."

Mr. Bryan's Speech.

"I congratulate those who believe in the principles of Jackson, for in spite of what appeared to be an overwhelming defeat, those who believe in those principles are meeting in greater numbers today and are manifesting more enthusiasm than on any Jackson day for many years. What is a significant fact is that though in the campaign we lost many who used to be with us, more people are tonight celebrating the achievements of Andrew Jackson than ever before in recent years. Why is it? It is because the democratic party stands for something now and appeals to the hearts of the Ameritan people. (Applause.) It is not hard now to tell the difference between democracy as declared by the majority of the democrtic party and republicanism as declared by the majority of the republican party. I am glad tonight that every chair left vacant by one who was a democrat, but now a republican, is filled by one who was a republican or who is a populist. (Applause.)

"The campaign was of service to us in that it has set up standards and has given us something to contned for. In former campaigns we fought over principles. We lost some of our party in this campaign who will come back. Some voted against us because they misunderstood our principles. Some because they were so situated in business that they were compelled to listen to advice as to how they should vote that was of the nature of command, and voted against us rather than have their stores or their notes drawn in. People who told us that all we had to do was to maintain the gold standard have now four yests to find out that their Prosperity depends more upon the people to whom they sell than upon those from whom they borrow money. Many of those who when they quit work on the saturday night before election and were told to come back if McKinley was elected, and to stay away if he was not, are finding now that they were to come back only for a short time, and those who were led to believe that the free coinage of silver meant dishonest money and that bimetallism was a step backward in civilization have been awe-stricken in finding that a man has been sent abroad in order to get help for us to go back to barbarism. (Tremendous and long continued applause and laughter.)

"We fought a good fight and in looking back we cannot see how we could have made better use of the conditions as we found them. We entered it after a struggle, the greatest the party had ever had within itself since 1860. We found that when we wrote a platform that meant something, we had to go into many of the states and reorganize. We had to throw overboard many men who had been fed by the democracy and to put into positions of leadership many not accustomed to political warfare, and yet those, with the free silver republicans and populists, carried on a fight with the best means at their command, and we cannot point to a blunder made by any of the committees. We are defeated after a contest which we are more proud of in our defeat than the republicans are in their victory. (Applause.)

"Andrew Jackson was dear to the people of his time because he stood for the same principles that you are standing for now. He stood by the cause of the people. When gold standard democrats meet to celebrate this day I wonder why they do not celebrat the birthday of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the bank which Jackson overthrew. (Applause.)

"I am proud of our success in Nebraska. I am so proud of it that I have not had time to mourn over our defeat in the nation. Our principles have won here because our people have had time to study the financial question, and I believe that when the people of the nation have had as long a time to study it we will win in the national contest. (Applause.) It was in our state that the goldbug democrats first nominated a ticket of their own and then voted the republican ticket. It was in our state that fusion was first effected. We have merely been through the sweat a little earlier than some of the other states. But our success has brought a great responsibility. While we cannot change the national policy for four years or the congressional policy for two, it is for us in Nebraska to pass laws that will be for the good of the people and so make it easier for us in the national conflict on account of the victory we have won here.

"It is time for us to say by statute that corporations shall not enter into politices or give financial aid to any politicl party. In the last campaign many banks contributed thousands of dollars and justified their action on the ground that they were protecting their depositors, but you can never tell until a bank fails whether the money has been taken from the deposits or from the bank.

"If Nebraska takes the lead others will follow, and it will be the first step in ridding the country of corporation domination. Another thing that we should do is to require that a tax shall be levied on a bank for its deposits to create a fund to protect depositors from loss generally. We cannot reach the national banks, but we can apply the principle to the state banks and then the national banks will have to follow or abide by the consequences.

"If we who have won in this state use our best endeavors to pass laws for the good of the people of the state our success here will be permanent and the people will trust us with power as long as we show that we deserve to be trusted." (Applause.)

Chairman Manahan Speaks.

James Manahan of this city responded to the toast, "National Democracy," his remarks being in substance as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—We are told that in the army led to defeat against Andrew Jackson there was, besides the veterans of England, a company of American tories. As a reminder of this, we toast tonight the so-called 'national democracy.' Under ancient dispensation such a toast would be drunk in silence. It would, perhaps, be charitable if the 'national democracy' were permitted to pass into oblivian without comment. But its rise and fall was so intimately connected with great events that the future historian will be obliged to recognize it by a foot note at the bottom of the page telling of the campaign of 1896.

"That foot note will inform the student that early in the campaign the money princes became alarmed at the sentiment aroused among the people by the great leader from the west. To divert that sentiment this new party was brought into being. Government officials, corporation attorneys, national bankers and disappointed politicians of the old party were gathered together at Indianapolis. They were praised by their employers; they were soothed and patted upon the back by his excellency at Washington and by him were dubbed with the title of respectability. They associated with the virtuous statesman from Kentucky and in due time the 'national democrat' came forth. Its leaders were men of ability, familiar with every strong position upon the political battle ground, and therefore of great service in Mr. Hanna's candidacy, not on account of the following they controlled, for that was insignificant, but on account of the valuable information at their disposal. These men had received much honor at the hands of the democratic party. They stood high in its councils and were in command of its most important positions. What, then, shall be said of their conduct on the eve of battle, and what will be said of the part they took when the contest was on?

"When Benedict Arnold went down the river to sell his countrymen he was decent enough to leave his commission behind him, but when these old leaders went to Indianapolis they tried to hug their old honors to their breasts, and bear their old titles while they muffled beneath their mantles daggers with which to stab the very men who made them.

When it became clear that they could draw little from the party they had betrayed, came their crowning act of infamy. They go to their ancient enemy and retail to it all they know of the party that had trusted them.

There is not much distinction between informers, but those of modern times do not seem to be troubled by their consciences as were those of old. The first great informer of history, after betraying his Master, went out and hung himself; the last, after betraying his party, went fishing.

"National democrats" did not work for the election of their candidates. Their campaign was in the interest of the republican nominee. In fact every move they made stamped fraud upon the face of their party, and, so, on election day, that party passed, like its reputed sire, into "innocuous desuetude." It is dead—beyond hope of resuection. A monument might be erected and this epitaph inscribed upon it: "Here lies national democracy; in birth disreputable; in life dishonest; in death dishonored—a suicide."

"But what the effect upon the historic party of Jefferson and Jackson? With undesirable material removed it will wax strong and powerful. It will gather strength from many sources. Republicans numbering in the thousands, who believed last fall that their party would secure bimetallism by international agreement, will, on finding themselves deceived, come to us. Many men who have during recent years been driven by their convictions out of both the old parties will recognize what they sought for in the rejuvenated democracy of today. Most of the democrats who deserted last fall did so through timidity or under a misunderstanding of the conditions, and will return to their old faith before another campaign. Only those who were trusted the most and proved the most false will not return—will not be permitted to return. They are today without homes in the political world; every political organization shuns them as it would a pestilence. With such there can be no bargaining, no compromise.

"Freed from all baneful influences, and inspired by the heroic soul of Jackson, our party can tonight look confidently into the future and see rising before it the shapes of great events to be; a nation with honest laws, brave men, virtuous women, bright hopes, proud dignity and mighty aspirations.

"This is the hope of democracy and the result it proposes to accomplish. The first grand battle has been fought and won. True the verdict seems to have been against us. 'Twas so at Bunker Hill. Mr. Bryan tells us tonight that our party appeals to the heart of the American people. Yes, and we can tell Mr. Bryan that deep in that great heart is impressed a purpose and an image, a purpose that cannot be changed and an image that will not be erased. The purpose is to do justice to the poor. The image is the face of the poor man's friend, today our neighbor, in 1900 our president."

Mr. Manahan awakened the utmost enthusiasm by his remarks and has been warmly congratulated for the sentiments to which he gave utterance and the manner in which he did it.

"The Press" met with a response from R. L. Metcalfe, managing editor of the World-Herald; "Old Hickory" from W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, and "The Jacksonians" by Ed P. Smith of Omaha. Short talks were made by Hon. J. B. Romans of Denison, Ia., and Hon. C. F. Cochran of St. Joseph, Mo. Judge Scott responded to "Turn the Rascals Out."

Letters of regret were read from Vice President Stevenson, Senator Allen, Hon. John R. McLean of Cincinnati, Hon. William Sulzer of New York, Hon. H. T. Lewis of Georgia, Hon. C. S. Thomas of Denver, Hon. L. G. Kruse of Des Moines, Hon. J. H. Broady of this city, Hon. George Fred Williams of Boston, Hon. John W. Tomlinson of Alabama and others.

Mr. Bryan returned home this morning with the Lincoln party.

Ducks Caught With Nets.

Legitimate sportsmen in the vicinity of Eastport, Long Island, have become greatly incensed over the knowledge that lately men have employed nets in catching the wild duck which haunt the bays in this territory at night. This practice is in direct violation of the game laws and is considered detrimental to the interests of the shooters. It had long been suspected that nets were being used to catch the wild duck on dark nights, but it is only a few days since actual evidence was had of the fact.

A few evenings ago while a belated party were crossing from the Great South beach to the mainland they noticed some men drawing into their boat a large net, such as is used for catching flounders and flat fish. In this net a number of wild duck had become entangled. The names of the law violators could not be obtained.

The method of employing the nets for wild fowl which dive for their food is by first removing the corks and then allowing it to sink to the bottom of the bay. The birds in diving project their long necks through the meshes, and when they become alarmed and attempt to free themselves become caught only more firmly in the net.

The feeling against these net setters has become so strong that several men are constantly maintaining a sharp watch for the guilty parties.—New York Press.

TIRED OF CURLS.

There was a little boy whose mother had made a little Lord Fauntleroy of him, training his hair in long curls and dressing him in black velvet knickerbockers and jacket, ornamented with white lace. One day a large girl thought to frighten the picturesque little chap by rushing toward him brandishing a large pair of scissors, and exclaiming, "I'll cut off your curls!".

The little Lord Fauntleroy was not frightened. He merely replied in a shrill little voice, "Wish you would!"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

IN ANOTHER CLASS.

"You friend is an artist, I think you said."

"No, sir; I did not. I said he drew pictures for the Sunday papers."—Philadelphia North American.

A BAD CASE.

Flynagon — "Oi see th' docther goin't' yer house, Mrs. Murphy."

Mrs. Murphy—"Yis; Murphy is bad off. Th' docther sez he has th' laylariums wid trimmin's."—Judge.