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NO. 32.

AT THE STATE HOUSE

The Proceedings in the House and Senate During The First Half of This Week.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS BEGINS

No Wild Doings as the Gold Bugs Predicted Have Taken Place.

Monday in the House.

In the house yesterday afternoon the chair appointed a committee on supplies, comprising Sheldon, Pollard, Wright, Gerdes and Rouse. A committee on joint rules comprises Webb, Soderman and Jenkins. Oscar C. Teale of Webster county was made messenger for the Chief Clerk, and Fred A. Weibe was made a page instead of R. Clark. A resolution by Smith of Douglas for the printing of 10,000 copies of the governor's message was laid on the table after an amendment to make the number 1,000 had been defeated by 59 to 27. The following resolution by Sheldon of Dawes was adopted without opposition. Resolved, That the house of representative of Nebraska sends to the people of Cuba, now struggling to free themselves from 400 years of Spanish misrule, oppression and cruelty, our active sympathy in their struggle for liberty and our earnest hope that they soon secure the right of self government now enjoyed by the people of the United States; that we condemn the cruelty and outrages which have marked the present Spanish war in that island as deserving the reproach of all civilized nations, and express our hope that the day may soon dawn when Cuba shall be free and European domination and intrigue shall be banished from American soil; that we respectfully urge the president of the United States and our senators and representatives in congress to actively support immediate measures designed to secure honorable and, if possible, peaceful independence for the island of Cuba and that the chief clerk of the house be instructed to forward to the president and to each of our representatives in congress a copy of this resolution. The following bills were introduced: H. R. No. 1, by Dobson of Fillmore—To repeal section 7 and section 8 of chapter 79, subdivision 6, of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for the year 1895. H. R. No. 2, by Billings of Keya Paha—To amend section 16 of chapter 80 of the compiled statutes of Nebraska for 1895, and to repeal said original section, providing that school land shall revert to the state on the failure of lessor to pay interest. H. R. No. 3, by Dobson of Fillmore—A bill for an act to repeal sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, of chapter 2 of the compiled statutes of the state of Nebraska for the year 1895. H. R. No. 4, by Eastman of Custer—For the relief of Rebecca Perkins, to the amount of \$121, by reason of the appraisal of school lands. H. R. No. 5, by Hull of Harlan—To recount the ballots cast on the constitutional amendments relating to the judges of the supreme court and their term of office on November 3, 1896, to compare said ballots, declare the result and fix penalty for violating the provisions of this act. H. R. No. 6, by Hull of Harlan—Providing for the extinguishment of all liability of the mortgagee or any note or other evidence of indebtedness secured by a mortgage on real estate upon the sale of such property made under foreclosure proceedings. H. R. No. 7, by Hull of Harlan—To amend section 3898, Cobby's consolidated statutes of Nebraska, 1891 and to repeal the same. The bill sets forth that personal property of state, county or municipal corporations shall be exempt from taxation, also, household goods and other personal property not to exceed \$200 in value. H. R. No. 8, by Hull of Harlan—To amend section 5,026 of the consolidated statutes of 1891, regarding the selling of property at two-thirds of its appraised value. H. R. No. 9, by Hull of Harlan—Eor the regulation of stock yards. H. R. No. 10, by Clark of Lancaster—Authorizing county commissioners or boards of supervisors to appoint judges and clerks of election. H. R. No. 11, by Clark of Lancaster—To amend section 144, chapter 26, regarding the delivery of ballots to electors. H. R. No. 12, by Clark of Lancaster—To amend section 7 chapter 26, regarding officers to be elected. H. R. No. 13, by Mann of Saline—To amend section 847, of the civil procedure, regarding deficiency judgments. H. R. No. 14, by Mann of Saline—To amend section 110, chapter 77, regarding redemption of land sold for taxes. H. R. No. 15, by Kapp of Boyd—For the relief of Boyd county, and to appropriate \$4,822 to said county for cost in the trial of the alleged murderers of Barrett Scott. H. R. No. 16, by Winslow of Frontier—A bill to amend sections 16, 17 and 18, or chapter 68, relating to legal newspapers. H. R. No. 17, by Winslow of Frontier—To repeal section 1 of the session laws of 1895, entitled, an act to provide the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and chicory, and to provide a com-

pensation therefor. H. R. No. 18, by Uerling of Adams—To provide improvements and machinery for the asylum for the incurable insane at Hastings, and to appropriate \$73,000 therefor. H. R. No. 19, by Soderman of Phelps—To amend section 2, of chapter 75, entitled, "Officers." H. R. No. 20, by Soderman of Phelps—To amend section 2, of chapter 22, entitled, "Directors, Powers, Employees," regarding the deaf and dumb institute at Omaha. H. R. No. 21, by Soderman of Phelps—To amend section 58 of chapter 40, entitled "Salary of Superintendent and Assistant," regarding the salary of superintendent and assistant of the hospital for the insane. H. R. No. 22, by Soderman of Phelps—To amend section 42 of chapter 28, entitled "Fees in Excess of Certain Amounts," which provides for fees of county officers. H. R. No. 23, by Holbrook of Dodge—To amend sections 13 and 14 of chapter 92, entitled "Warehousesmen," and to repeal said sections, as now existing. H. R. No. 24, by Sheldon of Dawes—To require the hides of neat cattle to be exhibited by the person slaughtering or purchasing the same, and to require a record of the same to be kept. H. R. No. 25, by Sheldon of Dawes—A bill for an act to repeal sections 21 to 26, inclusive, of article 4, relating to Russian thistles. H. R. No. 26, by Rouse of Hall—To provide for the appointment by county boards of depositaries for certain public funds. H. R. No. 27, by Grimes of Holt—To amend section 36, chapter 11, relating to the game laws. H. R. No. 28, by Grosvenor of Hamilton—To amend section 18, chapter 7, relating to the employment of additional counsel by county attorneys. H. R. No. 29, by Phelps of Hitchcock—To repeal sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, of chapter 2, of article 4, of the statutes of Nebraska of 1895, the same being sections 404 to section 412, of the compiled statutes of 1895, relating to sugar bounty. H. R. No. 31, by R. A. Clark of Richardson—To authorize the organization of, and to regulate the conduct of mutual plate glass insurance companies. H. R. No. 32, by Felker of Douglas—To prohibit the manufacture, sale, providing, furnishing or giving away of cigars. H. R. No. 33, by Moran of Platte—To repeal an act to provide for the encouragement of the manufacture of sugar and chicory, and to provide a compensation therefor. H. R. No. 34, by Sutton of Pawnee—To establish and maintain farmers' institutes and appropriate money therefor. H. R. No. 35, by Cronk of Valley—To amend section 139 and 145 and schedule "A," of chapter 26, of the statutes, and for repealing the same, providing for a blanket ballot. H. R. No. 26, by Soderman of Phelps—To enable women, possessing the necessary qualifications, to vote for certain purposes and to repeal any and all laws inconsistent therewith. H. R. No. 37, by Horner of Dawson—To amend section 57 of chapter 69, entitled, "Ditches in highways, duties of owners, bridges, construction of bridges by the county, and the session laws of state of Nebraska in 1895." H. R. No. 38, by Gerdes of Richardson—To authorize the organization of corporate mutual insurance companies, to insure city and village property against losses by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones or wind storms, and to regulate their conduct.

Monday in the Senate.

In the senate Monday afternoon the appointments of the lieutenant-governor were made by Rev. R. M. Harris, clerk; J. M. Deaton of Hickman, custodian, and Robert Pollock of Lincoln, page. A resolution by Gondring for five wrappers and ten 2-cent stamps daily for each member met with objection from Ritchie and went over. A resolution by Feltz asking that 20,000 copies of the governor's message be printed, including 5,000 each in German and Swedish, met with opposition from both sides of the house and was, in a viva voce vote, declared lost, while Ransom's demand for a division was not heard by the chair and the latter declined to reverse his decision against the resolution. Mutz of Keya Paha offered a Cuban resolution similar to that offered in the house by Sheldon, consideration of which was deferred on the suggestion of Talbot that it should be a joint resolution. A petition from the Dallas board of trade for a national bankrupt bill was presented by Lieutenant Governor Harris. The following bills were introduced: S. F. No. 1, by Talbo—To provide for the election of one assessor in cities of the first class, having less than 100,000 inhabitants and more than 25,000 inhabitants, to constitute the corporate limits of such city one precinct for purposes of assessment. S. F. No. 2, by Heller—To prevent combinations between fire insurance companies. S. F. No. 3, by Dearing—To recount the ballots cast on constitutional amendments relating to judges of the supreme court, and to declare the result. S. F. No. 4, by Caldwell—To provide for county assessor and the assessment of property at its cash value. S. F. No. 5, by Caldwell—Providing for the election of county assessor for a term of two years and fixing their salaries at from \$800 to \$2,500 a year. S. F. No. 6, by Murphy—Amending section 661, civil code, relating to juries. S. F. No. 7, by Beall—To prevent deficiency judgment against the mortgagee of real estate in case of foreclosure of that mortgage, and the mortgagee assigns shall have no further lien than on the land described in the mortgage. S. F. No. 8, by Beall—Making it unlawful for any railway company to give passes or for any person to accept free passes. S. F. No. 9, by Lee—Amending section 147, chapter 26, compiled statutes, relating to the marking of ballots for voters who require assistance on account of disability. S. F. No. 10, by Graham—To repeal the act providing for the destruction of Russian thistles. S. F. No. 11, by Johnson—To authorize county attorneys to appoint a deputy in any civil action involving \$1,000 or over in which the state or county may be a party, by consent of the county board. S. F. No. 12, by Ransom—Providing for the appointment by district judges of a public defender in Douglas county whose services shall be given to all prisoners, and limiting the salary to \$1,800 a year. S. F. No. 13, by Ransom—Fixing the salaries of county commissioners in Douglas county at \$1,500. S. F. No. 14, by Ransom—Amending sections 53, 54, and 59, article 1, chapter 18, compiled statutes, relating to county commissioners. House Committees. Following is the full list of committees chosen in the house: Judiciary—Rich, Felker, Kapp, Crow, Burkett, Snyder of Sherman, Jenkins, Clark of Lancaster, Wooster, Fernow, Mitchell. Finance, ways and means—Clark of Richardson, Dobson, Sheldon, Zimmerman, Gerdes, Rouse, Curtis, Jenkins, Straub, Wheeler, Pollard. Agriculture—Van Horn, Ankeny, Morrison, Byram, Grimes, Campbell, Sutton. Roads and bridges—Marshall, Horner, Endorf, Schram, Grimes, Rich, McLeod. Militia—Grosvenor, Grandstaff, Hyatt, Horner, Taylor, Blake, Burman, Butler, Casper. Public lands and buildings—Sheldon, Gaylord, Soderman, Lemar, Dobson, Eurling, Zimmerman, Prince, Bernard, Grandstaff, Smith of Douglas, Smith of Richardson, Marshall. Internal improvements—Winslow, Shull, Keister, Cronk, Cox, Eighmy, Fonke. Federal relations—Alderman, Liddell, Givens, Grell, Holland, Waite, Mann. Engrossed and enrolled bills—Severe, Billings, Bower, Cole, Eager, Hamilton, Hill, Roddy, Wimberly. Accounts and expenditures—Hull, McCracken, Webb, Robertson, Taylor, Welch, Chittenden, Eastman, Mills. Constitutional amendments—Hill, McCarthy, Knapp, Liddell, McCracken, Shull, Stebbins, Butler, Crow, Eighmy, Fonke. County boundaries, county seats and township organizations—Knapp, McCracken, Grandstaff, McCarthy, Stebbins, Sheldon, McGee, Phelps, Alderman. Railroads—Zimmerman, Campbell, Gaylord, Wright, Wiebe, Straub, Fernow, Smith of Richardson, Ankeny, Grell, Hull, Clark of Richardson, Young, Chittenden, Mann. Privileges and elections—Loomis, Schram, Moran, Byram, Wheeler, Rouse, Hull, Lemar, Eager, Sheldon, Grandstaff. Penitentiary—Fernow, Wheeler, Givens, Jones of Nemaha, Endorf, Soderman, Snyder of Nemaha, Johnson, Holbrook, Nesbit. Insane hospital—Eurling, Woodward, Van Horne, Casebeer, Jones of Gage, Clark of Lancaster, Prince, Moran, Keister. Other asylums—Eastman, Woodward, Van Horn, Eurling, Mitchell, Morrison, Nesbit, Pollard, Sutton. Corporation—Curtis, Hill, Clark of Richardson, Hill, Felker, Prince, Jenkins. Library—Wimberly, Bower, Cole, Cronk, Grosvenor, Blake, McLeod. Cities and towns—Smith of Douglas, Wiebe, Woodard, Curtis, Billings, Goshorn, Gerdes, Van Horn, Henderson, Endorf, Schram, Grell, Pollard, Billings, Rich, Rouse, Young, Mitchell, Loomis. Rules—Mc. Speaker, Loomis, Sheldon, Hull, Furnow, Rouse, Jenkins. Labor—Liddell, Endorf, Hill, Dobson, Eastman, Gaylord, Henderson, Holbrook, Hollard, Jones of Nemaha, Wiebe, Wright, Schram. Apportionment—Eager, Sheldon, Bower, Campbell, Jones of Wayne, Robertson, Severe, Shull, Snyder of Sherman, Straub, Webb, Wooster, Burkett, Mills, Blake. Benevolent institutions—Cronk, Dobson, Eager, Wooster, Taylor, Roddy, Nesbit. Fish culture and game—Grimes, Liddell, Grell, Snyder of Nemaha and Johnson, Hyatt, Marshall, Alderman. Insurance—Dobson, Lemar, McCarthy, Hyatt, Straub, Gerdes, Clark of Richardson, Roddy, Bernard. Telegraph, telephone and electric lights—Lemar, Gaylord, Snyder of Sherman, Roddy, Felker, Crow, Mann, Hill, Jones of Gage. Medical societies—Woodard, Ankeny, Cronk, Hamilton, Prince, Burkett, Clark of Lancaster. Fees and salaries—Wright, Smith of Douglas, Shull, Webb, Hill, Mitchell, Butler, McLeod, Snyder of Sherman. Soldiers' home—Grandstaff, Woodward, Hyatt, Horner, Grosvenor, Mills, Eighmy. Banks and currency—Felker, Waite, Wimberly, Phelps, Jones of Nemaha, Wooster, Wright. Public schools—Horner, Jones of Wayne, Hull, Gerdes, Eager, Young, Byram. University and normal schools—Shull, Wright, Welch, Webb, Taylor, Pollard, Goshorn. Public printing—Webb, Horner, Sheldon, Hyatt, Holland, Casebeer, Bernard, Holbrook, Winslow. Mines and minerals—Waite, Robertson, Snyder of Nemaha, Taylor, Welch, Goshorn, Burman.

immigration—McCarthy, Hamilton, Henderson, Hyatt, Jones of Wayne, Mills, McGee, Roddy, Soderman, Bernard, Endorf. Manufactures and commerce—Jones of Nemaha, Cox, Severe, Lemar, Mann, Marshall, Sutton. School lands and funds—Billings, Morrison, Endorf, Cole, Cronk, Givens, Kapp, Goshorn, Eighmy. Miscellaneous subjects—Gerdes, Woodward, Rich, Lemar, Moran, Smith of Richardson, Fonke. Claims—Sheridan, Hull, Grosvenor, Winslow, Kapp, Gerdes, Hamilton, Morrison, Cox, Burman, Waite. Live stock and grazing—Keister, Morrison, Stebbins, Ankeny, Grell, Grimes, Welch, Byram, Chittenden. Irrigation—Stebbins, Sheldon, Phelps, Hill, McCarthy, Winslow, Robertson, Alderman, Goshorn. Tuesday Morning in the House. After roll call and a partial reading of the journal, Fonke of Gage offered a resolution to give Col. A. Hogeland ten minutes in which to discuss the curfew law as applied to the reform of the neglected children of the state. The proposition led to a wrangle. Wooster and Pollard objected, but the chair held the objections to have come too late, and the privilege was extended. Col. Hogeland referred to the care exercised in ironing laws for punishing crime, and the lack of care for preventing crime. He intimated that a bill will be introduced for a state curfew law, and he wanted to explain to what class of communities it will apply. There are 15,000 boys and girls in reform schools in this country, of which 98 per cent. come from the cities. He told of the adoption of the curfew ordinance in this city a year ago and said that he was informed by the chief of police that there has been a falling off of 75 per cent. in crime of youth in this city. Since its adoption over 200 cities in the United States have adopted it. The star of reform is sweeping eastward from Lincoln. His remarks were frequently applauded. The committee on rules, Jenkins, reported in favor of the adoption of the rules of the session of 1895, with certain numerous modifications. One of the rules to require every member present to vote, excited some discussion, but it was adopted, as was also the report entire. Wright of Nuckols reported partially for the committee on supplies that fifty cuspidors, twenty-four inkstands, twelve tumblers, five baskets and two water pails be purchased at once. It was adopted. Felker of Douglas was called to the chair during the order of the first reading of bills. Bills were introduced as follows: H. R. 39, by Smith to, regulate the practice of the art of minifery. H. R. 40, by Snyder, to prohibit the issuance of free transportation by the railroads. H. R. 41, by Snyder, to provide for the transportation of certain officers over the railroads. H. R. 42, by Cronk, to enable irrigation districts that have no outstanding indebtedness to discontinue their organization. H. R. 43, by Shull, to amend the law relating to county courts. H. R. 44, by Shull, to amend section 3,885, chapter 64, entitled, "Oils." H. R. 45, by Shull, to amend sections 3,333, 3,336, chapter 40, entitled "Insane." H. R. 46, by Shull—To amend section 4,055, chapter 72, entitled, "Railroads." H. R. 47, by Shull—To amend and repeal section 8 and section 10 of chapter 28, laws of 1891, entitled, "An act to authorize the organization of mutual insurance companies." H. R. 48, by Shull, to amend section 4,964, chapter 82, entitled, "Soldiers and sailors." H. R. 49, by Shull, to repeal sections 3,090 and 3,098, chapter 28, entitled "Fees." H. R. 50, by Gaylord, to amend the revenue law. H. R. 51, by Gaylord, to amend the code of civil procedure respecting foreclosure. H. R. 52, by Woodward, to amend the law regulating mutual secret societies. H. R. 53, by Crow, to appropriate \$90,000 for payment of salaries of members and employes. H. R. 54, by Clark of Lancaster, to determine the adoption or rejection of constitutional amendments by quo warranto proceedings before the supreme court. H. R. 55, by Paul Clark, for one assessor in cities of over 25,000. H. R. 56, by Paul Clark, to punish bicycle stealing by penitentiary sentence. H. R. 57, by Billings, to amend the Russian thistle act. H. R. 58, by Billings, to amend the revenue law as to the tax deed. H. R. 59, to amend the law regulating public roads. H. R. 60, a joint resolution to provide that a majority of those voting for and against a constitutional amendment is enough to carry it. H. R. 61, by Curtis, to amend the law relating to the creation of new counties. H. R. 62, by Rich, to authorize the printing of applications for saloon license in any newspaper of general circulation. H. R. 63, by Rich, for construction of roads and bridges in Douglas county. H. R. 64, by Fonke, to empower public officials to apprehend and provide for homeless children. Tuesday Morning in the Senate. In the senate this morning, on motion of Forrel, a committee of three was appointed to confer with a like committee from the house to ascertain how many copies of the governor's message should be printed. Dundas urged that the committee should first ascertain the probable cost of printing the message. Ransom denounced the motion of Dundas as a disgrace to the senate and a re-

fection upon its dignity. He declared the message to be the ablest ever delivered by a Nebraska governor, and he favored printing it and spreading it broadcast. Dundas suggested that the printing of the message was a mere matter of business and as far as he was concerned he was interested in knowing the cost of it. Murphy was of about the same opinion as Dundas. Farrel expressed great gratification at the manifestation of a desire for reform. Beal also urged economy and said that if the members evince a willingness to let down the bars the legislature will be deluged with proposals for expense and appropriations. Feltz said that during thirty years the republicans had never tried to economize. He favored printing and circulating the message. Upon a call of the roll the amendment was agreed to by a vote of 22 to 11, and the motion prevailed as amended. The chair appointed Messrs. Farrel Dundas and Ransom. The resolution of Gondring for supplying senators with newspaper, wrappers and postage stamps was called up. Beall moved to strike out the newspaper wrappers and Mutz insisted on knowing whether or not the wrappers were to be stamped. Ransom protested against the senators voting to take \$500 of the people's money out of the treasury and placing it in the pockets of the senators. In the interest of economy he was opposed to the resolution, and he therefore moved to lay it on the table. After some further discussion every senator in the house voted to table the measure, Gondring changing his vote to make it unanimous. The senate then adjourned to 2 p. m. Tuesday Afternoon in the House. In the house yesterday afternoon the appointment of A. L. Anderson as assistant proof reader was announced. The thirty-eight bills introduced the first day were passed to second reading and referred. Hull endeavored to have his bill for recounting the ballots on constitutional amendments ordered engrossed for third reading but his motion was tabled. Wooster of Merrick entered a protest because he was unable to hear the clerk's reading, and intimated that unless the reading was louder he would introduce a bill for providing other clerks. A communication was read from ex-Secretary Piper, conveying to the speaker the papers in the Douglas county legislative contract. Jenkins moved that their consideration be indefinitely postponed. Rich of Douglas objected that as the question involved a constitutional right it could not be indefinitely postponed. While the discussion was pending a motion to adjourn prevailed by a vote of 59 to 38. Tuesday Afternoon in the Senate. In the senate yesterday afternoon Mutz called up his resolution of sympathy for Cuban insurgents and calling upon congress to act. A motion by Talbot to table it because of his belief that it should be a concurrent resolution received no second. Talbot's proposed amendment to make it apply to all oppressed people was defeated, as was also an amendment providing that the resolution should not be sent to the president and congress until after March 4. Dearing of Cass said the adoption of the resolution would be an expression of disapproval of Cleveland's course, and Conway of York criticized the president for not obeying the popular demand for interference to prevent the butcheries in Cuba. McGann favored the resolution because it was right and not through any desire to criticize the president, and it prevailed unanimously, every senator voting, making it the unanimous sentiment of both houses. The committee on rules reported in favor of adopting the rules of 1895 with modifications. One of the changes was to provide that it takes ten instead of five members to demand a call of the house. As there are only eight republicans in the senate, the proposed change led to a vigorous protest, voiced by Murphy of Gage and Talbot of Lancaster. Gondring of Platte believed the minority should have the right to demand that all the senators be present and vote. Ransom contended for the change to prevent the minority from blocking the work of the reform majority. After considerable discussion, an amendment by Murphy to enable five senators to demand a call prevailed, Dundas, Gondring, Heapy, Johnson, Lee, Osborn, Ritchie, Schaal and Watson voting with the minority. Another rule providing for the appointment of a sifting committee of five led to a sharp controversy between Ransom and Gondring, at the close of which the rule was rejected. Wednesday Morning in the House. Immediately after the preliminaries in the house this morning, Clark of Lancaster was recognized. He took up proceedings where the house had left off the previous evening—Jenkins' motion to indefinitely postpone the Douglas county contest case being under consideration. He said he had several reasons to present why the motion should prevail. In the taking of testimony, which consumed weeks, not a bit of testimony was adduced to show misconduct upon which to base a contest. He read upon the statutes to show that the notice of contest shows that the contestants appeared in the capacity solely as electors and not as claimants of the seats, and that there is not a single allegation that anybody else than those seated were candidates for election or received a caucus vote for the places. Clark undertook to read the notice of contest, but Sheldon objected that no paper could be read without consent of the house, and the point was sustained

against the protest of Jenkins. Clark said, however, that he could recite what he wished from the notice without reading and was just resuming when Hull objected that it was not the time and place for consideration of the contests. The chair sustained the point, but after a running discussion of some minutes and frequent references to the rules of order by Jenkins, the chair reversed its ruling and Clark proceeded. He said that as long as the notice of contest did not show that there were any other candidates than those now seated voted for, the only thing the house could do was leave the contestants in their seats or unseat them and declare their seats vacant. He held in his hand a bill against the state submitted by one of the stenographers who took testimony in the contest. It called for \$1421.01. There were two stenographers, which meant \$2,842.01. Then there were four notaries and five lawyers, who would run the cost to the state up to about \$15,000. He said the house had a few days ago declined to go to the expense of printing 500 copies of the governor's message, which was a credit to the party whose representative he is, and it is now proposed to squander \$15,000 on a contest that could at the worst only result in declaring vacant the seats of the contestants and necessitate a special election. Mr. Clark said that the minority members of the house were present to aid in securing economy, but the majority could not go before the people on a record of economy if it advocated this expenditure. Jenkins undertook to follow in the same strain, but Hull interposed a motion for the previous question. Jenkins protested that as the mover of the motion he had a right to speak, but the chair held otherwise, and the previous question was ordered, and the motion to indefinitely postpone was defeated by a vote of 62 to 33. Clark of Richardson moved to refer to the committee on privileges and elections. Jenkins moved to amend to make the contest a special order for 2 p. m. There was a fusillade of points of order and parliamentary rules, until Hull again moved the previous question, and Clark of Lancaster demanded roll call. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 61 to 34. Wooster of Merrick voting with the minority because he said he thought it would be best to devote an hour to a full and free discussion of the contest. In the course of the voting on the various phases of the question Sheldon, Pollard and Roddy in explaining their votes criticized the action of the majority as an attempt to throttle discussion and dispose of this important matter by star chamber methods. Sheldon of Dawes replied, denying that there was any desire on the part of the majority to indulge star chamber methods. The proposition was to refer the matter regularly and is customary, to a committee which contains two republicans; and he pointed at Jenkins as he spoke. In fact in making up the committee this year there was no manifestation of a desire for star chamber method, as the minority was given representation. It was not like it was two years ago when the populists were not given representation on many of the most important committees. The majority this year was not like that of two years ago. The majority two years ago expressed its desire to get along without the advice of the minority, but this year the majority desires and invites the advice and assistance of the minority. He believed the contest should go to the committee, and he desired to assure the members that he did not propose to vote to seat anyone unless he felt that he was doing right in doing so. As far as the remarks of the opposition on the question of economy were concerned, he believed the present session will make a record in that line that will be a creditable one. Soderman replied in about the same vein, contending that it was customary to refer all such important questions to committees. Jenkins' amendment to make the contest a special order was then put and lost by a vote of 62 to 34. Wooster again voting with the minority. The question recurring on the original motion to refer to the committee on privileges and elections, Hull moved the previous question and Jenkins impulsively demanded a call of the house. "Do I understand the gentleman to demand a call of the house on the previous question?" inquired the speaker, and Jenkins responded that he wished to be so understood. Roll call to note the absentees should ninety-six members present, two excused and two absent. Pending roll call Hull moved to dispense with the call, which was held to be out of order until the roll call was completed. As soon as it was so completed, however, Hull moved to dispense with the call of the house. Pollard objected and Hull pointed to the rule that a call of the house can at any time be dispensed with by a vote of majority. Pollard contended that this would destroy the efficiency of the call of the house for the minority, but the chair stuck to the text of the rule, and the call was raised, 62 members voting to dispense with further proceedings under it. The previous question was then ordered and the contests referred to the committee on elections without further opposition. A communication was read from Secretary Porter to the effect that he had appointed C. B. Stoner as custodian of legislative supplies, and on motion the appointment was confirmed. Hull moved that no employe be allowed overtime except upon the order of the speaker. [Continued on Page Eight.]