

NEBRASKA HOUSE

PROCEEDINGS OF LOWER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A Condensed Resume of the Work Accomplished During the Past Week—Action on Bills Etc.

Thursday, January 19. Tuesday's Journal was only read in part, further reading being dispensed with.

The committee on printing reported that Jacob North & Sons were preparing all bills as quickly as possible, explaining that delay was caused by the inability of the proof readers to read proof in time.

A resolution by Grosvenor that 500 copies be printed of House roll 137, a bill to amend the revenue laws of the state, was amended to provide that 1,000 be printed. It was then adopted. Several new bills were read the first time.

The most important was House roll 178, by Rouse, which provides that any newspaper published in any county in the state, in German, Swedish, Bohemian or English, having a daily, tri-weekly or weekly circulation of 1,500 must publish the proceedings of the county board therein.

On motion of Burns the sergeant at arms was directed to procure flags and fraps them back of the speaker's chair. When the house convened in the afternoon, it had the Skipton contempt case before it, as well as the Benjamin-Israel contest.

Judge Skipton was brought before the bar of the house and the warrant read. On motion of Fisher of Dawes, Mr. Skipton was given an opportunity to speak. He asked that the chief clerk to whom he had given them, be required to read his reasons for not handing over the ballots in question.

The arguments set forth by Judge Skipton for his failure to comply with the request of the house were from the legal standpoint that the county court of Fillmore county, being a part of the coordinate branch of the state government, was not amenable to the house, and further, that as the ballots were a part of the evidence in the case pending before his court he had neither a moral nor legal right to let them out of his jurisdiction. He said that the statutes provided methods by which the legislature and the county judge may obtain ballots in contested election cases. By virtue of the provision that both could not have the ballots at the same time, he was in possession and the legislature was not. In his concluding paragraph he says:

"What relief for this predicament there may be I shall not venture to suggest to your honorable body, other than to recall the fact that heretofore the remedy seems to have been found in a special act of the legislature. What means your honorable body may be able to devise I know not, but will repeat that whenever I have proper authority for the delivery to your honorable body of any evidence in my possession that such evidence will be cheerfully furnished at the appointed time, and that it will not be necessary to employ any coercion or to give up to any vituperative or malicious epithets in order to compel a surrender of such evidence."

He was asked by Fisher: "Will you produce the ballots now?" "No, sir," said the judge. He was questioned by others. The outcome of a long debate was that he was held in contempt of the house and fined \$50 and \$18 costs. On motion of Prince of Hall the fine assessed was remitted on condition that Judge Skipton produce the ballots within twenty-four hours.

In the matter of the contest between Benjamin and Israel, the committee on privileges and elections reported that it had counted the ballots cast and found that Israel had received 1,137 and Benjamin 1,032. Leaving out precincts objected to Israel had 1,005 and Benjamin 953. The committee recommended the seat be given to Israel. The minority report emphasized the question of eligibility. The house took up the reports and was in the midst of their consideration when adjournment was had.

Friday, January 20.

Preliminaries in the house occupied quite a little time yesterday morning. As soon as the house was ready to enter into the day's work, Lane of Lancaster asked in regard to the Benjamin-Israel contest, and wanted to know if Israel had resigned as judge of Dundy county. On being informed that Israel was entitled to the seat, inasmuch as he had received a majority of the votes cast.

Fisher of Dawes detailed the manner in which the vote had been canvassed. Weaver of Richardson questioned the legality of Israel's right to the seat.

Detweiler of Douglas quoted law on the subject, upholding claim of contestant.

Benjamin, the contestee, said he did not want to beg any question. He had come to Lincoln as a man. If God spared his life, he would come to the legislature in two years and if any of the present members were there, he would remember and do all he could to even up.

Other members were heard and then the question recurred on Wheeler's motion to adopt the minority report. Lost, 52 to 47.

The majority report was immediately adopted by the same vote. Evans of Adams raised the point of order that the contestee could not vote on his own case. Held by speaker to be well taken, and Mr. Benjamin was not allowed to vote.

On motion of Burns of Lancaster the chief justice of the supreme court was asked to swear in Judge Israel. He was not in the building and the house took a recess till 3 o'clock.

When the house convened at 3 o'clock, Mr. Burns succeeded in finding Chief Justice Harrison, who appeared and administered the oath of office to Judge Israel. The latter then took his seat on the floor.

House roll No. 113, appropriating \$90,000 for pay of members, officers and employees of the legislature, received 97 votes and was declared passed with emergency clause. House roll No. 121, appropriating \$40,000 for the expenses of the legislature, was read and passed with 95 votes. The house then went into committee

of the whole to consider bills on general file and considered House roll 13, reducing salaries of county judges, clerks, treasurers and sheriffs. After much debate the committee adopted a motion made by Pollard of Cass to rise and report the bill for indefinite postponement.

Saturday, January 21.

Immediately after preliminaries in the house yesterday, reports of standing committees were received. House roll 53, declaring the plowing up of a public highway to be a misdemeanor, was reported for passage by the committee on roads.

House roll 5, amending the statutes so that in case of felonies, except treason, arson, and murder, information by grand jury is necessary, was reported for indefinite postponement. Easterling moved to amend that the report be concurred in. Lane of Lancaster raised the point of order that a motion to indefinitely postpone could not be amended. Grosvenor of Hamilton called attention to the fact that the ruling was contrary to the usual procedure, and asked that the rule be made a part of the record. A motion by Easterling to make the report a special order for 3 o'clock was voted down, and the report was adopted.

Speaker Clark satisfied the members that his ruling was correct, not only according to Roberts' rules of order, but also by Reed's parliamentary rules. Rule 122 of the latter says: The motion to indefinitely postpone is not only debatable, but throws open the whole question to debate. Inasmuch as an affirmative vote on this motion may decide the main question the merits of the question must be open for discussion. The motion cannot be postponed.

House roll 6, by Easterling, which is a slight change in the manner of filing information by county attorneys, was recommended for passage.

On motion of Burns a committee of three was appointed to act with a senate committee relative to admissions during balloting for senator. Later the committee reported that admission be by ticket, each member to have two.

An anti-foreign alliance resolution by Fowler of Sarpy was tabled. A motion by Pollard of Cass that committee on printing be given entire supervision of the purchase of supplies was indefinitely amended.

On motion of Prince of Hall, Mr. Benjamin, the member unseated, was allowed pay and per diem. The Fillmore county contest case was up again, and a motion by Oimstead of Douglas that County Judge Skipton be brought before the bar of the house to show cause, if any, why he still refuses to deliver the ballots, prevailed. At 4 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms appeared with Judge Skipton. The speaker asked the judge to make a statement. That gentleman said he had no more to say than he had said. Oimstead moved that he be imprisoned in the Lancaster county jail for six hours for contemptuous behavior in the presence of the house. The merits of the matter of punishment were entered into, resulting in the adoption of the motion to imprison.

Fowler of Hall introduced a bill to establish a state normal school at St. Paul, and appropriating \$50,000 therefor.

The house, in committee of the whole considered house roll 11 and 18. The first was recommended for indefinite postponement, the latter, making public road plowing a misdemeanor was recommended for passage.

Adjourned.

Monday, January 22.

The house at its session of Saturday transacted but very little business, putting in most of its time waiting of the joint session to arrive.

As soon as he could gain the speaker's notice, Burns of Lancaster offered a motion that all persons be prohibited from canvassing on the floor of the house. Agreed to without division.

Fisher of Dawes submitted a petition from the Nebraska women's suffrage association, protesting against the passage of the bill to do away with the office of oil inspector. The association say the inspector stands between the public and bad and dangerous oil. New bills were introduced and others read second time.

Burns moved that the time of meeting of each committee be announced by the speaker together with the number of the bill to be considered. Carried.

The house adopted a motion by Pollard of Cass that when the house adjourn it be till 11 o'clock, a. m. Monday.

Wilcox of Lincoln introduced a motion appointing Fisher of Dawes and Prince of Hall attorneys for the house in habeas corpus proceedings instituted to secure the release of F. Skipton from custody, where he was put under order of the house. The motion prevailed without discussion. The senate was announced and the joint convention was immediately called to order.

Tuesday, January 24.

When the house convened yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the absence of Chaplain Seabrooke, Representative Eastman led in prayer. He asked divine blessing on the work of the week in view of its great importance.

The judiciary committee reported, recommending for passage bills as follows:

House roll No. 22, relating to guardians and wards.

House roll No. 24, relating to guardians and wards.

House roll No. 31, amending section 602 of the civil code.

The trouble over bill files was again brought up in a resolution by Thompson of Merrick, instructing the printing committee to have the bills printed with wider margins. He had found difficulty in the management of his file. Mr. Evans suggested that the whole trouble was with the file and not with the bills. The file was a cheap one, utterly unfit to hold a large number of bills. He suggested that the Keystone files heretofore used be replaced by a patent appliance for holding the bills, together with the ones the house had in use. Mr. Thompson thereupon moved that the printing committee be instructed to purchase Keystone files for the use of the house instead of the ones furnished by the secretary of state. The motion carried.

The senate was announced and further business stopped.

The house upon reconvening after joint session immediately resolved itself into committee of the whole.

House roll No. 22, by Lane, providing a repealing clause for the act composing sections 20 and 31 of chapter 34

of the statutes relative to guardians and wards was recommended for passage.

House roll No. 24, by Lane, a similar bill, re-enacting section 26 of the same chapter, was also recommended for passage.

House roll No. 31, by Evans, removing obsolete matter from section 602 of the civil code was recommended for passage.

The report of the committee of the whole was unanimously adopted.

The house then adjourned.

Wednesday, January 25.

The house transacted no business yesterday before the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported the legislative appropriations as correctly enrolled. The speaker signed them in the presence of the house.

Residents of Cuming county asked for an act compelling the removal of a dam in the Elkhorn river. Another petition asked for the passage of an act permitting the free passage of fish on all rivers. Other petitioners asked that a law be passed providing a penalty for discharging fire arms along public highways and also making the penalty for embezzlement more severe.

Bills were read for the first and second times, after which Easterling of Buffalo moved that the committee on printing be instructed to ascertain the cause of the delay in printing the bills. Evans of Adams stated that he had repeatedly interviewed the printer and had received only promises. Mr. Easterling's motion carried.

Evans of Adams moved to reconsider the motion ordering the Keystone files to be purchased. The motion carried and the original motion was tabled.

After adjourning, following the joint session, adjournment was taken till morning.

Among new bills introduced were: One by McCarthy to prevent trusts and combines; two by Sיעle, the first to prevent construction of dams that prevent free passage of fish and providing for fishways, the second, prohibiting fish catching except by hook and line. One by Burns for state series of school text books and appropriating \$100,000 therefor; one by Burns imposing 5 per cent excise tax on express companies; by Chittenden for new buildings at Beatrice feeble minded institute.

Letter Around the World.

How long does it take a letter to travel around the earth? This question recurred to C. H. Foster of Clinton early last March, says the Clinton Democrat. He concluded to give it a trial, and on March 10 he dropped a letter in the Clinton postoffice addressed to himself care of the United States consul at Calcutta, India. In one corner was the request to forward to Honolulu, Hawaii, if not called for in ten days, while the firm's card on the envelope insured its final return to Clinton. Ten cents in postage stamps paid its passage. On Dec. 20 the long absent letter came back to Clinton and was returned to its owner. Several of the post marks are illegible, but the Calcutta postmark bears date of April 21—only a little over a month from Clinton, which was good time. Then it was forwarded to Honolulu, reaching there on June 3. It was turned over to the United States consul, who kept it until Dec. 6, affixing his official stamp. On Dec. 7 it was again post-marked by the Hawaii postoffice, reaching here thirteen days later. The whole trip took nine months and ten days, reducing the net time of the trip around the world to four months and seven days.

Time to Call a Halt.

From the New York Post: Among the best stories by a well-known angler is one about a Scottish laird who was one day relating to his friends at the dinner table the story of a fine fish he had caught. "Donald," said he to the servant behind his chair—an old man, but a new servant, "how heavy was the fish I took yesterday?" Donald neither spoke nor moved. The laird repeated the question. "Weel," replied Donald, "it was twal' pund at breakfast; it had gotten to aichteen at dinner time, and it was sax-and-twenty when ye sat down to supper w' the captain." Then, after a pause, he added: "I've been tellin' lees a' my life to please the shooters, but I'll be dashed if I'm going to tell lees noo, in my old age, to please the fushers!"

The Clever Artist.

Not infrequently the art student falls in arrears for the rent of even his airy perch on the "sixième" and landlords have scant sympathy for beings who can "soar to the empyrean," but can't pay cash. One young man, six months in arrears, knew that his landlord was keeping a watchful eye on his trunk, which stood opposite the door, feeling sure that while it was there the owner would not depart. Our artist painted a portrait of his trunk on the wall opposite the door and in the night took himself and his belongings quietly away; nor was he missed for several days. Good work sometimes serves very inartistic ends.—Catholics World

He Would Kick Anyway.

The discipline of the older section of the country is not much more severe than that of the newly settled regions, where they think the easterners are absurdly finical and only a shade less fussy than the English. A hotel clerk beyond the Missouri once advised a Bostonian in a friendly spirit never to register from Boston. "Why?" the innocent Bostonian inquired. "Because," answered the clerk, "out here we always give a man from Boston the poorest room in the house. We know he is going to kick anyhow, and so we give him something to kick about."

Good at Arithmetic.

Lady (in employment office)—"As there is only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for." Domestic—"But, mum, when I'm wid you there 'ud be three."

NEBRASKA SENATE

PROCEEDINGS OF UPPER LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A Succinct Summary of the Doings of a Week—A Mass of Bills, Resolutions, Etc., Acted Upon.

Thursday, January 19.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with in the senate yesterday morning, after having been fairly started, and the senate at once entered into consideration of business.

Several new bills were read.

Bills on second reading were then taken up and referred.

Van Dusen of Douglas moved that the senate postoffice be closed on Sundays and no salaries for help in that department be allowed for that day. The motion carried.

Carmody moved that the committee of the whole consider senate file No. 23. Several senators were without files. Pages brought and distributed the files. Senator Steele took the chair. Senator Talbot said that there were only two lines of the proposed bill which were amendatory of the law now in force. It is an act to amend section 677 of the civil code of procedure providing for a bond in appeal cases.

Senator Farrell of Merrick stated his objections. He explained the hardship upon persons who might be strangers in the community and who would be unable to get a bond. The bill he thought was in the interest of the loan and trust companies, who never made a loan on more than one-third of the value of a farm.

Mr. Talbot explained that the object of his amendment was to insure an indemnity to the man who secures a judgment awarding him a piece of land and the man in possession goes to the supreme court to take advantage of the congested condition of that court and holds possession of the disputed property for perhaps two or three years, merely under a bond not to commit waste. This condition, Talbot said, sometimes returned a man's property to him when the supreme court finally got around to the case after an unlawful possessor had lived on the farm during the time the appeal was pending. The bill proposed to require a bond that would reimburse him for the time that his farm was wrongfully withheld.

O'Neill of Holt thought the bill ought to be more specific as to what constituted a reasonable rent.

Farrell of Merrick spoke again in which he said that the loan companies were fairly well taken care of under the present law, but that the injustice resulted to the poor man who through hardship or drought had found himself unable to meet his obligations. Senator Miller of Buffalo took the floor in opposition to the bill and said that he opposed haste. He thought the loan companies were not entitled to special credit. They had been governed by selfish considerations. He thought the senator introducing the bill assumed that the man who took the appeal to the supreme court was always in the wrong.

A division was had on the question of recommending the bill for passage which carried by a vote of 18 for and 11 against. The fusion members voting against the recommendation.

Friday, January 20.

After routine business in the senate yesterday morning new bills were introduced. The senate ran out of business at 1 o'clock and a recess was taken. The discovery of senate file No. 12 on general file caused the senators to go into committee of the whole. Senator Miller of Buffalo, who introduced the bill, explained that the object of senate file No. 12 was to prohibit the platting of encumbered land into city, town or village lots. He said land companies and townsites companies operating along railroads often platted town lots without going to the trouble of perfecting title to the land. He thought a great deal of the trouble could be avoided in the future by passing a bill of this nature.

Talbot of Lancaster favored the object of the bill, but he believed provision should also be made for vacating platted property. Platting had been overdone in many towns and cities and relief should be afforded by law. This proposition was favorably received, but its incorporation meant an overhauling of the bill, so the committee of the whole arose without action and reported progress.

The committee on engrossed bills reported that senate file No. 23, relating to appeal bonds, was correctly engrossed. The bill was read the third time and placed upon its passage. It was passed by a vote of 21 to 10, republicans voting in the affirmative and the fusionists in the negative. The bill amends the third subdivision of section 677, code of civil procedure, relating to supersedeas bonds. The amended portion of the bill reads as follows:

"Third—When the judgment, decree or order, directs the sale or delivery of the possession of real estate, the bond shall be in such sum as the court, or judge thereof in vacation, shall prescribe, conditioned that the appellant or appellants will prosecute such appeal without delay, and will not during the pendency of such appeal, commit, or suffer to be committed, any waste upon such real estate, and if the judgment be affirmed, he will pay the value of the use and occupation of the property from the date of the undertaking, until the delivery of the possession pursuant to the judgment, and all costs."

Miller of Buffalo, Canaday of Kearney, and Prout of Gage were appointed as a committee to confer with a like committee of the house to arrange for tickets of admission to all joint conventions of the two houses.

Half an hour was spent in idleness by the senate in waiting on the house to get ready for the noon joint convention.

The senate reconvened at 3. A number of Senate files were reported and sent to general file.

Van Dusen of Douglas presented a resolution citing that the supplies furnished by the secretary of state were not in accordance with the requisition of the senate secretary, directing their return, and providing that future supplies be secured by the printing committee.

Went over one day under the rules. Adjourned.

Saturday, January 21.

In the senate yesterday morning Noyes of Douglas, chairman of the committee on education, submitted a report recommending the passage of senate file No. 8, by Farrell, to require school boards to provide suitable water closets, and the passage of senate file No. 9, by Canaday, providing that the terms of members of boards of education shall begin the first Monday in May. The report was adopted and the bills were placed on general file.

O'Neill of Holt introduced a joint resolution to submit a proposition in the year 1900 for a constitutional convention.

House rolls appropriating \$90,000 for salaries of officers and employees of the legislature and \$40,000 for incidental expenses of the legislature, were read the first time.

Senate file Nos. 166 to 185 were read the second time and referred to committees.

After the order of business had been called the senate remained at ease until the time for the joint convention arrived.

The senate reconvened after the noon recess at 3 o'clock. On recommendation of Currie of Custer, chairman of the committee on accounts and expenditures, the secretary of state was instructed to buy \$113 worth of furniture for committee rooms. The list of furniture comprises twelve revolving chairs at \$5.75 each, six rocking chairs at \$2.75, light chairs at \$1.50, one revolving chair at \$5.50, one table at \$10.

Senate file No. 32, by Talbot, was indefinitely postponed on recommendation of the committee on privileges and elections. The bill corrects figures in the ballot law, but the committee deemed the correction unnecessary.

Lieutenant Governor Gilbert unearthed a rule which requires reports of standing committee to lie over one day. He proceeded to enforce the rule and it was suspended temporarily in order to admit of action on a report of the committee on privileges and elections on senate file 15, a bill introduced by Van Dusen, relating to primary elections. The committee recommended that the bill be passed and the report was adopted.

The senate, after some debate, amending the motion that each senator be allowed two tickets to the joint session so as to provide two tickets for the president of the senate, to employ and newspaper reporters, adopted the recommendation of the committee in relation to admissions.

While this subject was up, Steele of Jefferson, an old soldier, suggested that a little more military style would suit his ideas. He said the house was called up and remained standing while the senate marched into the joint convention, and he had noticed that the senators dropped into chairs one at a time. He thought the senators should remain standing and all be seated at once.

The chair said the suggestion comported with his idea of the dignity of the occasion.

Van Dusen's resolution relating to furnishing supplies for the senate through the printing committee was again laid over one day.

Monday, January 23.

After preliminaries in the senate Saturday the judiciary committee reported senate file No. 19 back to the senate without recommendation. Prout of Gage, introducer of the bill, moved that it be placed on general file. The motion was agreed to. The bill provides that a divorce may be granted when either party shall become insane and shall have been confined in an insane hospital for a period of five years and is apparently incurable, provided that such insanity has not been caused by the fault or misconduct of the party seeking the divorce.

Bills on first and second reading occupied considerable time.

Holbrook of Dodge brought up the question of adjourning after the joint convention till 10 a. m. Tuesday. Talbot of Lancaster argued earnestly against missing the opportunity of taking a joint ballot for United States senator each secular day. He thought it would be unsafe. Van Dusen of Douglas argued just as earnestly that the legislature had a right to adjourn. He thought no legal complications would arise.

Talbot moved to amend the motion by fixing the time at 11 a. m. Monday. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 16 to 14.

In committee of the whole house roll Nos. 113 and 121, appropriating \$90,000 for legislative salaries and \$40,000 for incidental expenses of the legislature, were ordered engrossed for third reading.

Van Dusen of Douglas withdrew his resolution authorizing the printing committee to furnish supplies to the senate.

The senate repaired to the house to participate in the joint convention, reconvened at 12:30 and adjourned till Monday, 11 a. m.

Tuesday, January 24.

The senate convened at 11 a. m. yesterday. Chaplain Cressman asked in his prayer for a deliverance of the people from the blight of intemperance.

When bills on third reading came up the secretary proceeded to read two bills, the legislative salary appropriation bill and a bill appropriating \$40,000 to pay incidental expenses of the legislature. After the clerk had begun on the second bill Talbot of Lancaster insisted that a vote should be taken on each immediately after the third reading. He read the constitution to show that no other business could intervene between the last reading of the roll call on the bill. The chair complied with the constitution.

House roll No. 113, appropriating \$90,000 for salaries of members and employees of the legislature, was passed there being 31 yeas and no nays. House roll No. 121, appropriating \$40,000 for incidental expenses of the legislature, was also passed.

At the afternoon session Reynolds of Dawes presented a petition asking that a joint memorial to congress favoring woman suffrage be passed. The petition was received and placed on file.

Several bills were placed on file, a change was made in the work of some of the employes and one or two added, the constitutional limit of 66 being reached. 200 copies of the State Journal legislative blue book were ordered.

In committee of the whole the senate acted on senate file 12 to prohibit platting of encumbered land into town

or city lots. It was recommended for passage. Two files were passed over. Over senate file 27, quite a debate ensued. The bill requires juries in all cases to render special findings when so requested by either party. Hannibal of Howard opposed the bill because it takes all discretionary power from the court.

Van Dusen of Douglas opposed it because there was no demand from the people on the lawyers for such a change. Such a change would be taken advantage of by skillful lawyers and would redound mostly to advantage of defendants in personal damage suits. He knew of but one state that has such a law. Kansas has a similar law, and though Kansas is redeemed, Nebraska does not want to follow in all things. Attorneys under the bill would be able to confuse juries by asking numerous questions.

Mr. Talbot answered at length. He argued that justice would be done to all parties. He declared no power ought to deprive a litigant of the right to ask juries to answer questions relating to matters of fact.

Hannibal of Howard preferred to trust an honest judge rather than an interested lawyer.

Van Dusen moved to recommend that the bill be immediately postponed. Currie of Custer, spoke in favor of the motion to postpone and it was adopted. Talbot and Locke alone voting in support of the bill.

Wednesday, January 25.

Routine work out of the way in the senate yesterday, Locke of Lancaster, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably on senate file No. 1, by Prout, a bill to prevent a candidate's name from appearing on the ballot more than once. The bill was placed on general file.

Van Dusen of Douglas, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported and recommended the passage of a substitute for senate file No. 7, by Knepper of Butler. The original bill wipes out all sections of the statutes relating to support of county agricultural societies by taxation. The substitute does not wipe out the law, but amends it so that the drawing of a warrant in aid of the county agricultural society shall be opened with the county authorities. The substitute bill was placed on general file in place of the original.

Senate file No. 303 was introduced by Newell of Cass. It makes the offices of marshal and city attorney elective offices in cities of the second class having more than 5,000 inhabitants.

An acknowledgment of the passage of a resolution in the interests of a pension for Gen. John M. Palmer of Illinois was received and spread upon the senate journal. General Palmer thanked the lieutenant-governor and the senate.

Chairmen of standing committees reported various bills. Noyes of Douglas from the rules committee, reported changes in rules 24 and 25. The committee struck out the portion of rule 24 which requires standing committee reports to lay over one day, and merely changed the language in rule 25 relating to the coffee each bill shall take.

The committee on enrolled and engrossed bills reported that house rolls Nos. 113 and 121, the legislative appropriation bills, were correctly engrossed. The lieutenant-governor signed both bills.

Senate file No. 28, by Fowler, repealing sections 917 to 924, inclusive, relating to arrest before and after judgment, was reported correctly enrolled. The bill was then passed by a vote of 23 to 1.

Election of a Senator.

Following is the result of the ballots so far taken in the legislature on United States senator. The first column represents the separate ballot, the others the joint ballots:

Table with 6 columns: Candidate, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th. Candidates include Allen, Haywood, Webster, Thompson, Field, Lambertson, Reese, Hinshaw, Adams, Foss, Weston, Majors, Hainer, Van Dusen, Martin, Cornish, Davidson, Little.

Dr. Evans' Faultless Set of Teeth.

Mme. K., a once noted Russian beauty, was famous for the length and sumptuousness of her trains. She was also lavish of her smiles. One evening, at some grand reception. I was gazing at her as Comte Horace de Choiseul led her through a suite of salons. Dr. Evans came up to me. We talked about the sumptuous train. He then asked, "What do you think of her teeth?" "They light up her face like sunbeams; they eclipse even the pearls of Mme. de Rothschild's necklace." "It was I who provided them," said the doctor; "no, I'm not joking." "But surely they are too transparent to be of composition?" "They are not of artificial stuff. I chose teeth from the mouths of twelve Britany girls to make the set." "Why from twelve?" "Because the twelve had the proper number of faultless teeth. Besides, Mme. K. is superstitiously orthodox. She wanted her teeth to be a reminder of the twelve apostles. To please her I inserted a bit of the true cross in the 'gold setting.'"—London Truth.

Trying to Make It Out.

Theodore—"I declared myself, Alfred; but I don't know whether she accepted me or not. That's what I'm trying to make out, you know." Alfred—"What did you say to her?" Theodore—"I said that I thought the world of her and she said: 'It's a queer world.' That was all, don't you know, and deuced if I know whether it meant she is in love with me or not."—Boston Transcript.

The Queen's English.

Englishman—"I say, ye know, what's the bookage to Boston?" Railroad Ticket Clerk—"The whatage?" Englishman—"The bookage, ye know—the tariff. What's the tariff?" Ticket Clerk—"I haven't time to talk politics."